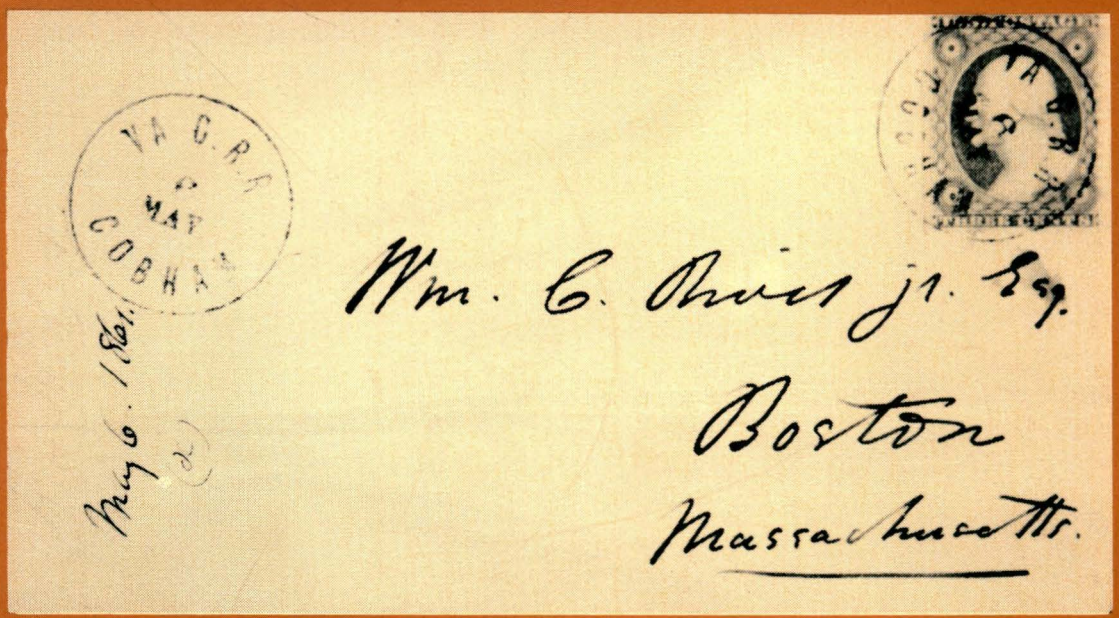
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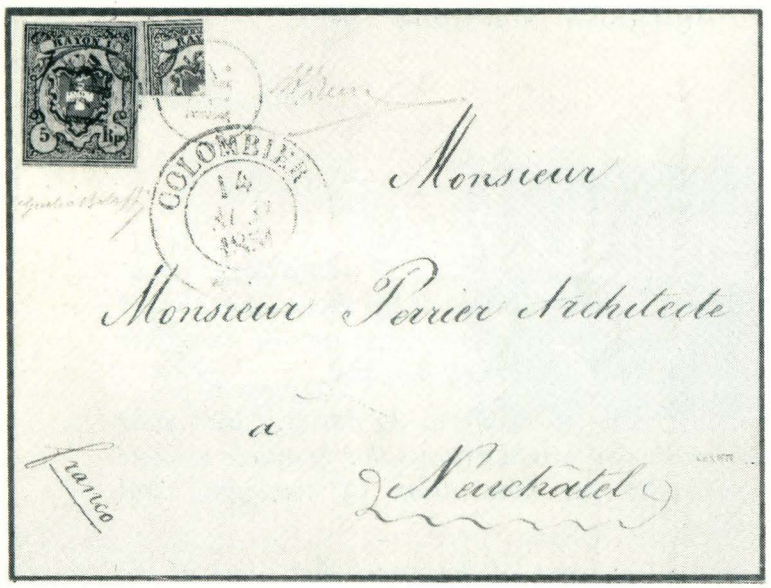
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The Collectors Club Philatelist

Volume 64, Number 6 **November-December 1985**

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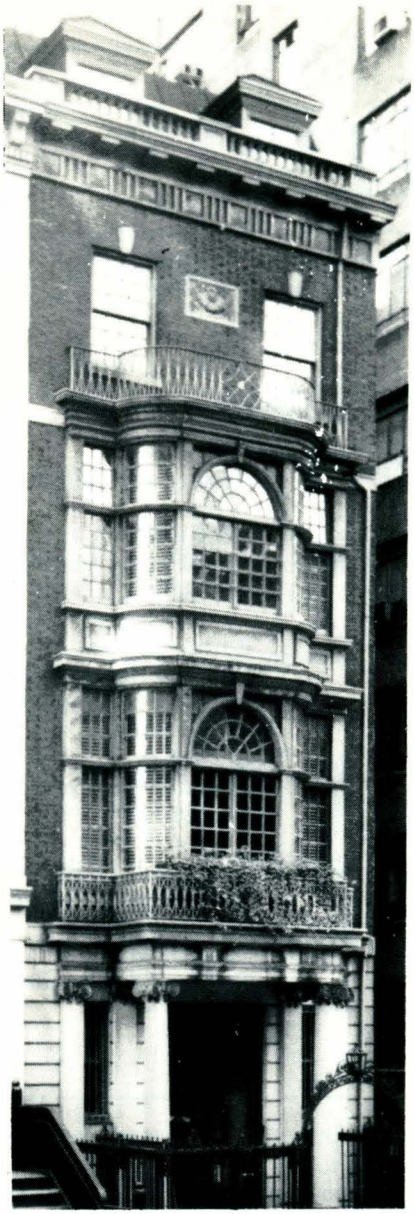
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1983 ESPAMER '82 Medalla de Plata Grande for Volume 60.
1983 Dorothy Colby Award to Philip Silver for "United States: The Beacon Air Mail Stamp of 1928 Revisited".

'VA.C.R.R. COBHAM': Postal Service on the Virginia Central Railroad During the Civil War Period

by Lowell Newman

The two decades between 1840 and 1860 saw a rapid expansion of railroad service within the United States. In its Act of July 7, 1838, Congress had decreed "that each and every railroad within the limits of the United States . . . shall be a post route." The Post Office Department was quick to take advantage of its congressional mandate and by the end of the 1850s a significant portion of the mail, particularly in the eastern coastal region, was being transported by rail. The outbreak of hostilities between north and south early in 1861 soon led to the disruption of railroad mail service in some areas. Northern Virginia railroads, serving territory which was to be the scene of much of the worst of the fighting during the war, were particularly hard pressed to provide rapid transport for Confederate troops and supplies, and yet some of these privately owned railroads were able to compile outstanding records of both postal and military service.

This article will examine the war era history of postal and military service provided by one of these lines, the Virginia Central Railroad. The covers which illustrate this postal history of the V.C.R.R. are part of the National Philatelic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. Each of the covers either originated at, transitted, or was addressed to Cobham, a depot on the Virginia Central near Gordonsville, Virginia. Photos by the author.

The Virginia Central Railroad

Originally chartered in 1836 as the Louisa R.R., the Virginia Central began as a feeder line for the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac R.R. and served as such until 1847. The name of the road was changed to Virginia Central R.R. in 1850, and the construction of the line was completed in 1857. As its name implied, the Virginia Central cut across the heart of Virginia, running east-west from Richmond to Jackson's River. Figures compiled by the Virginia Board of Public Works in 1861 show that the Virginia

COBHAM
KESWICK
GORDONSVILLE
SHADWELL
TREVILIAN'S DEPOT
CHARLOTTESVILLE
LOUISA CT. HOUSE
IVY
TOLERSVILLE
MECHUM'S RIVER
FREDERICK'S HALL
GREENWOOD
MILLBORO
WAYNESBORO
BUMPASS'
MASON'S TUNNEL
BEAVER DAM
GRIFFITH'S
NOEL'S
JACKSON'S RIVER
HANOVER JUNCTION
GOSHEN
HANOVER CT. HOUSE
CRAIGSVILLE
ATLEE'S
STAUNTON
RICHMOND
FISHERVILLE

Fig. 1

Central was the second longest line in the state, having 195 miles of track. The same report lists the rolling stock on the V.C.R.R. as comprised of 27 locomotives, 23 passenger cars, 11 mail and baggage cars, 188 box and flat cars, and 22 sand, coal, and gravel cars. In addition to its rolling stock the V.C.R.R. maintained numerous bridges and culverts along its right of way, as well as the depots where the trains stopped. A map of the line is shown in Fig. 1. The 1859 station list of the V.C.R.R. includes (from east to west):

Richmond
Atlee's (near the Chickahominy River)
Hanover Court House
Hanover Junction (at the junction with the R., F. & P.R.R.)
Noel's
Beaver Dam
Bumpass'
Frederick's Hall
Tolersville
Louisa Court House
Trevilian's Depot
Gordonsville (at the junction with Orange & Alexandria R.R. North Br.)
Cobham
Keswick
Shadwell
Charlottesville (at the junction with Orange & Alexandria R.R. South Br.)
Ivy
Mechum's River
Greenwood
Waynesboro(ugh)
Fisherville
Staunton
Craigsville
Goshen
Millboro(ugh)
Mason's Tunnel
Griffith's
Jackson's River (present day Clifton Forge)

Before the War

In the years before the Civil War, several of the V.C.R.R. stations had been provided with handstamp devices for marking letters which were left at the station for the next mail train. The device made for Cobham station (Fig. 2) was listed by Remele as type V3S-a. Although Remele illustrates the mark as having a raised "A" in VA.C.R.R., no copy of the marking is known with this feature. Remele's error in description was probably due to tracing from an incomplete strike of the marking. The cover in Fig. 3 shows a March 15, 1861 strike of the VA.C.R.R. circular date stamp. From Cobham this cover was carried by the Virginia Central to Gordonsville where it was transferred to the Orange and Alexandria R.R. North Branch for transport further north.

