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the Royal Ontario Museum
BLOOR AND AVENUE ROAD - TORONTO
Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada

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A MESSAGE OF WELCOME

THE PHILATELIC SPECIALISTS SOCIETY OF CANADA WELCOMES YOU TO THEIR FIRST EXHIBITION IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM AT TORONTO.

STAMP COLLECTING HAS BECOME THE NUMBER ONE PASTIME OF ALL RECREATIONAL HOBBIES BECAUSE IT IS WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERYONE AND ITS APPEAL HAS BECOME UNIVERSAL.

ALTHOUGH YOU MAY NOT YET BE A STAMP COLLECTOR, THERE ARE VERY MANY ASPECTS OF OUR HOBBY, ANY ONE OF WHICH MIGHT APPEAL TO YOU: HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, ART, COLOUR HARMONY, DESIGNS, PRINTING METHODS, ENGRAVERS' TECHNIQUES, RESEARCH AND MANY OTHERS.

THROUGH SELECTED PAGES FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF OUR MEMBERS, AS WELL AS SEVERAL INVITED INSTITUTIONAL EXHIBITS, WE HAVE ATTEMPTED TO SHOW YOU SOME OF THE FACES IN WHICH OUR WONDERFUL HOBBY CAN BE ENJOYED.

WE ARE INDEBTED TO THE FOLLOWING FOR THEIR CO-OPERATION IN PROVIDING DISPLAYS:

THE BRITISH AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY LIMITED,
THE CANADIAN BANK NOTE COMPANY LIMITED,
THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

AND WE WISH TO EXTEND SPECIAL THANKS TO MRS. E. HAHN FOR THE LOAN OF THE EMANUEL HAHN SCULPTURES.

THE UNLIMITED ASSISTANCE OF THE ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM IN MAKING THIS SHOW POSSIBLE IS GREATLY APPRECIATED.

WE TRUST THAT YOU ENJOY THE VARIOUS EXHIBITS AND THAT YOU WILL TAKE AWAY SOME PLEASANT MEMORIES.

HERBERT DUBE
PRESIDENT.
INTRODUCTION

The aim of the first exhibition by the Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada is to create interest and thereby to gain new friends and inspire old followers of our hobby.

For this purpose new methods are employed.

Former exhibitions were competitive, necessitating an overflow of material. This showing is non-competitive. The exhibitor is thereby enabled to display selected pages and—as the strife of rivalry is eliminated he has the opportunity of mounting his gems in a harmonious setting.

The aim of every stamp collection is completeness of his subject. How this aim became the focal point is illustrated by a showing of philatelic literature by W. Slate.

Modern philately realizes however that this goal of former times is no longer achievable. The flow of new issues and the depth of modern research make it impossible. They induce the collector to choose a self imposed restriction of subject material and its problem.

Topicals, specialization, cancellations, and postal history are at present the four leading trends in modern philately.

The following scheme introduces the student to these trends and the problems involved. Like all schemes it is dry and does not give due value to the inherent importance of the chosen subject. It needs him merely to see the problems and the various approaches to solve them.

No approach is, of course, the "ultima ratio". It is just one of the many ways open to the collector, and leading to his subject. In the following listings we indicate by an arrow and a number into which subjects a given exhibit merges. The intertwining of methods is of special interest to the student, and therefore a special chart is given at the end to indicate by checkmarks the multitude of approaches to a given problem.

I. TOPICALS:

Topical, subject, or thematic collecting is the approach to stamps by their outer form or subject. This is the essential criterion and not the inherent matter of the stamp itself.

1. BIRDS, by Jack Banks.
2. PUBLICITY LABELS, by Marino Roberti.
3. CENTENNIALS on MINIATURE SHEETS, by Marino Roberti.
4. EARLY VICTORIAN HEADS, by A. Kinsky (IIIB).
5. JUGOSLAVIA, by Hedley Stokes (IIIB).

II. SPECIALIZATION:

In limiting himself to a restricted field (specializing) the philatelist attempts to obtain completeness either by choosing all the stamps issued by a country, or only a special issue, or even only a single stamp in order to study it in its various shapes and uses.

These approaches are illustrated.

(A) by Country

1. CHINA, TREATY PORTS, by Harry Sutherland (IVB).
2. GUATEMALA: by Graham Fairbanks (III).
3. JUGOSLAVIA: by Hedley Stokes (I).
4. MALTA: by A. Guess (III).

(B) by Single Issues:

1. AUSTRIA, Reprints and Fiscals on cover, by S. Ivy (IVA).
2. CANADA: Large Queens, by Jim Law (IIIB).
3. CANADA: 1875 Registration, by Graham Fairbanks (IIIB).
4. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, by Graham Fairbanks (IIIB).

III. CANCELLATIONS:

Long before stamps were printed, collectors assembled covers showing their place of origin by their cancellations. These pioneers were the first to take up stamp collecting and in our time philately has reverted to their type of collecting in its third major trend.

One may classify this type of collecting in three categories:

(A) COUNTRYWIDE:

1. GERMAN POST OFFICES IN CHINA, by F. Seger (IVA).
2. GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA, by Dr. N. Boyd.
3. THE KILLER CANCELLATIONS, by R. Waines.

(B) by ISSUES:

1. AUSTRIA: CANCELLATIONS ON THE FIRST ISSUE, by H. Dube.
2. AUSTRIA: FISCALES ON COVER, by S. Ivy.

(C) by ENTITY:

1. CANCELLATIONS OF TRIESTS, by M. Rasic.
(IV) POSTAL HISTORY:

The research for the origin of stamps and their uses for postal purposes leads to the study of pre-phylatelics, i.e., of items issued before any adhesive postage stamp was issued.

This—the fourth major trend—poses an inordinate number of problems and questions and constitutes the subject of "postal history", a subject when followed back to old times passes a faint borderline to merge into historic documentation.

As, of course, also stamps issued in present times are part of "Philatelic History" there are many approaches to this matter.

We show them by the following scheme:

(A) CREATION OF A STAMP

(1) CANADA: ORIGINAL DESIGNS, by the late E. Hahn.

(B) FORERUNNERS:

(1) CHINA, TREATY PORTS, by Harry Sutherland (IIA).
(2) ISRAEL, FORERUNNERS, by Dr. J. Sachis.

(C) PRE-PHILATELICS:

(1) FOREWARDING AGENCIES, by Kenneth Rowe.
(2) INDIA: FORERUNNERS, by A. Hinricks.
(3) SWEDEN: ROYAL LETTERS, by Hans Lundberg.
(4) VIENNA: POSTAL SYSTEM, by W. Maresch.

The Royal Letters of Sweden are a happy illustration where postal history merges into historic documentation, a subject which is most interestingly represented by

(D) CLAY TABLETS, by the Royal Ontario Museum.

From the stamp of today to tablets written and sent by postal means of some sort, a thread leads the student of philately forward to enchantment. The first urge—the most vital one—however, is the urge to collect. Without it, though the cynic may scoff that even animals and birds are collectors, there would be no knowledge, history, science, schools, libraries nor museums. In short, there would be no civilization.

Only by assembling minutiae, by preserving intangible values, by devoted study and assiduous work has our world been formed.
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Note: The table contains a list of subjects along with their associated topics and methods used to determine status. The suggested literature for each subject is also listed.
Exhibit Descriptions
A CATALOGUE OF DISPLAYS

GALLERY NO. 17

Exhibit Number, name of exhibitor (with brief description of exhibit).

1. Major A. C. Snively
   Penny Blacks — The first postage stamp ever issued — first issued on May 6, 1840 — showing plates.

2. Major A. C. Snively
   Selected pages of Great Britain — items of particular interest including an Anti-Imperialist Waver.

3. James Law
   “Large Queens” — A specialized showing of the first issue of the Dominion of Canada.

4. A. Graham Fairbanks
   Canada — A study of registered mail in all aspects, up to and including the 1875 registration issue — with original essay, showing all values in blocks and on covers (unique pair of the eight cents).

5. A. Graham Fairbanks
   Cape of Good Hope — Triangular issues — A specialized showing, including proofs, reprints and forgeries; showing all values on covers, many blocks, town cancels, colored cancels, and “Wood blocks” in pairs.

6. Alphonse Kinsky
   British Colonies — Victoria Heads — A representative showing of the many different types of design used to portray Queen Victoria.

7. A. H. Hinrichs
   First issue of India — The various dies of the 1854 issue.

8. A. H. Hinrichs
   Indian Postal History — A selection of items showing many interesting handstamped markings.

9. Arthur L. Guess
   Malta — A selection of Maltese items, including Great Britain used in Malta, covers, “specimen” markings, censorship markings, etc.

10. Douglas Patrick
    Papua Air Mails — First issue — A display showing the first air post stamp of Papua, including the various

11. W. H. P. Maresch
    Letters from and to Vienna — The development of Austrian Postal History with contemporaneous illustrations.

12. M. R. Rasle
    Cancellations of Trieste — Postal history of the city up to 1882, showing cancellations on all issues, starting
    with postmarks during Napoleon’s occupation — 1811 to 1812. Yellow Mercury on newspaper.

13. Sydney Ivy
    Austrian Fiscals and Reprints — A showing of fiscal stamps used to pay postage; a complete showing of the
    reprints of the first five issues of Austria — a reference collection.

14. Hedley Stokes
    Yugoslavian propaganda stamps — A showing of how stamps may be used for propaganda or advertising purposes.

15. Herbert Dube & C. K. Elder
    Czechoslovakia — First regular issue with proofs; first airmail issue with essays and die proofs; Czechoslovakian
    Army Post in Siberia.

16. Henry Stockwell
    Early Issues of Denmark — A specialized showing, including multiples and covers.

17. W. J. Banks
    Denmark — A specialized study of the engraved Wavy Lines issues of Denmark.

18. Hans T. F. Lundberg
    Sweden — A display of Swedish royal letters.

19. M. Werner
    Military Reply Stamps of Sweden — A presentation of all issues of these stamps during the Second World War,
    including color and paper varieties.

20. Jules Reissman
    Balloon Montes — An early example of Air Mail — letters flown out of the City of Paris during the siege of
    1870 to 1871.

21. M. R. Rasle
    Early Serbia — Prince Milan Issues from 1869 to 1880, displaying the five printings; multiples and covers;
    bisects of 40 para used as 20 para.

22. Alphonse Kinsky
    Greece — Large Hermes Heads — A specialized showing of the classical Greek issues.

23. Dr. J. H. Sachs
    Israel — Forerunners of regular government issues of Israel.

24. Harry Zifkin
    Israel — A specialized study of the first issue.

25. Frank Seeger
    German Post Offices in China — A specialized showing, including many covers.

26. Harry Sutherland
    Chinese Treaty Ports — A showing of the local issues, including multiples and covers.

27. A. Graham Fairbanks
    Guatemala — A specialized selection of 19th Century items, showing pre-stamped covers, proofs, reprints and
    forgeries, colored cancellations, many covers; bisects and inverted centers.

28. Kenneth Rowe
    Cachets of the forwarding agents — A showing of some forwarding agents together with a description of how
    their operations were carried on.