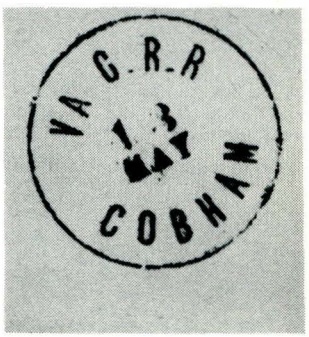


Fig. 2

Secession and Independent Virginia

Virginia's secession convention had been in a deadlocked ses-

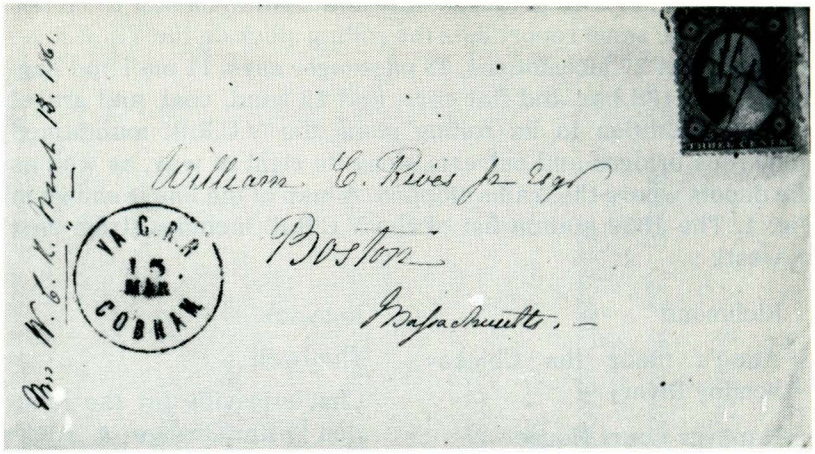


Fig. 3

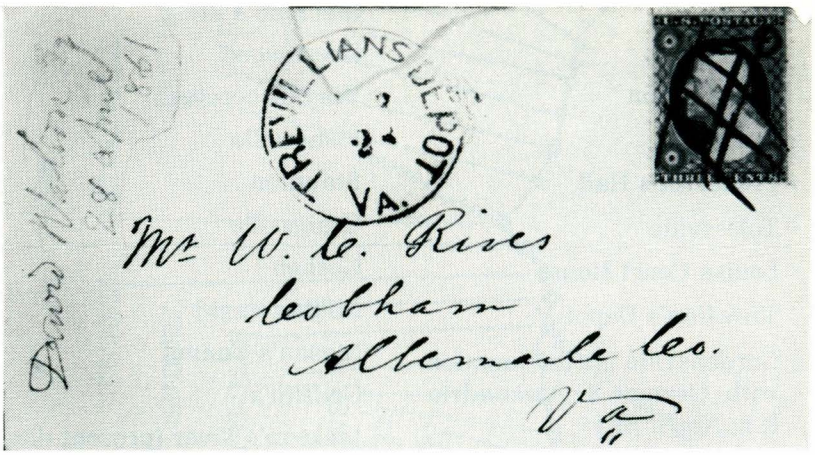


Fig. 4

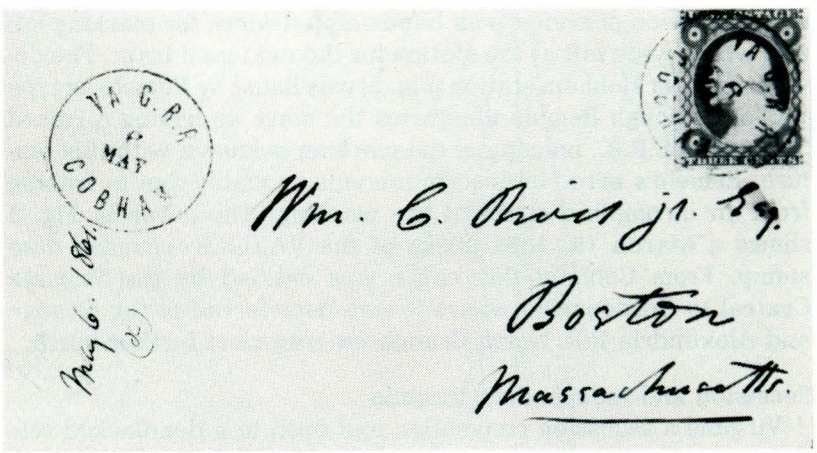


Fig. 5

sion for over two months when the attack on Fort Sumter, South Carolina occurred in April, 1861. Up to this point the two factions represented at the convention could only agree in their opposition to any use of northern force to coerce the southern states. When, in response to the attack on Fort Sumter, President Lincoln called for troops to subdue the states which had already seceded, Virginia was quick to act and an ordinance of secession was passed on April 17, 1861.

Having passed its ordinance of secession, Virginia became an independent state, for it had not yet become a member of the newly formed confederacy. This independent state status was to last for twenty days. The postal service during this short period was no different than that which had existed prior to secession. The United States postage stamps of previous issues were still valid and they were used for both internal Virginia mail (Fig. 4) and mail to other states (Fig. 5) in either the north or south. To be recognized as an Independent Virginia usage, a cover must be clearly postmarked and docketed during the period of April 17 through May 6, 1861, as the rates and destination give no clue to the status of these scarce items.

Confederate States Use of U.S. Postage Stamps

The State of Virginia was officially admitted to the Confederacy on May 7, 1861. Although the Confederate States of America considered itself to be independent of the northern union, the U.S. Post Office Department kept the mails moving throughout the south and U.S. postage stamps and local rates remained valid for some time. As in the independent statehood period, covers showing legitimate use of U.S. stamps in Confederate Virginia must have a clear date in either postal marking or docketing from a short period in 1861. United States stamps remained valid within the Confederacy until May 31, 1861, at which point the U.S. Post Office Department stopped its service to, from, and within the seceded and Confederate states. Fig. 6 shows a cover sent from Cobham, VA to Boston, Mass. on May 13, 1861, less than one week after Virginia joined the C.S.A.

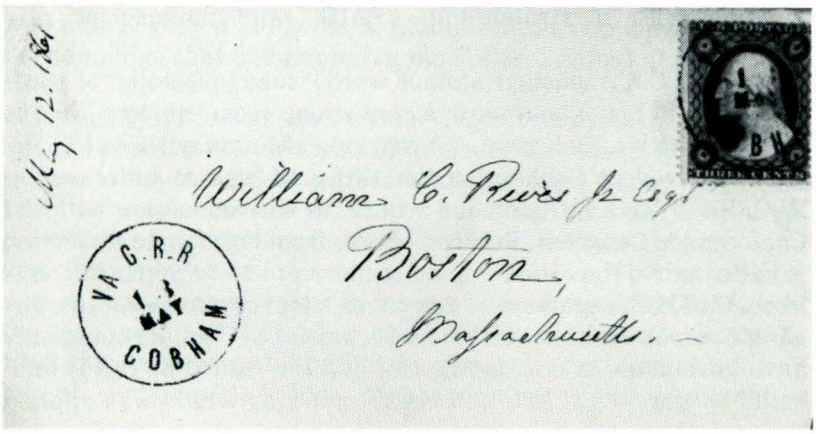


Fig. 6

During this period the Virginia Central R.R. continued to carry mail as a part of the U.S. postal system. Mail flowed smoothly both from the south to the north and within the Confederacy. The use of U.S. postage and postal service to carry the cover shown in Fig. 7 is ironic in that the cover is addressed to W.C. Rives as a member of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States of America which was then meeting at Montgomery, Alabama.

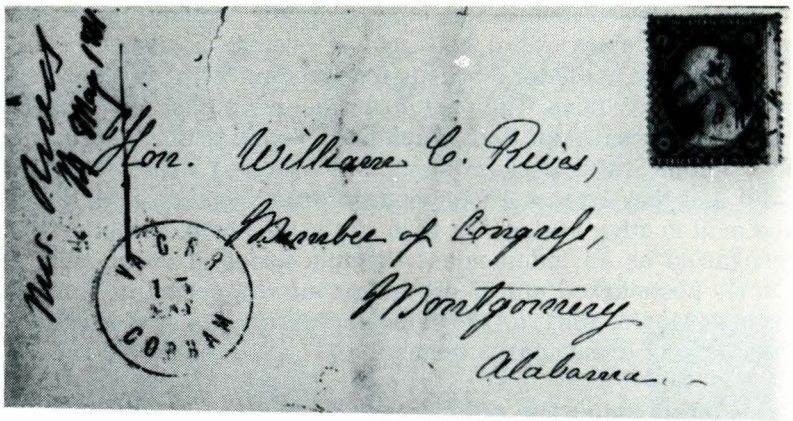


Fig. 7

Confederate Service on the V.C.R.R.

On May 31, 1861, U.S. postal services within the southern states were terminated and the regular flow of mail between north and south was stopped by order of the Postmaster General. Within the south, however, there was little or no disruption of postal services as a result of this action. The newly formed Confederate Post Office Department took over the direction of existing facilities and the mail kept being delivered as before.

The Confederate postal service was not subsidized by the government as was its northern counterpart, and thus the rates of postage were raised to meet expenses. In the months before the C.S.A. issued its first postage stamps, postmasters either used handstamped and manuscript rate markings or issued provisional stamps and envelopes indicating the postage paid. The V.C.R.R. station at Cobham continued to use its original handstamp in conjunction with a straight-line "PAID" and manuscript rate markings.

The first C.S.A. postage stamps were issued in October of 1861. The cover in Fig. 8 bears a five cent stamp from "stone 1" and is canceled with a Richmond, VA marking of January 16, 1862. The cover arrived at Cobham on the 17th and was re-addressed to W.C. Rives back in Richmond where he was in session with the Confederate Congress. Return postage from Cobham to Richmond is indicated by the "PAID" and manuscript "5" at upper left. It is likely that both segments of this cover's journey were via the Virginia Central as the transit from Richmond to Cobham could only have been made in one day by rail and the return by rail is indicated by the "VA.C.R.R. COBHAM" marking which was applied

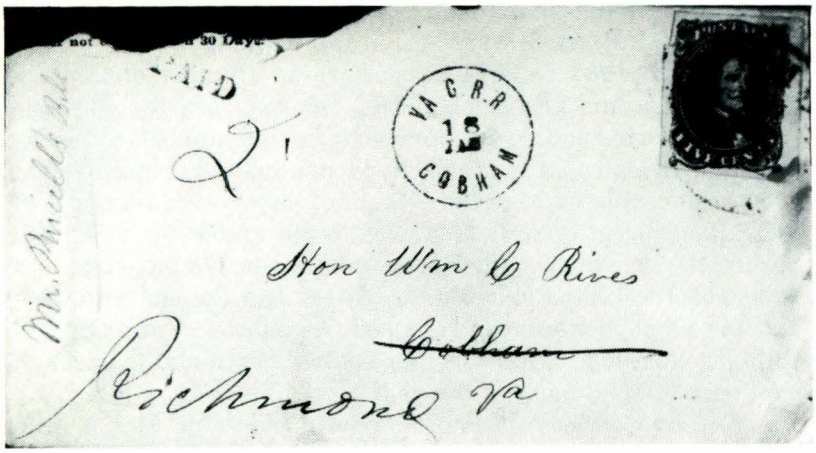


Fig. 8

at the Cobham station on January 19th. (N.B. While it is possible to interpret the manuscript rate on this cover as "2" rather than "5", the author feels that the classification of this item as a scarce Richmond drop rate usage conflicts with the obvious fact that the cover remained in the mails for its return trip to Richmond (necessitating the five cent rate), whereas a drop letter rate should have applied only if the cover returned to Richmond outside the mails.)

Although the Virginia Central would have been an easy target for nearby Federal troops, no action was taken against the line during the last half of 1861 or the spring of 1862. During this period the V.C.R.R. was able to continue with the movement of troops, supplies, and mail without interruption or delay. As a part of the first campaign against Richmond, the 6th U.S. Cavalry burned the V.C.R.R. bridge over the South Anna River on May 28, 1862. On the same day Emory's U.S. Cavalry Brigade struck further south and burned the line's Stoney Creek bridge. During June of 1862 there were several more attacks on the V.C.R.R. and by month's end 90 miles of track had been rendered inoperative. Strangely, the northern forces made no attempt to maintain control of the Virginia Central line. By July 18 the bridges and track destroyed in May and June had been repaired and the V.C.R.R. was able to play a vital role in Confederate troop movements for the campaign that culminated in the Federal defeat at the second battle of Manassas.

Throughout the war the Virginia Central was in a precarious financial position. By the terms of an early agreement between the railroad and the C.S.A. government, not only were troops and supplies transported at a reduced rate, but the total cost of repairs to the line was borne by the railroad without subsidy, even when damage was the result of enemy actions. This agreement was to pose a grave threat to the survival of the V.C.R.R. later in the war as the cost of labor and supplies rose dramatically. In 1862 the south was still optimistic about the outcome of the war and all such monetary hardships were seen as an investment in

the future. By the end of 1862 it is estimated that at least 180 miles of V.C.R.R. track were still in full working order.

On May 2, 1863 Federal troops tore up 18 miles of track between Louisa and Frederick's Hall. The next day the station at Hanover was burned. Track damage from this raid was extensive, but easily repaired and trains were running between Richmond and Gordonsville by May 8th. The next major action against the V.C.R.R. occurred on June 26th when troops under Col. S.P. Spear burned the bridge over the North Anna River, but once again the Federal forces failed to maintain control over the line, withdrew, and the damage was soon repaired. As shown by the Sept. 21, 1863 cover in Fig. 9, the Virginia Central continued to carry the mail past the mid-point of the year.

A raid by George A. Custer's Federal troops on May 9, 1864, destroying the line's Beaver Dam Station, was the first major action taken against the Virginia Central in almost a year. The large amounts of food and scarce medical supplies destroyed in this attack constituted a grave loss to the Confederate cause. The track damage was repaired within days. Mailed one day before Custer's raid, the cover in Fig. 10 arrived in Richmond before service was interrupted. Further minor raids during May of 1864 did little to disrupt the service on the Virginia Central. By the end of the month the Federal high command had come to the realization that, until the V.C.R.R. was put out of commission, cutting off food supplies from western Virginia's rich agricultural lands, the chances of forcing the Confederates to abandon Richmond were very small.

As a result of the Federal command's increasing interest in stopping the flow of Confederate troops and supplies along the Virginia Central lines to Richmond, many raids were made against the road in June and July, 1864. Most of the serious damage during this period was done at the far western end of the line and, as shown by the July 27, 1864 cover in Fig. 11, the mail continued to flow along the eastern part of the Virginia Central's tracks with little or no interruption.

Raids against the V.C.R.R. continued throughout the summer of 1864 and, while the eastern sections of the line escaped with relatively light damage, many bridges and depots, along with miles of track, were destroyed by Federal troops in the area close to the Blue Ridge Mountains. Had the raids against the Virginia Central continued through the Fall of 1864 it is likely that the line would have been put completely out of order in the western half of the state. The defeat of General Early and his Confederate troops at the battle of Cedar Creek (Oct. 19-20), however, eliminated the use of the fertile Shenandoah Valley as a supply base for the Confederate capital. With the Virginia Central no longer used as a major carrier of food supplies to Richmond, the destruction of the line became less important to the federal command and raids decreased.

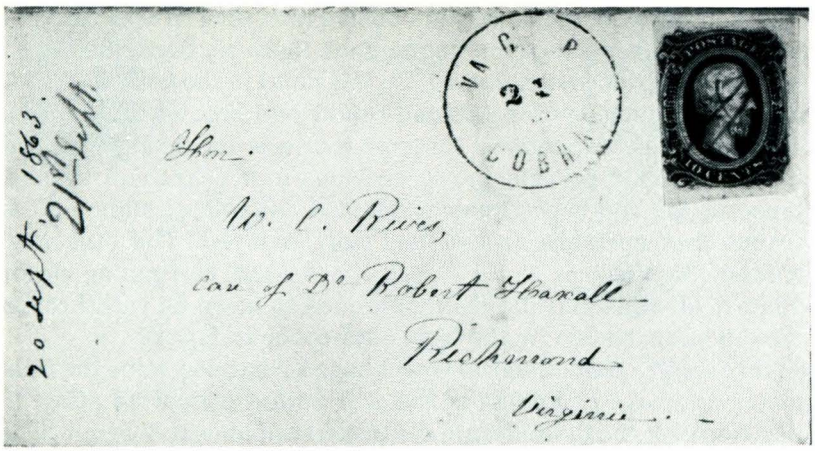


Fig. 9

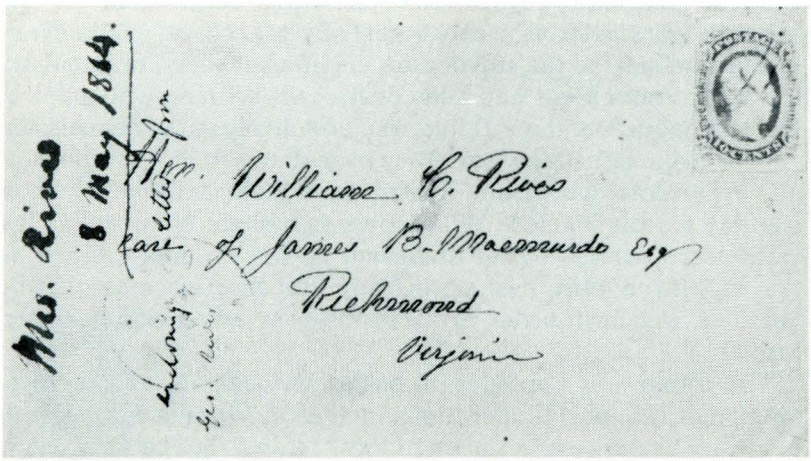


Fig. 10

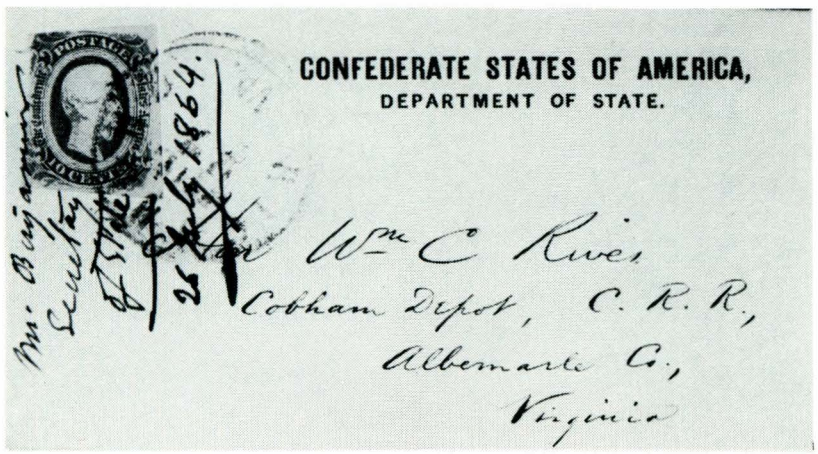


Fig. 11

Despite the decrease in raids during late 1864, it was difficult for the management of the line to have those sections which had been put out of order repaired. By this point in the war, the labor and supplies needed for railroad repair had become both scarce and extremely expensive. The cost increase on some items had been over 5000 percent in the previous four years and the collapse of the southern economy seemed capable of stopping the trains that northern troops had only delayed. The still vital eastern sections of the V.C.R.R. were kept in running order against all odds and the mail continued to move by rail through late 1864, as shown by the Nov. 29th cover in Fig. 12.

On Feb. 27, 1865, General Grant began what was to be the final major offensive campaign of the war with a concerted effort to destroy all of the Confederate controlled rail lines in Virginia. The remnants of General Early's Confederate force were defeated at Waynesboro, Va. on March 2nd and the Union troops under General Sheridan began the systematic destruction of the V.C.R.R. working from west to east. By March 14, 1865, every bridge and most of the culverts on the line between Staunton and the South Anna River had been destroyed. With only 20 miles of track in operation, the V.C.R.R. was effectively out of commission for the last month of the war. The cover shown in Fig. 13 would, at an earlier date, have made the trip from Richmond to Cobham in one day via the V.C.R.R. While there is a slight chance that the mails were carried out of Richmond on the Virginia Central as late as March 14th, it is more likely that they were carried by horse or wagon in order to avoid the ever advancing northern armies.

The collapse of Confederate postal services and the re-introduction of U.S. postal operations in central Virginia is clearly illustrated by the covers shown in Figs. 14 and 15. The first cover, although franked with a Confederate States postage stamp was probably carried outside the mails to Cobham where it was received on March 28, 1865. Two days later a U.S. postage stamp paid the fee for the second cover from Gordonsville to Cobham. If