29. Marino Roberti
    Souvenir Centenary Sheets — A selection of stamps issued to commemorate the anniversary of the first
    postage stamps of various countries.

30. W. J. Banks
    Birds on Stamps — A showing of the many varieties and species of birds.

31. Herbert Dube
    Austrian Cancellations — A display of the variety of cancellations used on the first issue of Austria — 1850,
    including mute, registered and special cancellers, with covers.

32. Marino Roberti
    Publicity Labels — A selection of stamps with publicity or advertising labels attached from various countries.
33. R. T. Waines
Killer Cancellations — The development of the killer cancellation in Great Britain.

34. R. T. Waines
Fancy Cork Cancellation — A selection of attractive cork cancellations showing the many different examples thereof.

35. Dr. N. O. Boyd
German South West Africa — A representation showing the provisional or "Wanderstempel" cancellations.

36. C. K. Elder
The Birth of a Stamp — A showing of a projected issue for Czechoslovakia designed in England during World War II, including autographs of Sir Winston Churchill, etc.

37. W. H. Slatte
19th Century Philatelic Literature — A display of catalogues and magazines relating to philately of the 19th Century.

38. Mrs. Emanuel Hahn
Studies that the late Emanuel Hahn used in his designs for postage stamps.

39. Canadian Government
Post Office display of stamps and related material originally designed by Mr. Hahn.

40. British American Bank Note Company
A display of philatelic and related material produced by the Company's Montreal plant during the 19th Century.

41. Canadian Bank Note Company
A display of plate proofs and essays of early Canadian material and of the MacDonald-Cartier Centenary.

42. Royal Ontario Museum
Exhibit of postal material used in antiquity including papyrus, clay tablets, etc.

43. Hans T. F. Lundberg
Norway — A specialized display, including blocks of four of the classic issues, the eight skilling Oscar is possibly unique.

The following articles are all reprints from The Globe and Mail

STAMP CLUB

a weekly column by Doug Patrick
Edited by Mary Patrick

Many members provided their own basic data to describe their exhibits.
Britain Offers Unusual For Stamp Collectors

Imprimatur stamp

Anti-Graham Wafer

Sievier's Essay

By DOUG PATRICK

Among the British postage stamps and philatelic items that collectors seek, many desirable pieces are unique. Great Britain has provided such unusual items as the Sievier's essay, the Imprimatur sheets and the tiny Anti-Graham wafers.

Robert Sievier, 1794-1865, engraver and sculptor, submitted an essay (stamp design not used) which he hoped would be accepted as a postage stamp design for Great Britain in 1839. He tested some of his attempts at making postage stamps by printing them on pieces of white paper measuring approximately 3" by 8" high. On these he described his invention for postage stamps stating, in part: "In preparing this design, the inventor had two objects in view: first, to secure the revenue from fraud by imitations of the stamp, and secondly, a rapid and cheap mode of providing for any possible consumption."

Mr. Sievier's essay appeared on an advertising sheet that went on to describe the security of printing by his method, and to declare that he could manufacture letter sheets with his impressions at the rate of a million a day, at a very small cost of £30 per million or 9 pence a thousand. Despite the low cost and all the advantages of Mr. Sievier's work, the British Government rejected it and printed the penny blacks and twopenny blues in both postal stationery, like modern letter sheets known as Mulready covers, and adhesive postage stamps.

In Great Britain the first authorized sheets of adhesive postage stamps printed from an approved plate are called Imprimatur sheets from the Latin meaning, let it be printed. These were filed at Somerset House on the Strand in London, Great Britain's headquarters of Inland Revenue.

Some years ago certain highly placed officials obtained permission of an easy-going board of officials to wield the scissors on some of those filed sheets of postage stamps. The one illustrated is from the top displaying the margin and a part of the inscription printed across the sheet of stamps.

In 1844 the Anti-Graham wafers combined political and postal history in Great Britain when the people and the press protested an act of the home secretary, Sir James Graham. The mail of the exiled Italian patriot, Mazzini, was opened by order of some high authorities who were actually performing their duty. As a result of the outcry, many of the British stationers sold large quantities of tiny stickers, commonly referred to as wafers in place of wax to seal letter sheets. On these particular wafers the text reads: By Kind Permission of Sir James Graham.
Old Watermarks Lead To Philatelist Manhunt

By DOUG PATRICK

Two distinct watermarks have appeared in Canadian postage stamps, both in the Large Queens, the first series issued after Confederation. One watermark reads E. & G. Bothwell, Clutha Mills, while the other is the papermaker's name, Alexr. Pirie & Sons.

James Law, Toronto philatelist, will display selected pages from his collection of these Large Queens at the Royal Ontario Museum when the Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada holds an exhibition in November.

Mr. Law's collection consists of all the stamps in the series that went into use in 1868 and continued to fill postal needs until the early years of the twentieth century. These stamps were printed on a variety of papers and in a glowing array of colors, from the yellow orange of the 1c stamps to the sombre greys of the 15c denominations that served longer than any other postage stamp design and denomination in Canada. The 15c stamps were issued for 29 years while their use continued several years longer.

Possibly no issue of Canadian stamps has had so many mysteries attached to it; the variety of papers in quality, thickness and type, the watermarks, and a laid paper variety in the 2c green color stamps of 1868, all add continuous interest to the issue.

For some 65 years the mystery of the names in the watermarks of the various printings of the Large Queens remained unsolved. Then, finally, three men in the United Kingdom went to work in an effort to solve the unknown secrets behind such odd names as Alexr. Pirie and Bothwell, Clutha Mills.

A. E. Stephenson, a Scottish specialist in Canadian stamps, had good fortune quickly. He knew the name Pirie was peculiar to Aberdeenshire, where he traced the firm to the village of Stoneywood, a few miles north of Aberdeen.

Today the paper mills are amalgamated with the Wiggins Teape group of papermakers, but Mr. Stephenson found help from a former director of the Pirie company. Together they traced Pirie papers to Canada and the British American Bank Note Company, printers of these fascinating stamps.

Finding the Clutha Mills proved to be a more difficult undertaking. It led to the firm of Andrew Whyte & Sons in Edinburgh. R. W. T. Lees-Jones, often referred to as the British Master of Canadian philately, found himself facing a seemingly dead end at the same papermaker. And with a paper specialist, R. Roberts of the Royal Society, they concluded that Whyte's mills must have had something to do with this Bothwell paper of Clutha Mills.

Finally, after much letter-writing and searching, the answer came to light: E. & G. Bothwell, Clutha Mills, was a phantom.

The paper had been made by W. & J. Somerville in Gloucester, England, and stored by Andrew Whyte & Son, who many years later pointed out that their watermark meant: E for Edinburgh, G for Glasgow, where their warehouse was on Bothwell St. Clutha is the ancient name for the Clyde River.

The mystery still has not been cleared entirely away, since no one knows exactly how the security printers got this paper, either from the government or from a paper supplier.
Cape Triangle Errors
Two of Greatest Ever

By DOUG PATRICK

Today when some country or tiny state hopes to make a lot of money from stamp collectors it invariably prints triangle stamps, attractive little things displaying animals, birds, flowers or even landscapes, but triangles to be sure.

When the postal authorities of the Cape of Good Hope introduced postage stamps in 1853, they decided to use triangular shaped adhesives for a good reason. No other country in the world had these odd-shaped stamps so the native postal sorters of Cape Province could distinguish letters from other lands by the various shapes of the stamps, despite the fact they could never read nor write.

The design of the Cape of Good Hope postage stamps was from a drawing by Charles Bell who held the office of surveyor-general when the stamps appeared. A writer in Stamp Collector's Magazine of Feb. 1, 1865, had this to say about the figure of Hope on these triangular stamps: "Hope in the triangles is certainly seated on an anchor, but she seems to have made herself comfortable, and is perhaps hoping for a better seat some day."

From the time of their issue, the Cape Triangles, as they are still known, soared to unheard-of popularity. At least two of the old time dealers, Stanley Gibbons of London and Rudolph Friedl of Vienna made their original foundations for successful postage stamp dealing by investing in Cape triangles.

Just four denominations of the Cape triangles were printed—one, four, six penny and one shilling, but three different printers manufactured them from 1853 until 1864. The results of the three different producers totaled scores of varieties and two errors.

When a supply of the first issue printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co. was depleted, and the stamps from the other printers, De La Rue, had not arrived from England, a desperate need arose for the one and four penny denominations. In a rush to get these values, the authorities in the Cape of Good Hope ordered stamps from a local printer, Saul Solomon & Co. in Cape-town.

They copied the design by an engraved die, and then produced the stamps from stereotypes mounted on wood. Since the English call printing plates mounted on wood by the name blocks, these local stamps became known as woodblocks even though they were printed from metallic plates. The error in name continues to this day.

A far greater error occurred when one of the composing room men placed one of the penny stamp stereotypes in the four penny printing form and a four penny stereo in the form made ready to print the one penny postage stamps.

As a result of this human mistake, two of the world's great errors in postage stamp production took place. The one penny, pale milky blue color of the four pence stamps appeared in place of the vermilion color, normal for the one penny value. Similarly, the four pence stamp appeared in the vermilion color of the one penny value.
Indian Cavalry Used in Early Postal Service

fore the British influence began to spread over India when the East India Company began operations. At first, company officials used the existing native services for communication. After 88 years of business in India they established their own services. These were mainly by sea.

"As time passed, the business of the East India Company expanded until need for an overland route for mail became essential in 1720. The service from Calcutta to Madras was started, and in 1775 it was extended to Bombay. While these mail services were for government use, employees of the company were permitted to send their private mail if they could afford the almost prohibitive charges.

"Very little is known about the Indian postal history for a period from 1769 until 1837, when there were frequent wars in which the East India Company was engaged to pacify the country to bring it under British control or under the rule of native princes friendly to the company. But a new day in the history of India was dawning.

"In 1837, the Indian Postoffice was established and the Post-office Act became effective on Oct. 1, 1837.

"The act set down rates and regulations for the conduct of the post in the East India Company's territories and it vested the sole control of the posts in the hands of the government. The rates were still high and the people were discontented until 1854 when the new postal act brought further reforms. The new act opened the post to all people by charging a nominal rate of half an anna for an ordinary letter in India, and four annas to Great Britain.

"Before adhesive postage stamps were issued in 1854 in India, a great variety of hand-stamped or erasing (resembling modern postmarks) existed. The most famous of all these stamps are those sent by the overland route organized by Lieut. Waghorn and marked: 'In care of Mr. Waghorn.'"

The final part of Mr. Hinrichs' explanation of Indian postal history and notes on the first issue of the country's adhesive stamps will appear next week.
Malta Issues Trace
A Colorful History

Letter from Odessa, Russia, to Leghorn, Italy, by way of
Constantinople and Malta, where it was fumigated. The oval marking,
upper right, is a forwarding agent’s mark. Lower centre mark
reads Purifie au Lazaret-Malte, indicating the letter was disinfected
at Malta.