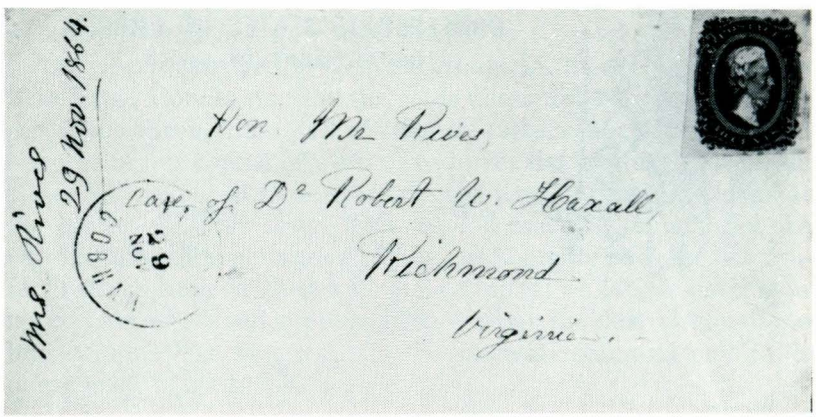


Fig. 12

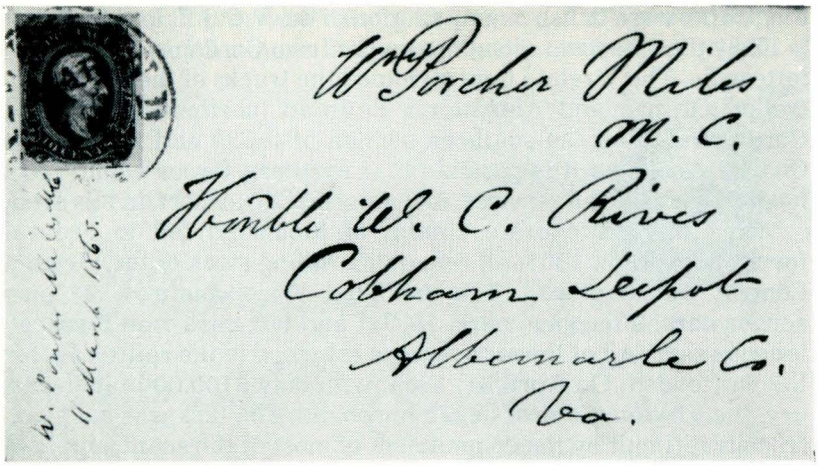


Fig. 13

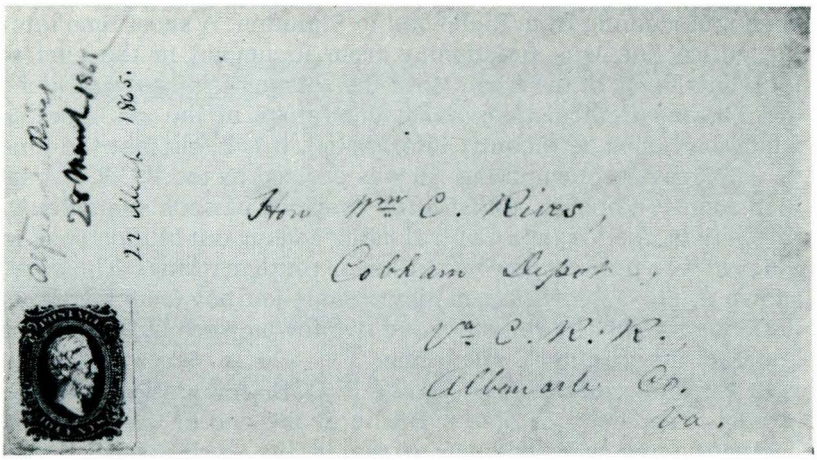


Fig. 14

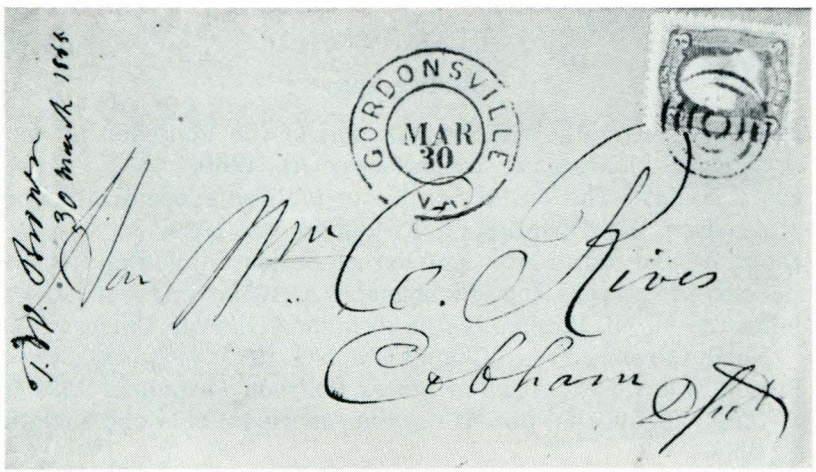


Fig. 15

any trains were in use on any section of the V.C.R.R. at this date it is likely that they ran along the tracks from Gordonsville to Charlottesville. The Virginia Central joined the tracks of the Union controlled Orange and Alexandria Railroad (northern section) at Gordonsville and the southern section of the O and A began at Charlottesville so it is possible that northern forces would have hastily resumed rail services, including mail transport, in this area.

When the Confederate capital of Richmond fell to Federal forces on April 3, 1865, all remaining rolling stock of the Virginia Central was captured. This included 11 locomotives, 21 passenger cars, 9 baggage cars, 79 flat and box cars, and 6 miscellaneous cars. All of these cars were returned to the railroad after the war ended. On April 21, 1865, with only $100.00 in its treasury, the Virginia Central began to rebuild. The task was made extremely difficult by the commitment of most of the scant supply of building materials to those railroads which the Federal armies had decided to rehabilitate in order to facilitate troop movement in the newly reclaimed states, but by July 22, 1865, the line was open and running from Richmond to Staunton. A short time later the entire line was functioning from Richmond in the east to Jackson's River in the west. With the return of rail service along the Virginia Central lines came the return of the mail service which had been so recently interrupted. It is likely that the June 15, 1865 cover shown in Fig. 16 was carried by the V.C.R.R. from Richmond to Cobham. As with the previous periods examined in this article, the Virginia Central mails coming out of Richmond in the post-war period show no station or route markings. The cover shown in Fig. 17 certainly made its short journey from Ivy Depot to Cobham Depot by rail since the two towns were but four stops apart on the Virginia Central line.

By December of 1865 the VA.C.R.R. COBHAM station marking, possibly misplaced in the confusion at the end of the war, had been re-introduced. The cover shown in Fig. 18 shows a typically worn post-war impression of the Cobham station marking dated December 16th. This handstamp was kept in use until the end of the decade although its use grew more and more infrequent with the passing years.

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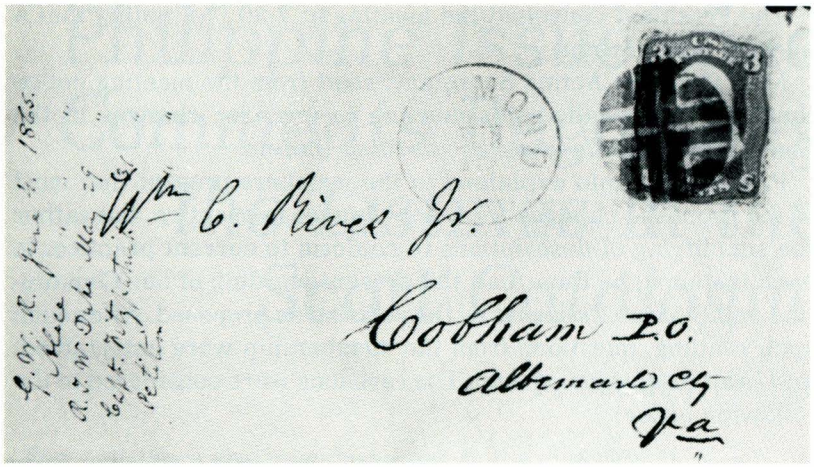


Fig. 16

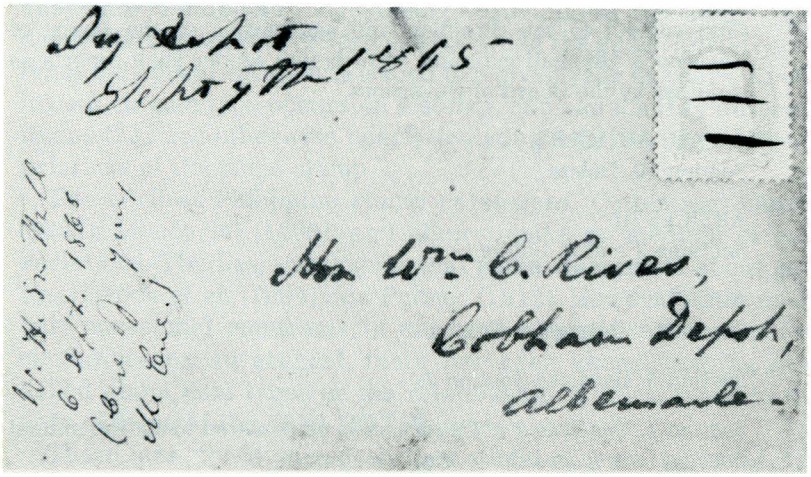


Fig. 17

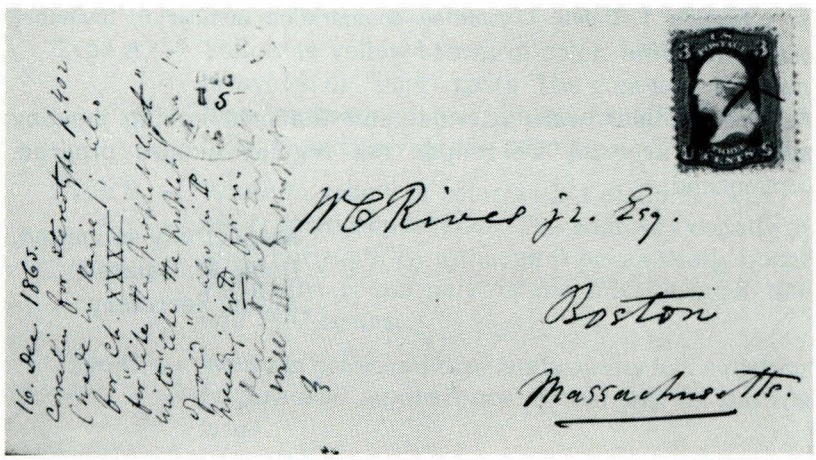


Fig. 18

MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING OF JUNE 5, 1985

The President convened the meeting at 7:30 PM, noting that a quorum was present.

Mrs. Galatan, Acting Secretary, read from the meeting notice that the Board called this meeting to consider changes in the Constitution and By-laws, as specified therein.

President Grunin explained to the members present that most of the proposed changes were not changes in practice, but rather the simplifying of descriptions to conform to current practice. In each instance, he then read the present wording of our Constitution and By-laws, followed by the revision as proposed. After each such reading, questions from the membership were entertained, and brief discussion ensued. The revisions were considered in the following order:

CONSTITUTION: ARTICLE IV.

Section 4. The TREASURER shall have charge of the finances of the Club subject to the direction and supervision of the Board of Governors. He shall maintain records and render such reports as required by the Board of Governors.

BY-LAWS: ARTICLE I.

Section 10. Delete.

ARTICLE III.

Sections 2 and 3. Delete.

ARTICLE V.

Sections 1 through 4. Delete.

Section 5. Becomes Section 2.

Section 1. The Board of Governors is empowered to set the annual dues as they from time to time determine.

ARTICLE VIII.

Section 1. Delete Committee enumeration number 6, Inventory Committee.

All five motions were carried, and the membership meeting adjourned at 8:20, whereupon the regular lecture program commenced.

Respectfully submitted,
Helen M. Galatan
Acting Secretary

Gums of the 1890-1897 Philippine Issue; and Comments Regarding the Listings in the Scott Catalogue

by Donald J. Peterson

Few collectors give much attention to the gum side of stamps. It's obvious, since there isn't much to look at. However, in the 1890-1897 Philippine "babyhead" issue, there are major and easily distinguishable differences between the gums. Certain gum types only occur on stamps issued in a given year or years. Knowing which gum type occurs on a stamp, one can identify different issues that are otherwise nearly indistinguishable, or additional printings of the same stamp.

The earliest Philippine stamp catalogues, Cotter and Quinto (1895), Mencarini (1896), and others, make no mention of gum variations. The first catalogues that make statements about gum are Bartels et al. (1904) and Palmer (1912). However, they make only occasional comments to aid in the identification of a few similar issues. In general, there has been almost nothing published about gum types or the relationship of these types to the date of issue of the 1890-1897 Philippine stamps.

There are three major, rather distinct, gum types of the 1890-1897 Philippine issue. For the purposes of this article, these types are called A, B, and C, and are described as follows:

Type A — Yellow to yellow-brown in color, often with small brownish or "rust" spots. The gum is usually uniform, and was applied either vertically or horizontally. *Found only on the 1890 through 1892 issues.*

Type B — White to yellow in color with a distinctly wavy or interrupted appearance. The gum was usually applied horizontally, although it occasionally occurs vertically. *Found only on the 1893 through 1895, and 1897 issues.*

Type C — White in color, uniform, and usually has a distinctly "crackly" appearance. *Found only on the 1896 issue.*

As indicated above, Types A, B, and C gums occur only in certain years, and that applies to both postal and newspaper issues. Similarly, the surcharged issues of 1897 have the gum type for the year the particular stamp was originally issued.

Due to the remarkable consistency between gum type and the year of issue, several discrepancies and/or omissions have been noted with regard to the listings in the current Scott catalogue. Subsequently, some clarification and recommended revisions to the Scott catalogue are in order. In general, the clarification and recommended revisions are based on this study, confirm the fine works of Mencarini and Bartels, and are consistent with a recent study of cliché types of this issue (Peterson, 1984). Additionally, each suggested clarification and recommended revision to the Scott catalogue has been verified by actual observation by this author.

1c Rose (Scott No. 141) Was Issued in 1895, Not in 1894

The Scott catalogue indicates this stamp was issued in 1894. However, both Mencarini and Bartels give their first date of issue as April 25, 1895. 15,000 were issued. The gum (Type B) and cliché (Type II) are also consistent with the 1895 date.

1c Claret (Scott No. 143) Was Issued in 1894, Not in 1897

The Scott catalogue indicates this stamp was issued in 1897. However, both Mencarini and Bartels give the first date of issue as January 1, 1894. 5,000 were issued. The gum (Type B) and cliché (Type II) are consistent with the 1894 date. Both Edifil Espana and Stanley Gibbons catalogues also concur with the 1894 date.

2c Claret (Scott No. 144) Was Issued in 1890, and in 1894

The Scott catalogue indicates this stamp was issued in 1890. However, both Mencarini and Bartels indicate there were two issues. The first, issued on January 1, 1890 with "UNION GENERAL POSTAL" in the sheet margin inscription, was light red-carmine to lake in color, and has the Type A gum and the Type I cliché. 1,020,000 were issued. The second, issued on January 1, 1894 with "CORREOS" in the sheet margin inscription, was dark red-carmine to lake in color, and has the Type B gum and either the Type I or II cliché. 6,000,000 were issued. Both Edifil Espana and Stanley Gibbons catalogues also concur that there were two issues.

5c Green (Scott No. 153) Consists of Four Issues — Two Issued in 1892, and Two Issued in 1894

The Scott catalogue indicates this stamp was issued in 1892. However, both Bartels and Mencarini list four distinct issues. The first (Bartels No. 210), issued on January 1, 1892 with "UNION GENERAL POSTAL" in the sheet margin inscription, is light

chrome-green in color and has Type A gum. 300,000 were issued. The second (Bartels No. 214), also issued on January 1, 1892 but with "COMUNICACIONES" in the sheet margin inscription, is gray-green (and shades) of color and has Type A gum. 240,000 were issued. The third (Bartels No. 230), issued on January 1, 1894 with "CORREOS" in the sheet margin inscription, is very pale green in color and has Type B gum. 240,000 were issued. The fourth (Bartels No. 236), also issued on January 1, 1894 with "UNION GENERAL POSTAL" in the sheet margin inscription, is pale green (and shades) in color and has Type B gum. 200,000 were issued. The cliché type for all four issues was Type I. Both Edifil España and Stanley Gibbons catalogues concur somewhat by listing one issue in 1892 and another in 1894.

5c Blue-green (Scott No. 156) Was Issued in 1891, and in 1896

The Scott catalogue indicates this stamp was issued in 1896. However, both Mencarini and Bartels indicate there were two issues. The first, issued on April 20, 1891 with "CORREOS" in the sheet margin inscription, has Type A gum. 20,000 were issued. The second, issued on January 1 and in October 1896 with "UNION GENERAL POSTAL" in the sheet margin inscription, has Type C gum. 30,000 were issued. The cliché type for both issues was Type I. The Stanley Gibbons catalogue also concurs that there were two issues.

8c Red-brown (Scott No. 162) Was Issued in 1894, and in 1896

The Scott catalogue indicates this stamp was issued in 1894. However, both Mencarini and Bartels indicate there were two issues. The first, issued on January 1, 1894, has thick paper and Type B gum. 400,000 were issued. The second, issued on January 1, 1896, has thin paper and Type C gum. 250,000 were issued. For both issues, the color varies slightly, "UNION GENERAL POSTAL" is in the sheet margin inscription, and they have the Type I cliché.

10c Pale Claret (Scott No. 164) Was Issued in 1891, and in 1893

The Scott catalogue indicates this stamp was issued in 1891. Both Mencarini and Bartels list this issue, but differ on a number of points. Based on gum type, we can conclude that the stamp was first issued on April 20, 1891, as Mencarini and Bartels indicated. This issue has Type A gum. 30,000 were issued. However, it was again issued in early 1893 with Type B gum. 880,000 were issued. Both issues had the Type I cliché and "COMUNICACIONES" in the sheet margin inscription.

Mencarini incorrectly lists the second issue for 1892. The colors of the two printings are nearly indistinguishable.

10c Claret (Scott No. 165) Issued in 1894, Not in 1892

The Scott catalogue indicates this stamp was issued in 1892. However, both Mencarini and Bartels indicate it was issued on

January 1, 1894. 850,000 were issued. The gum (Type B) and cliché (Type I) are consistent with the 1894 date. The Stanley Gibbons catalogue also concurs with the 1894 date.

20c Gray-brown (Scott No. 174) Issued in 1892, and in 1893

The Scott catalogue indicates this stamp was issued in 1892. However, Bartels indicates there was a second printing to correct plate wear that had occurred on the right side of the original plate. The first printing can be distinguished by the absence of a line on the right side of the oval. This apparently occurred very early in the printing of the first issue. The second printing shows a restored line on the right side of the oval. Bartels indicates the second printing was also in 1892. However, since all of the stamps of the second printing show Type B gum (differing from the first printing which was Type A gum), the second printing had to have been issued after 1892, probably in early 1893. Additionally, the second printing is slightly darker than the first printing. A total of 40,000 stamps were issued for both printings. Both printings have the Type I cliché. One further note. Apparently the repairs to the plate were not entirely successful, as occasionally a few stamps of the second printing (Type B gum) also show some deterioration of the line on the right side of the oval.

As an aid in verifying the recommended revisions to the Scott catalogue, some of the data of this article, including references to Mencarini and Bartels, are summarized in the following table:

Scott Value/Color	Corrected Year of Issue	Scott No.	Mencarini No.[1]	Bartels No.	Gum Type	Cliché Type[2]
1c rose	1895	141	210	238/239	B	II
1c claret	1894	143	200	228	B	II
2c claret	1890	144	168	192	A	I
2c claret	1894	144	201	229	B	I,II
5c green	1892	153	186	210	A	I
5c green	1892	153	190	214	A	I
5c green	1894	153	202	230	B	I
5c green	1894	153	208	236	B	I
5c blue-green	1891	156	174	198	A	I
5c blue-green	1896	156	223	252	C	I
8c red-brown	1894	162	209	237	B	I
8c red-brown	1896	162	224	253	C	I
10c pale claret	1891	164	178	202	A	I
10c pale claret	1893	164	192	216	B	I
10c claret	1894	165	204	232	B	I
20c gray-brown	1892	174	194	218	A	I
20c gray-brown	1893	174	NL	219	B	I

[1] "NL" indicates "Not Listed."

[2] Based on Peterson (1984).

Concluded on page 416

Pakistan Overprints on India—Postal Stationery 1947-1949

Part I of an Article by Ron Doubleday

Introduction

The story of Pakistan Overprints on Indian Postal Stationery is one that I have long wished to tell. Indeed, a promise made many years ago to the man who did so much research on the postage stamps of this specialised field, the late Colonel D.R. Martin, has now been fulfilled.

With the paucity of surviving material it has taken a number of years to set down the details of all examples seen and verified. I have tried in the first instance to keep an open mind above all else, and secondly, whenever it has been humanly possible, to check sources of information bearing in mind that over the years a few have endeavoured to disseminate information, not always in good faith, and concocted to suit their own purposes.

For my own part I feel the stage has now been reached when it is timely and possible to collate my voluminous notes. In so doing I can cease temporarily my long search for material wheresoever it may be found. Never in plentiful quantity, I am still convinced that there are items of postal stationery lying in forgotten places. Should these come to the surface and fit into the jigsaw of events, then this is all to the good.

This article is not a complete record of all the "Pakistan" Machine Overprinting and Handstamping on Indian Postal Stationery. I have tried for completion but now realise that this completion will probably lie some years ahead and that a study by others is still a real necessity. I can only trust that the reader will conclude that it is surely better to have tried—than not to have tried at all. The rewards during my lifetime most certainly include being the custodian of some of this fascinating material.

When first I embarked on this project I found that virtually nothing had been written on the overprints on Postal Stationery. Indeed in his book on Postage Stamps Col. Martin confessed "In 1948 I neglected postal stationery as I was overwhelmed by the deluge of handstamps on adhesives." True to type, he recorded the few items of which he had sure knowledge. Slowly material and information began to filter through to me and I wish to place

on record the valuable assistance given by the late John Kittermaster, Ernest Oehme, David Haskell and the late Peter Roake of the United Kingdom, Morris Everett, an old friend and correspondent of many years, Kenneth Baird of the boundless enthusiasm, and Jeanne Pogue, whose contributions toward the Quetta part of this story were practically priceless. The latter has given of her time in selecting from her excellent collection the specimens needed for illustration and in this field mere words cannot wholly convey the gratitude I feel for the resulting photographs by Ernst A. Kehr. My very grateful thanks to the U.S.A.

Part 1

Historical

The division of the sub-continent between India and Pakistan became an established fact on 15th August 1947. On that date there were stocks of Indian postal stationery already to hand throughout Pakistan, stocks which it was thought would be sufficient to cover normal needs until the planned arrival of stationery overprinted by the India Security Press at Nasik. But the normal needs became abnormal — for these were abnormal times.

I feel it not necessary here to paraphrase Chapter 1 (Historical) in Col. Martin's "Pakistan — Overprints on India, 1948-49" which chapter is repeated in the Pakistan Government's reprint of 1974. Here the title has been slightly altered to read "Overprints on Indian Stamps". Martin's erudite chapter and an Appendix A lays before the reader all the known facts regarding government instructions and official press notices. In the years intervening I know of very little more that has come to light and such that has will not make any great impact.