By DOUG PATRICK

Malta has a long and varied history with many of its out-
standing events illustrated on numerous postal issues; a
refuge for St. Paul on his way to Rome; a fumigating station
during the Renaissance; a naval station and air base for the
British fleet and air force.

In the biblical account of St. Paul’s journey to Rome, the
story concerns the shipwreck at Melita, now called Malta. Paul
had been saved by a centurion who ordered the prisoners and
soldiers who could swim to throw themselves overboard and
make for land, and the rest on planks or pieces of the ship.

The story appears in the revised version of the Holy
Bible, Acts 28:1-2: “After we had escaped, we then learned
that the island was called Malta. And the natives showed
us unusual kindness, for they kindled a fire and welcomed us
all, because it had begun to rain and was cold.”

This account of St. Paul’s shipwreck is retold in picture
form on many postage stamps of Malta.

In the 1956 issue the story moves on to the time of the
Great Siege of 1565, depicted on the quarter penny stamp
Knights of the Order of St. John and the gallant Maltese
repelled more than 30,000 Turks in 180 galleys, an outstanding
event in Maltese history commemorated by a monument.

In 1798 the French occupied Malta, but hindered by a revolt
and blockaded by the British they surrendered in 1800. By
the Treaty of Paris in 1814, Malta became a British pos-
session.

Earlier, however, the island had become a fumigating station
in the Mediterranean where ships from all countries with
mail on board called at Malta. The letters were often slit with
a sharp instrument and then exposed to vinegar fumes which
were believed to kill the germs of the plague. Through ignor-
ance, the people thought that letters and paper carried disease
from one country to another. These fumigated letters have
become prized items in specialized collections of postage
stamps of Malta.

Before adhesive postage stamps were issued with the in-
scription, Malta, British postage stamps served the purpose in
the colony. These were first postmarked with a letter M in
an oval formed of horizontal bars. Other types of cancellers
with the marking A25, either with or without a circular post-
mark with the name, date and year, continued in use until
1865 according to Gibbons’ 1956 catalogue, Part 1.

Meanwhile in 1860, the first adhesive postage stamps in-
scribed Malta went into service when the half-penny buff stamp
appeared for use for the first time on Dec. 1. Other denomina-
tions followed with portraits of

Queen Victoria until the first
pictorials appeared in 1899.
Papua Issues Carry Rarities in Postmarks

PICTORIAL STAMPS OF PAPUA

By DOUG PATRICK

Papua is the only stamp issuing place in the world that issued a postage stamp bearing all the names of its postoffices. This is just one example of the oddities in the postal issues of this territory under Australian administration.

The postage stamps of Papua, most of them relatively easy to get, offer everything to the collector or specialist. Hundreds of varieties exist because five different producers made stamps for Papua.

De La Rue & Co. printed the first issue for use in 1901 when the territory name was British New Guinea.

T. S. Harrison, A. J. Mullett and John Ash, Commonwealth Government printers for Australia, produced the majority of Papuan stamps while J. B. Cooke also printed enough of them to be classified as an important producer.

These five printers utilized engraving, letterpress (often called typographed or surface printed by catalogue editors) and lithography. Little wonder that hundreds of varieties exist with such a number of printers using three processes. And to add further interest Papuan rarities exist.

The first stamps used in Papua were those of Queensland with a postmark to distinguish them from those used in the Australian colony. The black postmark formed of bars contained the letters, N.G. for New Guinea.

Later the postmark applied to these same Queensland stamps consisted of three letters, the initials for British New Guinea. These Queensland postage stamps postmarked N.G. or B.N.G. are Papuan forerunners and rare stamps indeed.

In 1906 when the name changed to Papua, the former issues inscribed British New Guinea were overprinted with the new name. The same design of a native craft called a lakatoi appeared on every stamp of Papua from 1901 until 1932 when a pictorial issue went into use in November. These served until the Japanese invaded New Guinea and civil administration ended in 1942.

Meanwhile, anniversary, jubilee and Coronation stamps for Papua appeared in 1934, 1935 and 1937. Australian stamps were used from certain postoffices in the territories of Papua and New Guinea from 1945 until a new series for the two places appeared in 1952. Two of these surcharged 4d. and 7d. to supply stamps for new rates were issued on Jan 20, 1957, and with these the list is complete to the end of October.

Early in the sixteenth century during Portuguese navigators discovered a vast island in the South Pacific Ocean. They sailed along its endless shoreline, enjoyed the scenery of palms and sandy beaches where the tropical sun beat down on the vegetation of palms mingled with other trees laden with unusual ferns, orchids and creeping plants of every kind.

The waves murmured and broke on this inviting land. In the sunshine or in the shadows of the forests, the most gorgeous butterflies in such a variety of sizes and colors fascinated the sailors. They believed they had reached an earthly paradise later named New Guinea. So goes the ancient account of the Portuguese discovery.

But stamp collectors, who are not aware of this country with a bountiful supply of fascinating postage stamps, may discover for themselves the countless pleasures that lurk in the issues of Papua and the more recent stamps of Papua and New Guinea.
Horns Were Necessary For Austria's Postmen

Contemporary engraving of Leopold I (1640-1705), Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, in the collection of William Maresch.

By DOUG PATRICK

Toronto philatelist, William Maresch, discusses in this article the postal history of Austria. He has illustrated this subject with his unusual collection of old letters, contemporary prints and documents.

"The safe delivery of messages in the form of letters marks the importance of every civilization. Wherever a system was established to care for the transportation of messages a constant growth and cultural development followed in the ensuing years.

"As it did in other countries, a messenger service in Austria marks the beginning of postal services. As early as 1360, the town hall in Vienna housed a separate messenger room according to the municipal records. But the service was not open to the common people for they could not read nor write, and if they could, they were not able to pay the high costs of sending messages or letters. Only the emperors, kings, high-ranking noblemen or clergy were permitted to use the messenger service.

"The earliest known postal routes were between the seats of government like the route from Vienna to Prague, the summer residence, and the route between Vienna and Salzburg where the residence of the powerful archbishop was located.

"To insure speed over these routes, various stations were established so that riders could change horses for each day or half day of travelling time depending on the importance of the route. The costs of maintaining sufficient horses and stations were high, and if enough letters were not carried on these routes to warrant the maintenance, they were suspended and new ones established."
"Postal riders were not only armed but they also wore distinctive uniforms to set them apart from ordinary riders. These precautions helped to ensure the safety of delivery. They were also supplied with post horns which they had to sound at intervals to indicate their wellbeing. If they did not blow their horns, security riders went out to investigate if they were in trouble. Interference with the post was punishable by immediate death, and many of the routes were lined with gallows where the skeletons of offenders dangled to warn future offenders."

"If the letters themselves are more interesting than the method of delivering them, for the flowery addresses were different for each recipient, emperor, king, count or abbott. The fine art of letter-writing came into existence. One may trace this cultural development through these old letters and see its rise and fall. The methods of folding these letters (envelopes did not come into common use until 1850) and securing them also changed over the centuries. First ordinary string, then silk threads, then paper or fine leather strips were threaded through the letters and the ends sealed. Even the seals display interesting developments, crude at first, while they became more elaborate toward the beginning of the 17th century, when they blossomed into exquisite works of art, declining as the years approached the 19th century when they became plain again."

"The contents of these old letters form the true and accurate pictures of life as it was hundreds of years ago. Affairs of state, customs and events come vividly to life in a collection of these letters so rewarding in their many aspects."
Reprints Are Feature Of Austrian Philately

Austria, unable to supply the requests, reprinted examples of all her postage stamps issued from 1850 until the end of the monarchy emissions in 1864. The first of these reprinted stamps appeared in January, 1866; others were made in 1870, 1884, 1887 and 1894. The postal officials were forced to make new plates for the reprinted stamps because the original plates were purposely destroyed after each issue had been completed.

Collectors distinguish between the original postage stamps and the official reprints by the paper and gum. Every time the postal authorities issued reprints they used the current paper and gum. Therefore, the reprints appear on different papers and different gums throughout the various issues.

Another way of telling the difference between the reprints and the original issues performed from 1858 until 1864 is by the perforations themselves. The original issues were perforated by a comb machine which had been destroyed before the reprinted stamps were made. The reprinted stamps were line perforated.

Comb perforations match perfectly at almost every corner of every stamp, while the line perforating almost invariably makes faulty perforations at the corners of each stamp.

S. Irvy's specialized collection includes the official reprints arranged correctly by Rudolph Friedl, the famous Austrian philatelle expert. Baron Rothschild owned these stamps which have created so much interest through the difficulty in classifying them. Rudolph Friedl was the only living person who could distinguish the various printings of the reprints themselves. Experienced collectors gain knowledge enough to segregate reprints from the original stamps, but nobody living today has the ability that Mr. Friedl possessed. A mystery of Austrian philately remains unsolved.
Propaganda Display Reveals Uses, Abuses

By DOUG PATRICK

Originally postage stamps were tiny labels to indicate the prepayment of messenger services in delivering mail, and the designs throughout the world resembled coins or medals.

Some governments, however, realized the potential value of publicity through the illustrations on stamps that had been international messengers for many years. By the beginning of the twentieth century political propaganda, advertising for international exhibitions and a little promotion for merchandise began to appear on postage stamps.

As time passed, more and more countries followed the lead of utilizing stamps for a secondary purpose of promotion.

Yugoslavia lost no time in making the most of postage stamps in the dual purpose of receipts for money paid in advance and for educational projects. Their postage stamps follow a general pattern of Communist teachings in both political and commercial types; the little labels, like many of the Red issues, appear in gaudy colors very often printed by the gravure process resulting in brilliant colors so attractive to the tyro collectors.

Hedley Stokes, an advanced Toronto philatelist, has prepared a display of modern stamps of Yugoslavia to illustrate the methods of using them for propaganda. His exhibit at the Royal Ontario Museum has been divided into the following parts: geography, fauna and flora, history, party history and work, famous men and arts.

The geographical part opens with stamps displaying sixteenth and seventeenth century scenes, followed by others with picturesque views of various waterways and lakes in Yugoslavia, as inviting as a travel folder. The fauna and flora section of the stamp collection is devoted to animals, insects, reptiles and fish along with colorful stamps displaying birds and beautifully colored flowers like those in a seed catalogue.

History of Yugoslavia follows with illustrations of heraldic subjects, famous patriots and anniversary issues to highlight the various parts of the country united to form the republic. To add interest in these stamps someone devised the plan of issuing some without perforations to attract the attention of budding philatelists.

When the party history issues appeared, the stamps took a real Communist appearance but with Tito as the hero in place of Lenin or Stalin. The Party Work issues show railroad work by the youth in reconstruction and the completion of the Belgrade to Zagreb highway.

Physical culture illustrations on some stamps, ships for the topical collectors have not been overlooked by the postoffice directors. The famous men follow another topic with a carefully planned error in spelling on the stamps honoring Laurent Kosir, whom the Yugoslavs claim invented the postage stamp.

Hedley Stokes' collection of propaganda on stamps shows clearly the uses and abuses of stamps for disseminating information.
Denmark Had Struggle To Print First Stamps

Cover with first issue of Danish stamps and postmark PP with numerals in oval. F.P. are initials for Fod-post, meaning foot post, and therefore local mail.

Strip of three early Danish stamps with the famous “Kranhold” retouching in the centre stamp, possibly unique.

By DOUG PATRICK

Denmark, like Canada, issued adhesive postage stamps for the first time in the same month of the same year, April, 1851.

Following the example of postoffice reforms set by Great Britain in 1840 when adhesive postage stamps were issued for the first time, many countries revised their postal systems and then introduced adhesive postage stamps. Denmark was the 23rd country, state or colony to issue postage stamps.

As early as 1842 Danish officials began studying postal operations for the purpose of offering suggestions for improvements. Like so many other suggestions for reforms in other countries the proposals by the Danish Commission were rejected at first.

Finally in 1850 following a degree of internal trouble involving disturbed political conditions, the Minister of Finance submitted new proposals for revised postal laws. These were accepted by the Rigsdag (parliament), confirmed by the King on March 11, 1851 and became effective on April 1 in the same year.

While the struggle for postal reforms was in progress, the superintendent of the local post in Copenhagen wrote to the director general. The local postmaster stated in part: “The wishes of the letter writing public would best be met by the introduction of frank stamps, which so far as the Fodpost (name for local delivery stamps) is concerned could be sold here” (Copenhagen main office, and at approved sub-offices).

Among the regulations laid down by the new laws was one stating that letters to places abroad were to be charged for as in former times, but stamps could not be used to frank such letters. The use of adhesive stamps was not compulsory on local mail.

When the time came to order stamps the General Directorate of Denmark encountered difficulties. The British firm Perkins, Bacon and Petch quoted too high a price; the National Bank of Denmark refused to produce the stamps owing to a clause in their charter; the General Directorate were unable to establish their own printing works.

The Danish authorities, therefore, had to resort to private enterprise for their first postage stamps.

A young man, M. W. Ferslew, had shown an early interest in the proposed Danish postage. Upon the failure to get others to produce the first Danish stamps, the General Directorate turned to Ferslew.

He had been trained as an engraver, made friends with H. I. Bing who operated a bookshop, and finally formed a partnership with him in the firm of Bing and Ferslew’s Lithographic Works.

Ferslew had among his customers the National Bank and also the General Directorate of Posts. In 1850, Ferslew got permission to carry on some of his work on proposed stamp dies in conjunction with his work for the bank.

He prepared a stamp design, revised it later for actual production, and by February, 1851 the printing plates were all made. Danish postage stamps in 10øre skilling denominations were ready for use on April 1, 1851.
History Often Linked With Postal Service

By DOUG PATRICK

Postal history items often provide picturesque accounts of events that took place years ago. One example is the following letter Marshal Bernadotte wrote in August, 1809, from Antwerp to Joseph Bonaparte, Napoleon's brother.

"Sire: I have received Your Majesty's letter which you honored me by writing. We have done absolutely everything possible to place ourselves in as favorable a position as possible to receive the enemy (the British). Every day that he leaves us in peace increases our means and security, but the arrival of the division Gratien at Ossen-drecht leaves no doubt at all that the enemy is not beaten. He has a foothold. The trust Your Majesty shows me honors me endlessly; I shall do everything to justify that trust. As Marshal Dumonceau is eager to join me, I promise the best results from the unity of the French and Dutch armies.

"The Emperor (Napoleon) has deemed it necessary to establish a battery of mortars on the side of the old Fort of St. Martin, northeast of Ossendrecht, in order to hit the anchorage of Batty. I have transmitted this suggestion to Marshal Dumonceau asking him to execute this.

"His Majesty showed his wish to have the old fort of St. Martin re-established. I don't know whether Your Majesty has been informed about this; in any case I thought it my duty to inform you.

"I ask your Majesty to accept in kindness the homage of my respectful and unalterable sentiments with which I am your very humble and obedient servant, Bernadotte."

Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte, the marshal who wrote this letter, was born January 1763, in Pau, France, and died in March, 1844, at Stockholm. From 1818 he reigned as King Charles XIV of Sweden and Norway, although he had previously been a French general in the period from 1794 to 1809.

In 1804, he became Marshal of France, serving with distinction at Austerlitz, a town in east central Moravia where Napoleon I defeated the Russo-Austrian army in 1805. In 1810, after being elected Crown Prince of Sweden and adopted by Charles XIII, he changed his allegiance and in 1813 commanded the Army of the North against Napoleon. The noble family of the Bernadottes, linked to subsequent rulers of both Sweden and Norway, descended from the marshal who declared his unalterable sentiments to Joseph Bonaparte.
Basic Rules Necessary To Make Good Pages

Hand-lettered text below Swedish envelope from the collection of Max Werner.

By DOUG PATRICK

The art of arranging postage stamps on album pages may be a success or a dismal failure depending on the knowledge, experience and the care that collectors use. On this subject, Max Werner offers suggestions and comments.

"One of the saddest things I know," said Werner, a Toronto artist, "is any collection of postage stamps written up in a bad fashion on poor album pages. As I see it several basic rules concern the write up of stamp album pages, and I'll attempt to list these in chronological order.

"The simple page is best for mounting stamps; these range in price from $1.50 per 100 to 25 cents or more for each page. The cheaper the pages are, the more they are filled with meaningless ornamentation. With a suitable quadrille sheet we come to the layout of stamps on the page without applying hinges, dry in other words. This is the time to decide what text goes on the page, a story or merely a date of issue, or something in between these extremes.

"In placing the stamps on the album page, a few rules are worth following. A single stamp, for instance, should not be placed exactly in the centre; it's better slightly above the centre allowing for text to be lettered near it. Never mount stamps on an angle for they were not intended to be viewed in that way.

"About symmetrical mounting of stamps much may be said in favor of it, but it is not an absolute must, because a non-symmetrical arrangement can often be pleasing providing it is in good balance. Some collectors prefer to draw thin lines around items on album pages, either stamps or covers. This can be done with a ruling pen or lightly with a pencil of hardness H with a sharp point.

"After the layout and copy have been decided, the time for lettering is at hand. Most people who can write can also letter, especially with the help of the Speedball Text Book, a beginner's guide by Ross F. George. The lettering may be done with India or Chinese ink or even with a pencil well sharpened to keep uniform thickness of lines. Sepia waterproof drawing ink is strongly recommended but blue, red or green inks may clash with the colors of postage stamps and should, under most circumstances, be avoided. Typewritten text should be right on the album pages instead of the paste down strips so often on view in stamp shows. Collectors may wish to type the text first to determine the sizes of space required as well as the location of the words on the album pages.

"Finally come a few words of caution: Avoid Old English and similar alphabets: a block type of alphabet like those on architects' or draftsman's drawings. Do not kill the page with letters too large, 3/32 of an inch is recommended. Above all, do the lettering before the stamps are finally mounted because an ink spot on a rare stamp means a tragic end to what should be a pleasant adventure. And for the specialists using arrows, flashing colors often appear with the choice of color that is not harmonious with the postage stamp color. You'll always be safe in using black or grey arrows, or better still little arrows drawn with a fine pen, one horizontal and another vertical pointing to the exact spot of interest. Finally, may I suggest that the most important object on any album page is the stamp itself."

In Canada, the Stanley Gibbons and Rapkin blank album pages are available from all stamp dealers and booksellers. These are popular brands distributed by S. J. Reingold Saunders & Co., Toronto, Canadian publishers for Stanley Gibbons. The Ryerson Press, Toronto publishers in Canada for the Rapkin Line of albums and accessories, have stock of blank album pages in a wide range of prices.
Balloons Carried Mail During Siege of Paris

A typical Balloon Post cover from Paris during the siege of 1870-71.

By DOUG PATRICK

When the Siege of Paris began in September, 1870, the French turned to balloons to help them solve some of the problems including transportation of mail. During the siege, which ended in January, 1871, the Parisians released 56 balloons with collectable covers. Various authorities quote 54 and 67 balloons. Few other nations were as well equipped to manage so many balloons and send them out of a country as were the French.

They had been experimenting with balloons for nearly 100 years when the Franco-Prussian War broke out in 1870. As early as June, 1783, the Montgolfier brothers made a balloon that ascended near Annonay, a town in southern France. They inflated the huge bag with hot air from a furnace and released it. Also in the same year humans, for the first time, went up in a balloon tied to earth to prevent it from drifting uncontrolled.

The idea of balloons preceded the French inventors by more than 530 years in the time of Roger Bacon, a British philosopher. He had dreamed of an apparatus with the promise of flight as early as 1250 when he wrote about a device that would float on the upper surface of the air which he thought resembled the sea. In his own words he drew these conclusions: “Such a machine must be a hollow globe of copper or other suitable metal wrought extremely thin in order to have it as light as possible. It must be filled with ethereal air or liquid fire and launched from some elevated point where it will float like a vessel on water.”

With the practical knowledge of balloons, the Parisians began their flights in September, 1870. Some of the covers sent by balloon post bear the postage stamps current in France at that time, most of them relatively common. The majority of covers excepting those with the words, balloon monte, or other similar notations printed on them bear little or no outward signs of identification. Balloons carrying mail soared out of Paris from Sept. 23, 1870, until Jan. 28, 1871.

Other mail had been dispatched from Paris by pigeon post, while letters in limited quantities flowed in by the famous Moulin balls cast into the Seine beyond the city limits to float into Paris where observers retrieved them from the river.

The siege of Paris mail therefore consists of letters delivered by three different methods. The greatest volume by far is mail from the balloons monté (with a navigator) or by balloons non-monté (without a pilot). Most frequently the letters transported by balloon post are identified by the postmarks on the face of the covers and with the arrival marks stamped by the receiving offices. Records reveal 2,500,000 letters were dispatched from Paris by balloons during the siege; the arrival points are well known including three balloons lost to the enemy in German territory and two lost at sea.

The Moulin balls were not true spheres but rather cylindrical, waterproof tanks made to hold mail but still float. Since so few of the letters exist from the inward mail to Paris, the letters are rare items much in demand by specialists.

The tiny sheets of paper bearing full size letters photographically reduced (early microfilm mail) and carried by pigeons are the rarest of all letters transported during the siege.

Even within a specialized subject of siege mail, three separate highly specialized topics exist: balloon post, Moulin ball mail into Paris and pigeon mail. Like so many other phases in the hobby of stamp collecting, the siege of Paris mail is one to which a student could devote a lifetime of study, and still not have all the problems solved.
First Serbian Issues
Entirely for Home Use

The cover Mr. Rasic of Toronto discovered this year bears the top portion of the bisected 40-paras stamp of Serbia, used on October 22, one day before the lower part used in 1869.

Serbia, formerly a Balkan kingdom, issued postage stamps from 1866 until the end of the First World War when it became a partner in the newly formed Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

The first Serbian postage stamps prepaid charges on mail for Serbia only; letters posted abroad were sent through the Austrian consular office in Belgrade, where postage stamps of Austria were used. When the Principality of Serbia and the Austro-Hungarian monarchy concluded a postal convention in December, 1869, Serbia obtained its first direct postal service with its neighbor and through it's postal system to other European countries.