As far as postal stationery is concerned, the extract by Col. Martin of the letter to provincial governments reference number C-8 Stamps/47 dated 3rd January 1948 is very important. It lays down quite specifically the instructions for machine overprinting and handstamping. One can only surmise with more than a share of certainty that, through lack of experience or accidental misinterpretation, this order also became relative to adhesive stamps.

Incredible hardship and suffering to millions of people attended partition. It is a certainty that there was also a greater need for the use of postal facilities by a bewildered populace uprooted and endeavouring to find a new identity within the newborn state of Pakistan. Such endeavours included a search for missing family members or relatives, correspondence to the banks, to the courts, and to various government departments. For the latter, this in turn placed extra burdens on a sorely-depleted civil service and the issue of Service adhesives and stationery.

The initial and crucial years having passed, all indications are that the demonetisation and destruction of "Pakistan on India" applied specifically to adhesives and generally to postal sta-

tionery. But from early 1950 when destruction took place, it is now an established fact that for the latter at least one important exception was made regarding the use of this postal stationery.

Machine Overprinting and Handstamping

Postal stationery is printed in large sheets which are then cut to size and where necessary made into envelopes. It is highly unlikely that any uncut sheets were available in Pakistan since this operation would have been done by the Nasik Security Press.

Nasik endeavoured to cope with their order to overprint "Pakistan" on Indian adhesive stamps and postal stationery and, to a large measure, succeeded. Their task however became somewhat more complicated in November 1947 when a large consignment to the value of many Lakhs of Rupees was burnt in violence at Delhi Railway Station. There is no doubt that items of postal stationery were included in this disaster.

This senseless destruction undoubtedly hampered the authorities in Pakistan and gave rise to an order by letter to provincial governments dated 3 January 1948 reference C-8 Stamps/47. This order specifically stated that stocks of postal stationery held in the larger centres should be overprinted at a provincial press. Furthermore, smaller stocks held elsewhere should be handstamped. Thus we see that apart from Nasik there are not too many other examples of machine overprinting, i.e., Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar and Dacca, with Quetta being rather a special case.

In the East the survival rate for machine overprints on postal stationery is comparable with the rate for adhesive stamps—very low. It is known that Dacca carried out a machine overprinting operation but it is left to Chittagong to add a sizeable slice to our knowledge.

Overall, the transportation of bulk materials to and the printing by the Nasik Security Press was a project much too involved even to be considered. In any case it is highly likely that the Indian Government would have had to dismiss a request to overprint. Thus there was no other alternative but to fall back on existing stocks and overprint within the country.

The order of the government of Pakistan on 3 January 1948 had much sound reasoning not least of which was the knowledge that there existed a chronic shortage of writing paper and envelopes in general. For the former, anything that could be used was used whilst for the latter there is much evidence today of the number of times a single envelope was pressed into service. The humble postal stationery postcard was then in demand for much could be said on such a card in the way of communication.

The handstamping of postal stationery both in post offices and treasuries was general throughout the country and this undoubtedly alleviated the laborious process of machine overprinting single items. But I do not share Col. Martin's view as stated that "the numbers of handstamps or types is colossal." His theory of

cities, large and small towns, and even villages each having their own distinctive die has not been vindicated to any great extent. It is of course now certain that we shall never know the existence of some dies from a small number of localities due to a nil survival rate. From the experience of the adhesive stamps of this era, however, it is just possible that latecomers will surface from time to time.

Black and various shades of purple and green are the usual colours involved, although as with adhesive stamps, red and blue are known.

Part II

Nasik Machine Overprints

On Ordinary ½ Anna Postcard
Light Violet/Plum
George VI. 1946.

BLOCK LETTERS. NO STOP. 16½ x 2mm BLACK.

In India since their inception in 1879 these postcards and their earlier versions have played a very essential part in the conveyance of messages. Used by the millions there was certainly no let-up in consumption when the partition of India came into being.

This postcard exists in three varieties, (a) normal, (b) and (c) the despatch and return portions of the reply paid postcard.

I would advise the size of the overprint be accepted as that given above. There have been certain examples quoted to me where the height of lettering has been recorded as 1¾ and 2¼mm (and on a very few occasions as 1½mm) but the norm must be that of 2mm. Likewise the length which shows up a variation occasionally of 1mm down to a total length of 15½mm. The inking thickness of lettering accounts for this variation.

The lettering is well-formed and the inking deep and full-bodied. However, fair wear-and-tear on plates has produced variations of thick, thin and intermediate letter formation. In latter stages of printing some letters are slightly uneven in appearance, e.g., the "I" measures 1½/1¾mm and is short. This is uniform where apparent underinking occurs, the "I" markedly showing against the nearby "K". However this also occurs reg-

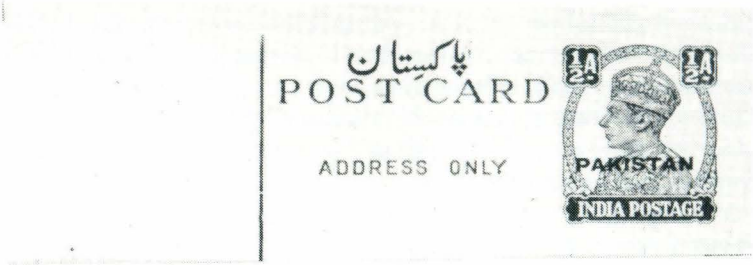


Fig. 1

ularly where deep black inking is found. Another variation worthy of mention is the "N" slightly raised out of alignment where deep black inking occurs on both Ordinary and Service stationery. I have similarly noted on some lightly-inked examples the "P" and "A" have slightly dropped out of alignment.

I have sighted a ½ anna postcard used Kalarpole (for 4th Court, Patiya), Chittagong District, 1 December 1949. The "P" of Pakistan is missing although there is a faint indentation of same. There is no surcharge to 9 pies on this postcard but originally two extra stamps had been affixed before being removed and the card re-used. In the removal a part of the effigy's frame and the letter "P" had disappeared. On re-use further adhesives had been affixed and although the whole is of interest, I feel that the error of overprint "akistan" has not been committed.

The majority of this type of postcard will show "Pakistan" in Arabic lettering generally above the words "Post Card." Those from Nasik were machine-overprinted in one operation since where there is evidence of a wearing plate the deterioration shows also in this lettering. Where machine overprinting occurred in other areas, the quality of the overprint was reflected also in the Arabic lettering and there is no doubt that some postcards were handstamped in a separate operation.

On Ordinary — 9 Pies Postcard
Green
George VI. 1941.

BLOCK LETTERS. NO STOP. 16½ x 2mm BLACK.

This card was overprinted after the increase in the postage rates on 1 April 1948 and my remarks on slight variations of length and height of overprint mentioned against ½ anna postcard also apply here.

(U)*



Fig. 2

* (U) Uncommon, although items are found with some regularity.
(S) Scarce, hard to find and with a low survival rate.
(R) Rare.
(VR) Very Rare.
(ER) Extremely Rare.

On Ordinary

1½ Annas Envelope
Deep Lilac
George VI. 1941.

BLOCK LETTERS. NO STOP. 16 x 2mm BLACK.

On this widely-used envelope the size of overprint does vary slightly as with its postcard counterpart. For the length, 16 mm is normal although a ¼mm variation is quite common. Likewise a height of 2mm can be seen as standard with a variance to 1¾mm.

(U)



Fig. 3

BLOCK LETTERS. NO STOP. 26 x 3mm BLACK.

A little more scarce is a larger overprint on this envelope and my remarks on slight variations of length and height of overprint for the smaller overprint also apply here. Such variations are caused by ink density and plate wear.

(S)



Fig. 4

On Ordinary — 4 Annas Airmail Postcard
Brown on Buff
George VI. 1942.

BLOCK LETTERS. NO STOP. 16 x 2mm BLACK.

Examples are known in Mint form and I have seen and verified one used Lahore 29 December 1949 to London.

(R)



Fig. 5

On Ordinary — 4½ Annas Registered Envelope
Blue
George VI. 1941.

BLOCK LETTERS. NO STOP. 26 x 3mm BLACK.

Most records that I have seen state there to be three or four sizes of registered envelopes in use in 1947. This may well be so but all I can record sighting is that which I would describe as of medium size measuring 189 x 112mm.

The above is the most common size of overprint and the dates of usage are quite wide, e.g., Shellabagh, August and September 1948, Karachi, March 1949 and Rawalpindi, July 1950 and September 1951.

(S)



Fig. 6

BLOCK LETTERS. NO STOP. 16 x 2mm BLACK.

Unlike the 1½ annas ordinary envelope this smaller overprint is quite rare on the registered envelope.

One example I have in my possession was used at Kot Radha Kishan (or Kishen), Lahore District on 20 February to Amritsar 28 February 1948. It is further backstamped Golden Temple 1 March 1948. Another example seen was used at Nicholson Road, Lahore on 12 February to Bombay 17 February 1948. It is highly likely that this overprint had a short life circa these dates.

(VR)



Fig. 7

On Ordinary — 6 Annas Airletter
Light Blue on Greyish White
George VI. 1945.

BLOCK LETTERS. NO STOP. 13½ x 2¼mm BLACK.

Of all the Nasik-overprinted postal stationery only this airletter was overprinted from a plate or part of a plate used in the over-

printing of adhesive stamps. The fact is proven, therefore, that at least a small quantity of large sheets were printed, cut, and despatched to Pakistan under the existing agreement.

Very few examples of this overprint on postal stationery are known and I believe most to be in mint condition. Early on I saw a mint example which was undoubtedly of Nasik origin followed over the years by some further copies. In recent times I have been fortunate to see and verify used copies of this overprint on air-letters posted from Peshawar September 1948 to around April 1949. (See also Afghanistan)

(R)



Fig. 8

On Ordinary — 12 Annas on 14 Annas Airmail Envelope Lilac on Blue George VI. 1947.



Fig. 9

SERIF LETTERS. NO STOP. 18½ x 2½mm BLACK.

This is a very similar type of Nasik overprint as that applied to high value adhesive stamps. In fact, the typeface is the same but applied in a different setting.

On the 14 annas *adhesive* the correct measurement for the overprint is 19½ x 2½mm and by setting the two items side by side one immediately notes the different spacing of the letters.

Both mint and used examples of this envelope have been recorded, the latter from Lahore dated 1 July 1949. Stocks of this envelope within Pakistan could not have been very high.

(R)

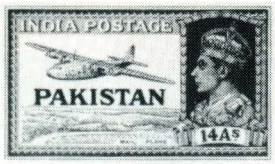


Fig. 10. First reported example of Nasik overprinted. 14 annas airmail envelope.

Nasik Machine Overprints

Specimen Overprints — ½ Anna Postcard Light Violet/Plum George VI. 1946.