Following the postal agreement, Serbia required postage stamps of additional denominations to pay the new postal rates set by the convention. The letters addressed to Hungary were charged at 25 paras or five Austrian kreuzer; to Austria the rate was higher at 35 paras or seven Austrian kreuzer for an ordinary letter weighing five grammes (Turkish weight) or 16 grams. Registration required 20 paras. Previous to this postal convention, the Serbian postage stamps had been in three denominations: 10, 20 and 40 paras, but the new rates brought 15, 25, 35 and 50 paras stamps into use. The low denomination stamps of one or two paras paid the postage on newspapers only; however, on a few rare occasions these stamps did make up charges when a shortage of the correct denomination existed.

On Oct. 23, 1869, someone in the town of Krusevac, Serbia, posted a letter to Jagodina and diagonally cut a 40-paras stamp in half to pay the postage. This person created a world famous rarity noted this way in Michael's postage stamp catalogue.

"Stamps of Serbia issued in the 40 paras, dark lilac were bisected and in use from July 11, 1869 to October, 1870, in the post offices in various Serbian towns. However, these stamps were bisected either vertically or horizontally, and only in one town, namely Krusevac was the diagonal bisect used, and only one copy of this exists on cover."

M. Verner of Novi Sad, Yugoslavia owns the bisected stamp on a cover dated October 23, 1869. But in May this year, M. R. Rasle, Toronto business man discovered the other half of this same postage stamp on another cover postmarked one day earlier on Oct. 22nd. Finally after 88 years both parts of a single postage stamp are known to exist, although when Mr. Rasle discovered his treasure he did not know whether or not the same person had posted two letters with one postage stamp cut in half diagonally.
Greek Hermes Issues
Attract Specialists

The first postage stamps of Greece portrayed the head of Hermes, the Greek god of science, commerce, thievery, and eloquence. As a messenger of the gods he bore the caduceus or rod and wore winged shoes known as talaria. And according to mythology, Hermes (thrice greatest) was identified with the Egyptian god Thoth, founder of alchemy, the chemistry that concerned melting of metals.

From the birthplace of Greek mythology came an early example of mythological design on the first postage stamps of Greece in 1861. The first issue for Greece had been planned as early as 1855, but the first printing order was not placed until late in 1860. Albert Barre in Paris got the order for seven values showing Hermes in a medallion with a simple frame carrying the country name at the top and the value at the bottom.

The stamps printed in Paris were put on sale in Greek postoffices October 1, 1861. After the first order of postage stamps was completed, the Greek authorities requested the plates be sent to Athens where the government mint planned to print the stamps. By November, 1861, the first of the Athens issues were being used, and from that time all Greek postage stamps were printed by the government mint.

Owing to the lack of knowledge, the lack of care, the use of different types of inks and papers in the manufacturing process, experienced philatelists are able to distinguish several different printings of the postage stamps made in Athens from 1861 until 1866. During these 25 years the same printing plates were used with little sign of wear.

Generally, the first postage stamps of Greece may be classified in 10 groups consisting of two printing orders completed in Paris. In 1876 the 30 to 60 lepta denominations were produced in Paris. Eight printings in Athens bear variations that experienced collectors of Greek postage stamps recognize.

The main variations in the different printing orders of these Greek postage stamps appear in the papers and the lines forming the design of the postage stamps. The postage stamps printed in Paris are detected by the good quality paper with a smooth surface evenly tinted. The shading lines in the head of Hermes are illustrated above as they are shown in Stanley Gibbons' Postage Stamp Catalogue, Part II. These illustrations guide collectors in their efforts of segregating the various printings of a rather complicated postage stamp issue.

If a collector decides to work on the problem of Greek postage stamps in the Hermes head design, he is well advised to seek the help of a student who has specialized for many years in this one subject in the vast field of philately. Handbooks and articles from the philatelic papers may offer considerable assistance to anyone who desires help, and the specialists themselves are always willing to share their knowledge with a fellow collector striving to gain knowledge of a difficult subject.
Collection Illustrates
Israeli Birth Pangs

By DOUG PATRICK
The postage stamp collection of Rishon Le Zion armored car mail formed by Dr. J. Sachs of Toronto tells a story of struggle, hope and final success.

The turmoil in Palestine during April and May, 1948, brought odd innovations into the postal services like the armored car mail of Rishon Le Zion. Growing dissatisfaction of both the Jewish people and the British created problems, some of them still remaining unsolved.

When the British Government announced the mandate of Palestine would end May 14, 1948, no preparations were made to hand over authority to any body of people or to an official committee. It was simply an abandonment of all administrative power and the evacuation of the country by the British security forces. The results were chaotic in places.

The Jewish people clung to hope, expressing themselves in the Zionist anthem, Hatikvah, an ancient chant with the words proclaiming: "Yet our hope is not lost; our ancient hope to dwell in the land of our fathers, in the city where David encamped." This hope ran high in the middle of April, 1948, in the community of Rishon Le Zion some 12 miles or so from Tel Aviv.

A news item dated April 18, 1948, in Palestine, gives a personal view of the problem of the mails. "Inside Tel Aviv it is now possible to use stamps of the Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemeth LeIsrael) in place of ordinary postage stamps of Palestine."

The message continued, "Of even greater importance, the introduction of sending messages by armored car took place on April 5, between a Tel Aviv laboratory and a medical doctor in Rishon Le Zion. And the mail coming into Tel Aviv is being delivered in the ordinary way through the post without additional postage."

The route between Tel Aviv and Rishon, leading mainly through Arab territory, but including a few lonely, friendly locations, continued in use after the outbreak of riots by both Arab and Jewish traffic. Following the murder of seven advance guardsmen on the road one morning the Jewish Provisional Administration decided to abandon that section of the highway, and to use a feeder road in the orange groves behind the Haganah line.

Finally, the local council of Rishon Le Zion decided to establish an emergency mail service to Tel Aviv and return. Accordingly, they issued a special stamp printed in sheets of 10 in blue displaying an armored car guarded by an armed soldier flanked by the Jewish national flag. The idea of this stamp was to prevent double collection of fees when the service was started April 5.

By April 20, the service was extended to Nahlat Yehuda since no mandate postoffice operated there. The service came to an end May 7, 1948, when all the remaining stamps were destroyed along with the cancellation devices. A chapter in the struggle of the Jewish people in their new land was drawing to a close, only to find other obstacles confronting them. Surely they must remember their words in the anthem, "Yet our hope is not lost."
By DOUG PATRICK

The first series of postage stamps issued by Israel in 1948 is possibly more in demand than any other nine consecutive postage stamps in the world.

The State of Israel was proclaimed on May 14, 1948. Before the British mandate of Palestine came to an end in the middle of 1948, the People's Administration discovered that the Palestine postage stamps had been made in England. The committee members hurried the production of stamps for delivery to the postoffices by May 12, they bought paper wherever they could. Amateur help worked with printers who struggled to meet the deadline.

Printing started on May 3 before the new state had an official name; would it be Judea, or Israel, or what was the country to be called? In the turmoil, the printers used the words, Doar Ivri, meaning Hebrew post, and so the stamps appeared without a proper country name.

Jewish coins from the time of the Jewish wars of independence in the years 66-70 and 132-135 A.D. served as central motifs on these postage stamps from three to 1000 mils denominations (now called pruta as a coin name).

The 3-mils stamps display the obverse of a bronze half-shekel in use in the year 70. The device is a palm tree with seven branches and a basket at each side of the trunk, and with Hebrew words meaning For the Redemption of Zion.

The 5-mils green stamp shows the obverse of a bronze coin of the second year in the first war. The device is a vine leaf with an inscription meaning Freedom for Zion. The 10-mils stamp displays the reverse of the same coin with an amphora (jar with two handles).

The bunch of grapes on the 15-mils stamp is from the obverse of a coin in circulation during the second war period. The inscription reads, Year One of the Redemption of Israel, but the other side of this coin did not appear in the issue of postage stamps.

The 20-mils stamp shows the obverse of a silver shekel of the first war. The stamp design contains a ritual cup and Hebrew text which translated to English means,

The first stamp in the first series of Israel, May, 1948. The inscription, Doar Ivri, means Hebrew post.

The reverse of this coin is displayed on the 250-mils denomination, or now referred to by philatelists as the 250-pruta stamp.

The 50-mils shows a reproduction of the tetradrachme, a big silver coin of the second war. The motif is a palm branch and citrus fruit with the inscription in Hebrew meaning, Year One of the Redemption of Israel. Like the 15-mils stamp the reverse of this coin did not appear on the stamps in this series.

The 250, 500, and 1,000-mils stamps, all in larger format, display the front and back of various coins with similar meanings. The 250 reproduces a silver shekel of the first war period, and the motif is a ritual cup with the inscription meaning, Year Two Shekel of Israel; the 500-mils inscription reads Year Three. Shekel of Israel on a similar coin, while the 1,000-mils inscription reads, Year Four Shekel of Israel.

Although these coins adorn the first stamps of Israel, the Jewish people had coinage of their own as early as 143-195 B.C. Simon Maccabaeus received the privilege of striking coins from Antiochus VII, King of Syria.

The shekel or sekel, originally a weight, was incorporated into the monetary system of the Jewish people. Its value was fixed at four drachma according to the standard of Tyre. But these coins are not so important as those illustrated on the first issue of Israeli postage stamps.
Postoffices Put to Use During Boxer Rebellion

By DOUG PATRICK

Among the Occidental nations taking active part in trade with China, Germany was one of the latest to establish its own post-office. It was 44 years after Great Britain signed a treaty concluding the Opium War with China before Germany opened a regular postal service directly with the mother country.

Although the Chinese had a regular postal system, it was just a courier service for the Imperial Court and the government. All mail from China sent through the various foreign postal services was aided by regular ship arrivals in China. In order to get their letters away, merchants frequently used the first ship available, regardless of the owners’ nationality, and German businessmen used the same method for their correspondence.

Gradually each nation of the world taking an active part in the trade with China began to establish its own postal system. Germany did not take advantage of this opportunity until immediately after the ship, Oder, arrived in Shanghai on Aug. 16, 1886, when the German postoffice opened for business.

Uprisings, wars and rebellions often leave their marks on postage stamps or sometimes on the letters from the place of turmoil. In China, toward the end of 1999, an uprising headed by the so-called Boxers, a group of violently nationalistic Chinese, began when they rebelled against foreign intruders.

In June, 1900, they attacked foreign legations at Peking, killing the Japanese secretary and the German minister. Baron Klemens von Ketteler. As a result of the attack, the foreign legations were besieged and cut off from communication with the outside world.

Contingents of English, French, U.S., Russian, Italian, Austrian and German soldiers under a unified command of British Admiral Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, failed at first, but finally succeeded in defeating the unorganized Chinese. During the rebellion, the German postoffice became field postoffice and new ones were established as the troops advanced.

Frank Segar’s collection of stamps and covers from the German postoffice in China contains some of the unusual material in philately. A number of the envelopes bear single, common postage stamps of Germany with the postmark name, Shanghai. The faded words, in light cancellation of Ost Asiatische Mainline, is on a cover that is rare. The German postcard and letters reflect the rebellion in China, one of the myriad stories postage stamps tell.
Chinese Postal Study
Is Extremely Complex

By DOUG PATRICK

China is unique as a postage stamp-issuing country. Foreign businessmen influenced the development of a Chinese postal system operating on an international scale.

Until the Opium War of 1840-1842 between Great Britain and China, foreigners were not allowed to settle permanently in China. By the Treaty of Nanking, signed on Aug. 26, 1842, Shanghai, Ningpo, Amoy and Foochow were opened to foreigners who were permitted to settle in the country. The settlement at Shanghai began in 1843 as a result of this treaty.

When the merchants moved into China they discovered a well-developed mail service existed—for official use only. True, the private mail carriers carried on their business, but these were of little help to foreign merchants who were forced to establish a mail service of their own.

They couldn't do business without writing letters, nor could they depend on the carriers. As a result, foreign countries like Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States opened their own mail services in China.

These offices served the foreigners in operations outside China, but the need arose for service within the country itself. In 1865 the merchants tried to remedy this serious condition by establishing a local post in Shanghai where in six months of operations some 6,500 letters were reported dispatched.

The Shanghai local post operated by a system of subscriptions with the opportunity for non-subscribers to use the service. Members subscribing to the post were not required to use adhesive postage stamps on their correspondence, and for that reason the only letter bearing stamps were those posted by non-subscribers.

Covers bearing stamps are relatively scarce because the larger volume of mail passed from subscribers.

In 1893, Hangkow, the centre of the Chinese tea export trade began issuing its own stamps. Other cities followed, and before the service ended 11 cities issued their own local postage stamps. The cities spread from Chungking in the west to Shanghai in the east, from Amoy in the south to Tientsin in the northern regions of China.

All the local issues of China were suppressed in 1897 when the Imperial Chinese Post opened. China did not become a member of the Universal Postal Union at the time, not in fact until 1914.

Meanwhile, all letters originating in China but addressed to any foreign country, had by necessity to bear the postage stamps of some member country of the U.P.U. This problem created another facet in the unusual postal history of China where foreign governments were forced to open their own post offices within the country.

The study of the local posts of China becomes a vast one when the foreign government posts become involved. A myriad of avenues open to any student or collector of the early stamps of China.
First Mail Was Speeded
By Forwarding Agents

Face of rare cover Calcutta to London. The Mr. Wagborn, forwarding agent's stamp, lower right, is highlight of interest.

FORWARDED BY
NEW YORK

By DOUG PATRICK

The forwarding agents of the 18th and 19th century came into existence as a result of the increasing trade and commerce throughout the world. They safeguarded the interests of merchants who sold their goods to distant countries, and helped to speed communications.

The governments in this period, from 1700 to 1875, had no international laws for the co-operation among their countries to assist merchants speed the delivery of letters, communications and merchandise. Businessmen writing letters to merchants in foreign lands had to leave their mail at national postoffices, where they existed, and hoped that some day in the near future the mail would be dispatched. The letters usually went by ships which had no regular schedules, and, therefore, the mail remained at the post offices for long periods of time, especially if the addresses were off the normal trade routes.

As a result of limited means of transportation, trade of the world centered in towns, cities and great ports located on rivers, oceans and seas. There the forwarding agents operated. Merchants entrusted their letters to the captains of ships going to intermediate countries. The captain gave the letters to an agent who would endorse them with the words "forwarded by..." either in manuscript or handstamp. The agent would then place them on a ship sailing to the nearest destination of the address on the letter.

Most letters that passed through the hands of a forwarding agent seldom bear the postal markings of the country of origin. Since most of the letters on the first part of their journeys were carried privately, they did not have a postmark applied until they arrived at the intermediate country.

The earliest example of the forwarding agent recorded is a letter bearing the endorsement of Ezekiel Wright of London dated 1673. Until 1874 when the Universal Postal Union was formed an unknown number of the forwarding agents operated in all parts of the world.

A few letters from the specialized forwarding agents collection of Kenneth Rowe show the great number of days letters were in transit, and some of the difficulties the merchants encountered.

One letter from Calcutta to London in 1838 required 99 days. The front portion of this historic cover displays the route to Suez, overland to Alexandria, by ship to Malta, then to Marseilles, overland in France and finally to London on another ship. Even with the assistance of agents including the famous Mr. Wagborn, this letter cost three shillings, eight and a half pence postage from Calcutta to London.

A letter from Constantinople in July, 1773 arrived by land route at Vienna, where it was fumigated at one of the Austrian border stations, according to the notation on the cover—Nerzo—sporco di dentro—which meant clean outside and dirty inside. Jean Henry Stammetz was the forwarding agent in Vienna, but unfortunately no arrival mark appears on this cover.

Hubsch and Simoni, forwarding agents of Constantinople, sent a letter from Smyrna, (also known as Izmir, Ismir or Smyrne) in April, 1774, to London, where it arrived 44 days later. The reason for sending this letter by the forwarding agent is explained in an extract dated 17th April, 1794: "Ship is ready to depart with five or more and are only waiting some ships of war daily expected" from Lord Hood (Viscount Hood, British commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean in 1793) to accompany them through the archipelago.

The forwarding agents' markings on mail remain to tell of the difficulties our forefathers endured in their struggles with international commerce.
Birds Are Widely Used
To Illustrate Issues

The emu and lyre bird, early examples of birds on stamps of New South Wales.

By DOUG PATRICK

So many birds have appeared on stamps of the world that collectors form topical collections and classify them in groups: Sea birds, wading and water birds, birds of prey and game birds, miscellaneous and unclassified birds.

In 1888, the British Crown Colony of New South Wales issued a series of commemorative stamps to honor the centenary of the establishment of the colony at Botany Bay. Two denominations featured birds common to the colony, the emu on the 2-penny blue stamp and the lyre bird on 8-pence red-violet of this issue.

An early notice of the emu occurred in a narrative published 1787 by an explorer on his voyage to Botany Bay. He erroneously called the bird a cassowary. A group of naturalists, however, studied the birds and found two species existing and called them emu, a name the early Portuguese navigators applied to a great bird of Malacca.

In the pioneer days of Australia, the settlers were amazed to find the emu fearlessly approaching their tents.

Both types of emu appear on postage stamps of Australia. Dromaeus irroratus on the 1938 Australian 5½d stamp and the D. novaehollandiae illustrated on the 2d stamp of New South Wales.

The emu, classified as a flightless bird, has no tail but a body covered with feathers. Three toes and strong legs support a heavy body with an overall height of some five feet.

The lyre bird (Menura superba) got its name from the males' unusually long tail feathers. In the breeding season he builds a mound of earth on which he takes his position with considerable exactness of a Greek lyre; the outer feathers curve like the letter S creating an ornament of singular elegance while the inner feathers resemble the strings of the lyre. As though he were conscious of his beauty, he stands expressing his sentiments in continuous song with varying tones he borrows from other birds.

Indeed when the male lyre bird is fully grown his ability to mimic birds is extraordinary. Like so many other birds, the female appears relatively dull in contrast and she never develops the graceful tail like the dancing male.

Each different bird on a postage stamp offers a challenge to the budding philatelic ornithologist or bird watcher. With the help of the book, Zoology in Postage Stamps, written by W. Dennis Way and O. D. Stadlen, any layman will be well guided on his philatelic approach to ornithology.
Early Cancellers Were Artistic

By DOUG PATRICK

One hundred years ago, Austria used the widest variety of ornamental postmarks in the world. Some of them, bearing flourishing designs, came into existence before adhesive postage stamps were introduced on June 1, 1850, and many remained in use until they were worn out.

The variety of postmarks on early issues occurred when they were engraved locally without following a standard pattern. Postal officials had authorized other cancels manufactured in one central location for distribution throughout the monarchy. Uniform cancelling devices went out to all newly established postoffices when adhesive postage stamps came into use.

Former postoffices continued to use the decorative cancelers they had been using with the result that scores of designs in postmarks continued to appear on mail from certain communities for several decades. In 1882 the use of uniform cancelers became strictly enforced.

Edwin Mueller, the well-known New York philatelic author divided the canceling devices of the Austrian permanent post into nine main large groups: line cancels head the list; oval and framed are the second type; special form and double circles are the third and fourth kinds. Mute cancelers (those without a place name) are the rarest and most interesting of all Austrian postmarks which Mueller arranged for reference purposes. The ninth kind of cancel was the type used by branch offices and collecting agencies.

While merely nine classifications of these postmarks appear in the list, scores of designs often occur in each classification. Collectors therefore have hundreds of varieties to look for in seeking material for a collection.

The list of cancelers contains those devices in use in the permanent postoffices, but an additional four kinds existed: ambulant postoffices on trains, ship cancels, field-post cancels, and newspaper postoffice cancelers.

A distinct line of classification appears between the permanent types of postmarks and those which were likely to change. Each group contains a variety of styles, types and sub-types.

The oldest forms of Austrian cancels appeared in lines or printed or script letters. The oldest types of postmarks have no dates for these were stamped on mail with another postmark, or sometimes the dates were written on the letters.

Most of the cancelers were made after adhesive postage stamps came into use. Like so many other countries, Austria intended to obliterate the adhesive postage stamps beyond possibility use a second time which is probably the reason for using mute cancellations.

The town cancel showing the place of origin on the mail appeared beside the obliteration.

Mute cancellations were also used to cancel stamps that had been missed in the offices of origin, and they sometimes served to provide arrival marks.

Of all the postmark designs, the special form cancellers, often called fancy cancels, show the maximum amount of initiative and imagination on the part of postmasters. Many of these men displayed extremely good taste in designing ornamental postmarks instead of using the ugly blots so common on early postage stamps of other countries like Canada, the United States or Great Britain.

The Austrian postmasters devised intricate patterns in postmarks or maybe they allowed the local artisans or engravers to use their own talents in the production of decorative postmarking devices. They must have enjoyed their little works of art as do collectors today; little wonder these Austrian specialists clamor for the early postmarks.
Countries Used Issues As Medium for Ads

ADVERTISING LABELS ATTACHED TO STAMPS

German stamp dealer, W. Sellschopp of Hamburg advertised on stamp labels for over 30 years on modern stamp, top, and on German East African labels attached to stamps issued before the First World War.

By DOUG PATRICK

Marino Roberti, a Toronto executive, has among his postage stamp collections a specialized lot of stamps with publicity labels and other advertising media associated with adhesive postage. This is his story:
The idea of using postage stamps for publicity and to advertise merchandise or services is almost as old as philately itself. As early as 1858, Great Britain used rough little ads on stamps; France and New Zealand followed after a few years. Many of the early stamps of New Zealand have tiny notices on the back for soaps, patent medicines, and other consumer goods, a number of them still popular today.

Some of the announcements were applied on labels around an open area in which an adhesive postage stamp was stuck down. Perforations surrounding the advertising tempted the users to apply both the stamp and the ad rather than go to the trouble of removing the stamp from the gummed label.