It is perhaps ironical that the very last items I add to this manuscript should be connected with the very genesis of the over-

prints. No comment has been made on Specimens in anything previously written but I have long surmised that such examples must, at one time, have been in evidence at Nasik. That they might come to light one day would depend entirely on survivability.

I am happy to say that there are at least two survivors which have come to me recently.

The word "PAKISTAN" on this postcard is not particularly well-centered and the inking leaves much to be desired. However, the letter formation and size of 16½ x 2mm clearly show this to be the forerunner of the overprint placed upon vast quantities of this postcard produced at the Nasik Security Press. One notes also the absence of the word "Pakistan" in Arabic lettering above POST CARD.

(ER)



Fig. 11

½ Anna Postcard
Surcharged Nine Pies
Light Violet/Plum
George VI. 1946.

The second Specimen example is of interest since it covers an item of postal stationery *not* put into production for delivery to Pakistan or at least, there is not the evidence to this effect.

Curiously enough the Arabic lettering is well-presented above POST CARD equalling one printing operation. The overprint "PAKISTAN" is again not well-centered whilst the inking quality is the same as for ½ anna postcard first mentioned. This would equal another step in the printing of this Specimen.

The surcharge NINE PIES in Serif letters measuring 21 x 3/3¼mm is unlike anything I have seen from any other local area and is obviously the final step in the printing operation.

The enquiry to surcharge must have been put out early in 1948 since the postcard rate was raised to Nine Pies on 1 April of that year. The Specimen having been produced, the idea was not then proceeded with for a variety of reasons, not the least being the transit of completed material from Nasik to Pakistan.

The word "SPECIMEN" on both items is in raised Red Block letters and conforms to the higher standard of printing of which we know the authorities at Nasik were capable.

Finally, one must be conscious of the fact that Specimens for other items of postal stationery overprinted at Nasik did exist; as to whether they have survived is another matter.

(ER)



Fig. 12

To be continued

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION
CHICAGO
MAY 22–JUNE 1
·1986·

AMERIPEX
'86

The Idar State Post

by Dhirubhai Mehta

When, in 1944, the Idar state tendered for quotations to print postage and revenue stamps, two firms responded: Purshottam Ghellaji of Himatnagar, the capital of the state, and Kumar Karyalaya of Ahmedabad, who was known for fine printing and was the publisher of the monthly magazine *Kumar*. The state found the prices submitted by the firm of Purshottam Ghellaji more favorable and offered the contract for the printing to them. The printers were required to prepare dies from a sample. The rates were fixed at Rs. 7-8-0 per thousand for revenue adhesives and Rs. 6-8-0 per thousand for the postal adhesives. The cost of the revenue dies was fixed at Rs. 60. For the first postal die the cost was Rs. 60 and Rs. 30 for subsequent dies. The dies for the stamps were different so far as the denominations were concerned and, therefore, different dies were required.

The adhesives were to be printed and delivered within 25 days of the order and the preparation of the dies. The stamps were required to be perforated on all four sides and bound in 32 blocks in a book. While such binding cannot be compared with a booklet, actually they were to be in book form.

According to the contract entered into on April 27, 1944, Purshottam Ghellaji were to print the stamps in the following quantities:

1,125,000 Revenue stamps of the denomination of 0-1-3 each at the rate Rs. 7-8-0 per 1000	Rs. 937-8-0
50,000 Postage stamps of the denomination of 6 pies each (half anna)	
150,000 Postage stamps of 0-1-0 (one anna)	
25,000 Postage stamps of 0-2-0 (2as)	
50,000 Postage stamps of 0-4-0 (4as) all at Rs. 6-8-0 per 1000	Rs. 1787-8-0
Cost of dies (blocks)	Rs. 210-0-0
Total	Rs. 2935-0-0

The contract was signed by Mehta Sharavan Purshottam. The state government was to bear the cost of railway freight and customs duty.

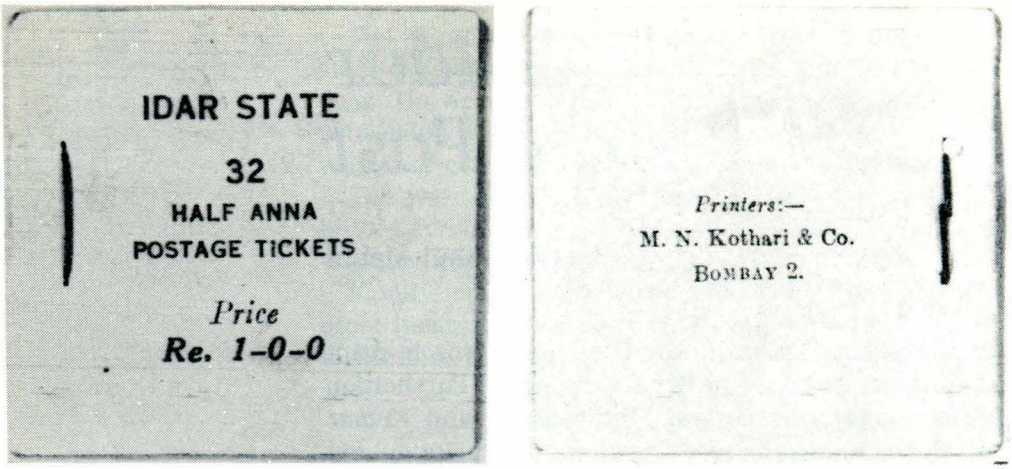


Fig. 1. The booklet containing 32 half anna postage tickets, price Rs. 1-0-0 printed by M.N. Kothari & Co. of Bombay. The name of the printer appears on the back of the booklet.

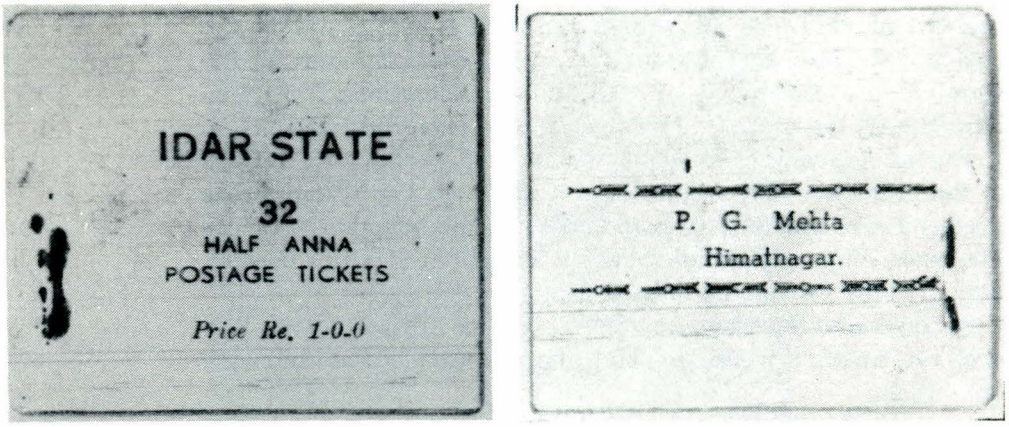


Fig. 2. The booklet containing 32 half anna postage tickets, price Re. 1-0-0, by P.G. Mehta & Co., Himatnagar. The name of the printer appears on the back.

While the values of stamps in both the booklets are the same, the size of the booklet printed by P.G. Mehta & Co. is smaller and the type of the one printed by M.N. Kothari & Co. is a little larger.

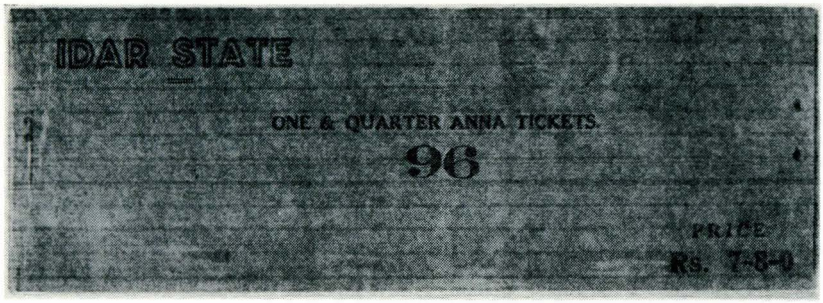
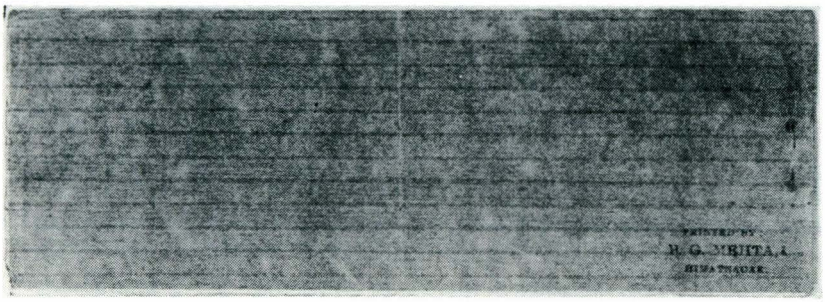


Fig. 3. The booklet with 96 stamps costing Rs. 7-8-0 is for one and quarter anna which was revenue stamp—but there is record for its occasional postal use.



Letters to the Editor:

To the Editor:

The earliest and latest date for Lebanon's postal tax stamps can be further expanded as follows:

Scott no.	**Earliest date I have seen**	**Latest date I have seen**
RA 2		16 IX 48
RA 3		? X 49
RA 4		-7 IV 49
RA 5		19 V 49
RA 7		24 II 49
RA 9	31 V 49	21 VII 49

Robert A. Mason

To the Editor:

The last two cancels illustrated on p. 254 (*vol. 64, no. 4, May 1985*) are from International machines. The 1916 cancel is a D-32, assuming the illustration is a 50 percent reduction. The 1911 cancel probably is a D-32. The only difference between the D-32 and D-34 is the length of the killer bars: D-32 is 58mm, D-34 is 45mm. The illustration is about 25mm so it is probably a partial strike of a D-32.

M. Larach Walton

International Show Calendar

1986

May
22-June 1 AMERIPEX 86. International Exhibition. Chicago, IL (FIP).

August
28-Sep. 7 STOCKHOLMIA 86. Stockholm, Sweden (FIP).

1987

June
6-14 CAPEX 87. Toronto, Ont., Canada (FIP).

August
20-28 ISTANBUL 87. Istanbul, Turkey (FIP).

October
16-25 HAFNIA 87. Copenhagen, Denmark (FIP).

TBA
PORTUGAL 87. Lisbon, Portugal (FIP).

1988

April
JUVALEX 88. Luxembourg (FIP).

May
FINLANDIA 88. Helsinki, Finland (FIP).

July
30-Aug 7 Unnamed. Sydney, Australia (FIP).

September
PRAGA 88. Prague, Czechoslovakia (FIP).

1989

May
20-23 Unnamed. Sofia, Bulgaria (FIP).