The French employed this method of advertising with postage stamps as early as 1873, then Belgium, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands and Switzerland followed the French example. Following the First World War, people in Hungary and Czechoslovakia produced similar postage stamp advertising products.

Switzerland improved the method of advertising with postage stamps in 1909 by printing the ads right with the stamps themselves, eliminating a

sticking of stamps to a second piece of paper. While the Swiss postal administration had authorized these advertising items with postage stamps they printed limited quantities of three designs with a total issue of just 16,000. They are, therefore, very rare items, and curiously enough are still valid for postal service.

Since Switzerland had introduced the idea of authorizing the printed ads with stamps on one sheet of stamps followed. The postage stamp booklets seem to be the most popular place for promoting merchandise of practically all kinds. Publicity labels appeared in Europe from 1910 in Germany, German colonies Bavaria, France, Algeria and Great Britain.

Following the First World War, Denmark, Belgium and Italy followed the lead of other countries in Europe. For a number of years the idea of advertising with postage stamps declined, but the Union of South Africa entered the promotion field to advertise goods with postage stamps.

After the Second World War, a new wave of popularity favored these advertising labels; Germany, France and French Colonies, Great Britain and even Canada began releasing publicity labels with postage stamps.

In Canada the postage stamps in booklets of five stamps for 25 cents all carry an additional label, but no consumer goods are promoted for sale by ads in these issues. Like so many other branches of stamp collecting, the hobby of collecting promotion or advertising labels fascinates collectors throughout the world.
Postmarks in Britain Went Through Cycle

By DOUG. PATRICK

Adhesive postage stamps and cancellations were concurrent. With the advent of adhesive postage stamps on May 6, 1840, in Great Britain, the postal authorities ordered the use of cancelling stamps or obliterator for the one purpose of preventing the reuse of the stamps. This type of cancellation is known as a killer cancellation.

During the pre-stamp period, just prior to the introduction of adhesive postage stamps, the most generally used postal markings were circular, town date stamps indicating the origin of letters and the dates on which the letters were posted. The authorities decided to continue the use of these postal marks for the letters but not for cancelling the stamps; the killer obliterator served that purpose.

As the volume of mail increased, the postal officials added information to the killer cancellation, and later the design of the killer itself was changed to include more extensive information. Following this alteration, duplex obliterator which contained the circular town date stamp and the killer combined came into use. Finally, in 1878, the main subject of the obliterator became the circular town date stamp with the killer forming the corners outside the circles of what are known as squared-circle cancellations. Later, the corners were dropped and the killer became incorporated in the body of the town-date stamp. Thus the cycle was completed from the circular town-date stamps on pre-adhesive postage stamp covers progressing with variations of killer cancellations and then back to the town-date postal markings to cancel the postage stamps.

The Maltese Cross, left above, was the first killer type of cancellation which occurred in March, 1843, when the diamond in the centre was replaced by a number as shown at the right above; the numbers ranged from 1 to 12. With the exception of the killer with number 3, a small cross was added to the top of each Maltese Cross obliterator used in the Inland Office of the General Postoffice in London. Whatever information may have been conveyed by the numbers remains unknown to this day, but may have indicated a time system, a postal clerk’s number of something else.

The authorities decided some time later that the cancellations should contain information which would identify the post offices where mail was cancelled. As a result of their decision, the authorities changed to five main types of numbered obliterator in May, 1844, when the Maltese Cross obliterator was discontinued. They assigned the cancellation devices to the following offices: London City (the inland office, headquarters of the General Postoffice), London District (the former two-penny post), the Provincial offices, Scotland and Ireland.

London City office postmark. The numbers ranged to 75 by 1855.

Duex obliterator were introduced in 1853. Like Great Britain, most countries in the world now use the circular town-date stamps or those with an obliterator (duplex cancellations) to cancel postage stamps.

When adhesive postage stamps had been in use for 17 years in Great Britain the volume of mail was increasing so rapidly the postal officials sought a faster method of cancelling the stamps. Previous to 1857 the letters were handled by employees who cancelled the stamps by hand devices.
Many machines were tried: The Pearson Hill in 1857; the Azemar in 1869 and the Hoster in 1882. Each machine was an improvement over the previous one, but none of them was entirely satisfactory. Sometime after 1882, an early type of the modern ribbon machine was adopted.

**Trial cancellation by machine**

When the authorities discarded the Maltese cross obliterator, the London District used new cancellers with numbers in circles in place of the former diamonds. These are illustrated for easy reference.

**London City numbers up to 98 in a circle**

**Duplex cancel introduced in 1853. Obliterator bars form a vertical oval.**

In 1857, London was divided into postal districts: EC for East Central; N for Northern; SW for South Western and so on. This innovation was done to speed the sorting of mail in much the same way as many large cities now have postal district numbers. As a result of the change in London, new cancellers came into use with additional information about the districts like those shown in the two illustrations below.

**London duplex cancellation with district letters in the obliterator.**

The Provincial postoffices of England and Wales were assigned a distinctive type of obliterator with numbers surrounded by bars forming ovals like those illustrated below.

**At first the numbers ranged from one to 936, then to 999. In 1857 a new series was introduced from 001 to 099. Following these, several other series of oblimiters came into use, some including letters from A to K except I.**

**Provincial oblitors of Great Britain. Spoon type of duplex cancel used in Birmingham.**

Unlike the Provincial oblitors used in Great Britain, the Scottish town cancels took the shape of rectangles in the place of ovals formed by bars, with numbers ranging from one to 342 at first and later extended to 752.

The Irish oblitors were quite distinctive, consisting of a number surrounded by horizontal bars forming a diamond instead of an oval. Duplex oblitors were issued in 1854 with numbers finally ranging to 364 in 1892.

Probably the most famous special cancellation of the time was the Edinburgh Brunswick star killer with an origin appearing to be Germanic. This cancellation has many varieties and sub-varieties used between 1863 and 1872.

**One of the Brunswick star killers.**

In 1879 the numbered oblitors were superseded to a considerable extent by a type of canceller frequently called the squared circle illustrated below.

**The number or Maltese cross serves as a reminder of the older oblitors.**

The machine cancellation of today bears definite signs of the original killer in the flag of horizontal straight or wavy lines to the right of the town-date stamp. This flag has become the modern killer obliterator while in the smaller towns the town-date stamp is still being used as a canceller for postage stamps.
Makeshift Cancellers
Create Separate Field

By DOUG PATRICK

The Wanderstempels of German Southwest Africa remain today as one of the mysterious branches of stamp collecting. The word, Wanderstempel, roughly translated means wandering postmark, a name given to these particular postmark impressions.

From 1895 the postal system of German Southwest Africa expanded so rapidly that new post offices opened before cancellation devices with the individual names on them could be procured from Germany. Manuscript cancels, often called pen cancellations, and certain provisional cancelling devices were put into use, or used one after the other until the specific cancellers arrived.

The German colonial post office workers in Africa made the Wanderstempels in one of two ways: In some communities the employee removed the post office name from a canceller which had not been issued or he used a special blank canceller with no post office name.

These Wanderstempels look like modern circular postmarks that have no place name or date; they merely contain the words, Deutsch-Sudwest-Afrika.

The Wanderstempels are the black, circular marks; the larger names or handwritten names were postoffice locations in German Southwest Africa.

These words most frequently appear near the centre of the framed canceller or below the centre. The space above permitted the postmaster to stamp his location or community name in large letters from a rubber stamp or woodblock.

The German colony of Southwest Africa began when a German merchant named F. A. E. Luderitz purchased some land around Angola, now Luderitz. Over this land the Germans hoisted their flag in 1884, claiming at the same time all the coast from the Orange River to Cape Frio.

In the next year, Hereroland (Damarland) was annexed by treaty, but lost three years later. Germany regained this territory in 1899 by force. In 1886 Portugal recognized the boundaries of what became German Southwest Africa; Great Britain followed in 1890.

At the outbreak of hostilities in 1914, the German colony became isolated owing to the sea power of the Allies. Union of South Africa troops invaded the area in 1914, and received the surrender of the German forces in July, 1915.

From 1920 until 1949 Southwest Africa was a mandate of the League of Nations administered by the Union of South Africa. It is now Southwest Africa, a trust territory of the UN administered by the Union of South Africa.

The place names handstamped over the Wanderstempels are so colorful in their appearance of grey, blue, violet or wine; and their sing-song tones like Okakukawal, Jakalswater or Owi-kokororo, names of postoffices remain to suggest the stories of faded efforts in colonizing German Southwest Africa.
Czech Souvenir Sheet Tells Story of Issue

Soupout sheet of stamps honoring the 25th anniversary of the Republic of Czechoslovakia. These stamps were made while the government was in exile in London during the Second World War. Autographed by Winston Churchill.

By DOUG PATRICK

During the Philatelic Specialists Society Exhibition at the Royal Ontario Museum in November, 1957, C. K. Elder, a Toronto business executive, displayed a series of stamps showing the Birth Of A Stamp, the title of the display. This is his story:

Twenty-five years after Czechoslovakia became an autonomous republic, the Germans occupied the country. During the Second World War.

On the occasion of the republic's 25th anniversary, the Czechoslovakian Philatelic Society of Great Britain in conjunction with the government in exile decided to honor the anniversary by an exhibition of postage stamps of Czechoslovakia and by the issue of a souvenir sheet of postage stamps.

The government in exile, headed by Eduard Benes who had been president of the republic, decided to use these stamps as regular postage immediately after the liberation of Czechoslovakia, but world politics changed this plan. Step by step the collection shows the various stages of preparing a series of postage stamps.

Waterlow & Sons submitted the original water color designs in the exact size of the finished stamps. The Czechoslovakian committee made changes and marked them on the original drawings.

As a basis for the souvenir sheet, three stamps previously used in Czechoslovakia were chosen. To the left the Eduard Benes stamp appeared with a stamp design featuring Jan Garrigue Masaryk in the middle and one for General Milan Stefanik at the right.

The engravers reversed the portrait of Benes to have him face Masaryk. Various stages of preparation of the stamps are shown in the collection where the original stamps and proofs of the new ones are mounted side by side.

First and second proofs of the souvenir sheet follow one another. Perforated and imperforate sheets are in the collection mint while one sheet bears the cancellation of the Czechoslovakian Field Post in Great Britain.

Sheets and stamps on covers, along with additional sheets signed by Dr. Beneš, Jan Masaryk, Harry Crookshank, the Postmaster General of Great Britain, Anthony Eden, Winston Churchill help to complete this unusual collection of postage stamps—The Birth Of A Stamp.
Philatelic Journals

Basis of Collection

The first page of the first issue of the Stamp Collector's Magazine, Feb. 1, 1863. This publication lasted 12 years.

By DOUG PATRICK

Philatelic periodicals have had a long and varied existence. Although most stamp collectors have enjoyed reading about their hobby in magazines, catalogues, books or stamp papers, William Slate of Toronto has built his hobby on collecting these publications. His library of philatelic literature provides endless information on the vast subject of collecting postage stamps.

Some early stamp papers disclose that stamp collecting did not become a real hobby until 1850 or so when adhesive postage stamps had been in use 10 years. Before many years passed, stamp collectors needed special books for their stamps; stamp catalogues came into popular use and then newspapers for collectors followed.

The first item in philatelic literature appeared in France, where Lacroix and Laplante of Paris published a catalogue that Alfred Potiquit had compiled. This book consisted of 44 pages and a colored wrapper with a one centime French stamp of the period stuck on it. This was merely 21 years after adhesive postage stamps had been issued in Great Britain; the small size is understandable. Two editions of the Potiquit catalogues appeared, with the second one having four additional pages in 1862.

The first English language catalogue was published in 1862, but the author didn't declare his name. He called it Aids to Stamp Collectors, by a Stamp Collector. This 44-page book had been compiled by Frederick W. Booty, who in August of the same year compiled the Stamp Collectors' Guide, entirely written and lithographed. The illustrations were reproductions of splendid sketches.

The year 1862 was an active philatelic publishing year when Mount Brown and Dr. J. E. Gray published stamp catalogues in England. Edward Moore & Co. introduced a penny philatelic paper in Liverpool, and after the name changed three times it finally became the Stamp Collectors Review and Monthly Advertiser. In 1864, with number 19 in June, 1864 this forerunner of philatelic journals ceased publication.

In the previous year, 1863, Stafford Smith and Smith began publishing The Stamp Collectors Magazine, a publication lasting until 1874, and when this paper philatelic publishing became established. The publication, Le Timbre Porte appeared in Belgium where J. B. Moens originated his paper in 1863 and continued with his work without a break for 33 years until the firm liquidated.

Germany followed the lead...
To our Readers.

N presenting the first number of this miniature sheet to the public, devoted as it is to such a peculiarly unique pursuit as the collection of Postage Stamps, we would beg leave to apprise our patrons that we are pleased to term the collection of Postage Stamps a "mania," a juvenile ridiculous amusement, and other delicate and complimentary designations, that this is not in any sense the first organ distinctly devoted to the promotion and extension of the postscript (or omitted) meaning, which has hitherto appeared. Upwards of a twelvemonth since a Journal devoted to the business made its appearance in England, and since that time various others have sprung up, and we are not aware that any of them have as yet become defunct; on the contrary most of them appear to be in a highly prosperous condition, and look likely to outlive their defamers, a result which, we trust, all Stamp Collectors will sincerely pray for. Of course, the foregoing remarks are not intended for collectors. Those interested in the business will we trust favor us with that patronage and support which we shall endeavors to deserve, in an humble way. We shall be happy to receive original affects on the subject of Postal Stamps, and we shall also be glad to offer any assistance in our power to collectors through the medium of the column devoted to correspondents. We shall devote our attention more particularly to the notice of matters of more direct interest to Collectors on this side the Atlantic than in Europe, but we shall duly notify our readers of all new issues which may be chronicled in the European Publications.

First page of the first stamp paper printed in North America.

On May 1, 1863 Zschiesche & Koder of Leipzig introduced a stamp paper in the German language.

The first philatelic publication to appear in America came from Montreal. S. Allen Taylor issued two numbers of his paper, The Stamp Collectors Record, and then moved to Albany, N.Y., to continue his work until 1876.

The early 1890s were notable as birth years of two stamp papers still published today: The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain and the London Philatelist.

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain was published in 1891 by William Brown of Salisbury, continuing until 1900 when it changed hands to Kirkpatrick & Pemberton, then to R. Pemberton, and just recently Robson Love of London bought the Pemberton organization as a going concern. At the time of purchase, the Philatelic Journal was the oldest philatelic magazine in the world.

The London Philatelist, the most distinguished of all philatelic papers is the journal of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Through the years stamp papers have come and gone, but the popular ones will continue to serve an ever-expanding need expressed by millions of stamp collectors in every country where people read and write.
Hahn's Fine Designs
Studies in Wild Life

By DOUG. PATRICK

The late Emanuel Hahn designed more Canadian stamps than any other free-lance artist. His first success in this kind of work appeared on the 1953 stamp displaying the Canada goose. Mr. Hahn had taken extreme care with the drawing of this bird from sketches he made at Jack Miner’s Bird Sanctuary in Kingsville.

From a wounded goose in treatment at this bird haven, Mr. Hahn made life-size drawings of the wings and anatomy believing that some day the information would be useful.

His next assignment from the Post Office Department was the preparation of the $1 stamp of 1953 featuring the Pacific Coast Indian house and totem pole. Always with the same deliberation he approached this design, made numerous sketches and finished the artwork. This stamp was still in use by the end of 1957.

Hahn was 75 years old when he died on Feb. 14, 1957. He was a noted designer, sculptor and artist with scores of successful art works that will perpetuate his memory. A true friend of countless students and people in all walks of life, he quietly worked on and on to reach the perfection he sought.

He was born in Reutlingen, Wurttemberg, Germany in 1881, son of Dr. Otto and Rose (Scholtz) Hahn. When he was seven years old he came to Canada with his family and took an early interest in art, starting his studies first at the Central Ontario School of Art in Toronto, now the Ontario College of Art. From 1903 until 1906 he lived in Europe where he studied art in Stuttgart, Germany.

When he returned to Toronto, he was appointed to the staff of the old Technical School; later he returned to his early place of studies the Ontario College of Art, but this time as instructor and finally head of the Department of Sculpture, a position he held until 1951 when he retired.

Meanwhile, in 1926 he married the talented Elizabeth Wyn Wood, an accomplished sculptor in her own right. And their child, Qennefer Wood Hahn is now a vivacious, charming young lady studying at the University of Manitoba School of Architecture.

Hahn began designing postage stamps for Canada even before the Post Office Department made an appeal to Canadian artists to submit stamp designs in 1953. At that time the committee selecting appropriate subjects decided on the bighorn sheep as one design which appeared with the moosehead stamp in the Wildlife Series of 1953.

In designing some of his stamps for Canada, Mr. Hahn sculptured the walrus, moose and beaver with original help from photographs that Hans Lundberg supplied for some of the subjects. From the tiny figures of these animals he made scores of sketches in various stages of completeness to the finished working drawings that the engravers used as models for their engraving of the original dies. These dies are the first stage in producing steel printing plates.

Mrs. Hahn has carefully arranged displays of these sketches which will do temporary honor to the memory of Emanuel at his birthplace in Germany.
Two Companies Merged
To Print First Stamps

This 1934 Canadian stamp, printed by the British American Bank Note Co. Limited, won world acclaim.
This company will exhibit some examples of their work in November at the Royal Ontario Museum where the Philatelic Specialists' Society will hold an exhibition of postage stamps.

By DOUG PATRICK

The British American Bank Note Company printed the first postage stamps for the Dominion of Canada at the time of Confederation. Its contract lasted from the issue of 1868 until 1897.

Just before Confederation, William Cumming Smillie and George Bull Burland were each trying to form a separate bank note company. William Smillie had in his company Alfred Jones, foremost portrait engraver of his time, and Henry Earle, designer and letter engraver. George Burland in the second company held a lease on Mathew's Patent Green Tint, a special bank note tint invented to make forgery difficult. Smillie's opinion of the Green Tint wasn't very high but the idea seemed to impress the government and some members of parliament urged Mr. Smillie and Mr. Burland to unite their efforts and organize one company. Both these men were experienced in printing and business and could see the logic of forming one company instead of two; they decided to join forces. As a result the British American Bank Note Company was formed with William Cumming Smillie as president and George Bull Burland as manager.

In a very short time the company procured the order for manufacturing the first adhesive postage stamps for the Dominion of Canada. These stamps are known today as the large Queens or large cents and are as popular in this generation as they were at the time of Confederation.

In 1871 the plant of the British American Bank Note Company transferred from Ottawa to Montreal and back again to Ottawa in 1889. For this reason, the Canadian postage stamps in the next series, known as the small Queens were printed both in Ottawa and Montreal.

At one time the British American Bank Note Company prepared a vignette of Jacques Cartier painting from a ship toward the future site of Quebec. Later they used this as the central motif of a 3-cent blue-color Canadian stamp of 1934. This stamp design was a prize winner in an International Philatelic Contest, and declared the best postage stamp design of the year by Gibbons Stamp Monthly, the popular English magazine.

The company printed all the adhesive postage stamps Canada issued between 1868 and 1893. A lapse of 33 years took place before The British American Bank Note Company again received the contract to print Canadian Stamps. This contract lasted until the issue of the New Brunswick commemorative stamps of August 16, 1934, and since that time these security printers have not printed Canadian postage stamps.

In 1956, The British American Bank Note Company, Limited celebrated 90 years of security printing in Canada.
Postal History Is Told
In Museum Exhibition

By DOUG PATRICK

The Canadian Bank Note Company, Ltd., has its roots buried deep in the art of steel engraving in North America. In 1832, in New York City, a group of artists, engravers and businessmen formed a company of security printers who gave their names to the organization of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Company.

About 15 years later another name appeared in the name of partners when Tracy R. Edson joined the firm. He became known everywhere among security printers and government officials who bought postage stamps, paper money and securities.

This famous group, Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson, formed the nucleus of the greatest organization of engravers and security printers the world has ever known. Through the past 150 years or more the members of their staff or persons working with engravers who amalgamated from time to time to form the American Bank Note Company invented practically every device or process used in the steel engraving business to this day.

Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson printed the first Canadian postage stamps for the Province of Canada in 1861. They had previously made a name for themselves by preparing the local stamps for the city of New York in 1845 and later

THE BLUENOSE ON CANADIAN STAMP

The Canadian Bank Note Company, Limited, won world acclaim for this postage stamp design of the famous Canadian schooner.

In 1847 for the United States Government.

With the growth of both the United States and Canada, the business of security printing boomed for postage and revenue purposes, stamps, bonds, securities and paper money.

As a result of the rapid growth of the United States and to a lesser degree the expansion in Canada, the company opened branches in Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and a little later in Montreal.

In 1858, the company formed an organization by the amalgamation of seven prominent engraving houses to become the American Bank Note Company. The new firm continued the contract for the Province of Canada postage stamps and other security needs until the time of Confederation in 1867.

In February 1887, the American Bank Note Company was once more awarded the contract for printing Canadian postage stamps and other securities. Printing began with the Queen Victoria jubilee series which were produced by a rotary press of some kind since curved plates for this issue were found in storage. The contract between the American Bank Note Company and the Government of Canada lasted until 1930. But, meanwhile, in 1922 the business was organized entirely separated from the American Bank Note Company, and became the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ltd., in Ottawa.

After a five-year lapse, the Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd. again obtained by tender the contract to produce postage stamps for the Dominion of Canada. From that time in 1935 to the present, the Canadian organization has printed these securities so beautiful in their artistry, and more important still, so nearly impossible to forge.

In 1939 when the 50c Canadian postage stamp displaying the famous schooner Bluenose, went on sale, the Canadian Bank Note Company won world acclaim for this postage stamp design. And practically every year since that time the Bluenose Stamp of Canada, as collectors call it, finds a place in all time favorite top 10 postage stamp designs of the world.
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