1990

May
Unnamed. London, UK (FIP).

August
NEW ZEALAND 1990. Augland, New Zealand (FIP).

1991

April
PHILATOKYO 91. Tokyo, Japan (FIP).

1992

October
URUGUAY 92. Montevideo, Uruguay (FIP).

TBA
ESPANA 92. Madrid, Spain (FIP).

1993

WARSZAWA 93. Warsaw, Poland (FIP).

1996

May
CENTEPHIL 96. New York, NY (FIP).

Col. James T. DeVoss

To the Editor:

An advertisement placed by a seller from Great Britain once again seeks to introduce (and sell at ludicrous prices) bits of printed paper removed from the Finnish Archives.

The ad has appeared in the *Collectors Club Philatelist*, the publication arm of The Collectors Club in New York City, of which I am a member. The publication of this ad by The Collectors Club is not to be criticized because it is next to impossible to be familiar with offerings appearing in the many ads that are published in our philatelic press, especially when the material is that of countries less known to the editors of the publications. It is possible that the same ad is running in magazines that I do not subscribe to world-wide. After all, it is possible that the vendor believes that he is in possession of 'great rarities' in spite of what has gone on before. The ad does contain other offerings which are from countries unfamiliar to me so the review and comments that follow will concern only the material of Finland.

To properly describe this situation, it is necessary to go back a bit in time to 1972-1974 when the same seller introduced about 10 imperforated blocks of various Finnish issues selling at exorbitant figures. These offerings precipitated a veritable flood of thousands upon thousands of words in defense and offense. Comments from other experts in Europe ran rampant. One such expert in Europe had the temerity to say that since the stamps or proofs were obviously the same as the perforated varieties that they had to be regarded as 'authentic' and therefore acceptable. Others rendered sounder views. The factual aspect remains that if a government states that the material was never officially released for mailing in imperforate form and that the stamps were removed illegally from government archives in a manner that suggests a situation less than legal, how can such items be honored as Unique and Rare? As a matter of fact, I do believe that stolen material bought here in the U.S. also holds the purchaser to guilt for buying material without checking the legitimacy.

Well, it appears that we are back to square one and here we go again. Yet another group of stamps coupled with many of the old 1972-74 items described as 'unique' and imperforated have been unearthed and offered to the philatelic world at large.

Before any collector is parted from hard earned cash let us review and reason what has gone on before to give tempted buyers the accurate Finnish side of the story.

The first question that comes to mind is, 'how do sheets or large blocks of imperforated stamps or proofs find their way from Finland to distant shores to lie fallow and unexposed until the early '70s and now re-appear in 1985 debuting once again from Great Britain?

Finland's collectors, dealers, and auctioneers are well aware of stamps and the like being planned and issued by the government. Occasional misunderstandings between the philatelic world of Finland and the PO are brought to the front with immediacy by the strong-willed press of Finland.

When these 'wonderful Unique' pieces of paper appeared in the '70s in auctions and private treaty offerings in Denmark, Sweden, West Germany, the U.S., with a little in Finland, the Finns and yours truly set about to investigate. It took a little time for the official body of the Finnish postal government to respond but respond they did.

It would seem that the efforts spent in exposing the material a decade back worked for a while but the material has turned up again.

The first offering in the ad under discussion of Finnish material reads as follows:

> Finland/Sports, 1937 F.I.S. Cpl. (Complete?) Imp. (Imperforate) proofs in unique plate blocs of 6 . . . . . $600.00



Fig. 1

According to *NORMA* and other Finnish catalogs, the three F.I.S. stamps were issued for the World Ski Championships held in LAHTI, Finland on Jan. 17, 1938, *not in 1937*. The NORMA numbers are 227, 228, 229.

The second offering, in the same ad, is for the Red Cross Charity valued stamps, also 'Unique', as follows:

> Finland/Red Cross, 1932-38. 7 sets Cpl. in unique imp. blocs of 6, POR (price on request).



Fig. 2


SUOMI FINLAND
1¼ M P +10
2 M P +20
2½ M P +25
SUOMI FINLAND
1¼ M +10 P
Evert Horn
2 M +20 P
SUOMI FINLAND
2½ M +25 P
Jakobi de la Gardie
SUOMI FINLAND
M. CALONIUS
1¼ +15
H.G. PORTHAN
2 +20
A. CHYDENIUS
2½ +25
SUOMI FINLAND
1¼ +15
SUOMI FINLAND
2 +20
SUOMI FINLAND
2½ +25
2 M 20 P
TURUN LINNA
SUOMI FINLAND
UUSIMAA
1¼ M +15 P
SUOMI FINLAND
3½ M +35 P
SUOMI FINLAND
SUOMI AUKUSTI M. AKIESKA
50 P +5 P FINLAND
SUOMI ROB. ISIDOR ÖRN
1¼ M +15 P FINLAND
SUOMI EDWARD ENGELHE
2 M +20 P FINLAND
SUOMI JOH. MAURN ORDENS
3½ M +35 P FINLAND

Fig. 3

If I take the 1932-38 description of the offering in the ad to be accurate, the *NORMA* numbers for this stuff should be: 189, 190, 191, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 207, 208, 209, 213, 214, 215, 218, 219, 220, 223, 224, 225, 226.

Since the seller is asking $600.00 for item no. 1, what would your guess be for no. 2??? In checking with Finnish philatelic experts in April 1985, all the catalog numbers listed are not official stamps nor proofs inasmuch as they were never released in this form for postal use and were acquired in some unusual manner without official sanction.

This is so stated in the declaration which emanated from the General Direction of Posts and Telegraphs and the Philatelic Federation of Finland in Helsinki on April 5, 1975. The declaration was translated into Swedish and English by the Finnish government and follows word for word.

INVESTIGATION OF THE SO-CALLED
IMPERFORATE STAMPS OF THE 1930'S

In the autumn 1973, stamp dealers in various countries (first the USA, then Denmark, Sweden, the Federal Republic of Germany and Finland) put into circulation, at auctions among other things, imperforated pairs of Finnish stamp issues from 1930-1939, that were in different ways declared to be genuine stamps or their proofs.

The State Economy Comptrollers' Office has made an investigation of the case and given the following information:

Stamps were made by the Finnish Stamp Office (successor to the Charta Sigillatae Office) until 1948. The State Council decided of stamps issues, while their value and colour were determinated by the Postal Administration (later on by the General Direction of Posts and Telegraphs). The Postal Administration ordered the stamps from the Stamp Office, that for the final approval of the stamps to be issued used their printing plates to pull proofs of different colours, that were imperforated and often without gum and sheet number. These specimen stamps were made either as sheets or as separate prints, that had been gummed onto cardboard bases. On these grounds, the final colour was chosen by the Postal Administration.

The sheets, 1 to 2 copies, that were left in the possession of the General Direction of Posts and Telegraphs, are now at the Postal Museum. The Stamp Office took the other sheets, 1 to 2 copies, into its colour sample and proof sheet collection, that also included prints gummed onto cardboard bases. This practise ended in 1939.

In 1943, the Stamp Office moved into new premises and then 1945-1948 its archives were held in two different places. In the last cash and store inspection of the Stamp Office on 15th March, 1949, the mentioned sample or introduction sheet collection does not appear any more, so it is obvious that the collection disappeared from the archives of the Stamp Office just in the years 1943-1948. The investigation made on the initiative of the State Economy Comptrollers' Office and furnished on 8th November, 1974, shows that the material that is on sale fully corresponds to the disappeared collection of the Stamp Office, as regards the sheets. The keeping of an introduction sheet collection terminated with the order number No. 372 (4 mk/Head Post Office). This is also the last stamp, of which an agenda sheet is on sale.

The abovementioned made it clear, that the material in question has never been in the possession or under the control of the General Direction of Posts and Telegraphs. Thus, the letter dated 15th June, 1972 of the General Direction of Posts and Telegraphs to a lawyer's office cannot be interpreted as a selling

license, as in the letter it was only mentioned that the General Direction of Posts and Telegraphs cannot prevent the sale. As to the philatelic importance of the material in question, it cannot be compared with so-called genuine imperforated stamps.

Helsinki, 5th April 1975.
General Direction of Posts and Telegraphs
Philatelic Foundation of Finland

The list of the disappeared material of the Stamp Office is on the reverse side.

It is quite clear that the declaration specifically states that the material being offered 'disappeared from the archives of the Stamp Office' which certainly intimates some untoward act by party or parties unknown.

The intent of this letter is to advise the stamp collector of the risk in buying any of this material since the legitimacy of the described material in imperforate form is categorically denied by the Finnish government.

Further, it should be noted that any of these imperforated items (there are others) are not acceptable in Finnish exhibitions and could possibly suffer demerits in other countries.

There . . . you now have the background and the official statement on these bits of paper, be they stamps or proofs (in the seller's eyes) or whatever. The choice is up to you.

Mike Hvidonov

The translated notice first appeared in The Posthorn, *the publication of the Scandinavian Collectors Club.*

To the Editor:

I read with interest the article by Abbot Lutz on London Registration. As a keen student and exhibitor internationally of 'Valuables by Post, especially by the British registration services' may I contribute a little to the story?

It might be well to caution the less experienced collector about the use of the word Registered. To the uninitiated, it is associated with the modern service of receipting, sending with extra care at a special rate and with compensation if loss or damage occurs. Lutz states that registration started from 1556 along our Great North Road. Nothing more than a listing was attempted, although the carriers might well be more cautious if they were known to be carrying 'x' number of letters rather than a bundle, but that is another matter.

Dockwra certainly listed all his mail, but as his service was solely for prepaid letters, this may well have had more to do with accounting than compensating for any loss. He did have a top value per item but this may have been to avoid having the respon-

sibility for packets of extreme value. No proof of compensation exists, and Dockwra is reputed to have stated that he would not make good any damage to 'choice or curious things'. When the British Post Office suppressed his service, they categorically refused to enter any idea of compensation; their solicitors (lawyers) were very much against the idea of admitting any liability, hence my next comments about the early receipt. The receipt for foreign letters exists in a packet of letters between Mr. Raikes and the P.O. lodged in P.O. archive records. A manuscript endorsement clearly states NOT responsible. I have not personally seen any other receipt, but if any collector reading this article can supply me with details of examples, I shall be delighted to hear about it. Were these receipts ever actually used?

The first registration obliterator for stamps is certainly the 51 of London, and I enclose a copy of mine. They exist both with and without an inner circle, and are extremely rare. The few which have survived to date are usually very poor strikes. Incidentally, the first accompanying handstamp for the official service from Jan. 1841 is the two line REGISTERED AT EDINBURGH, which was in use for many years. (The Irish had a partial service prior to 1841 and Dublin had a circular handstamp with central date, and this is known used minus its date slugs on an early receipt of Feb. 1841, thus prolonging its life.)

Examples of the distinctive R5 (Fig. 6) have not come to hand yet.

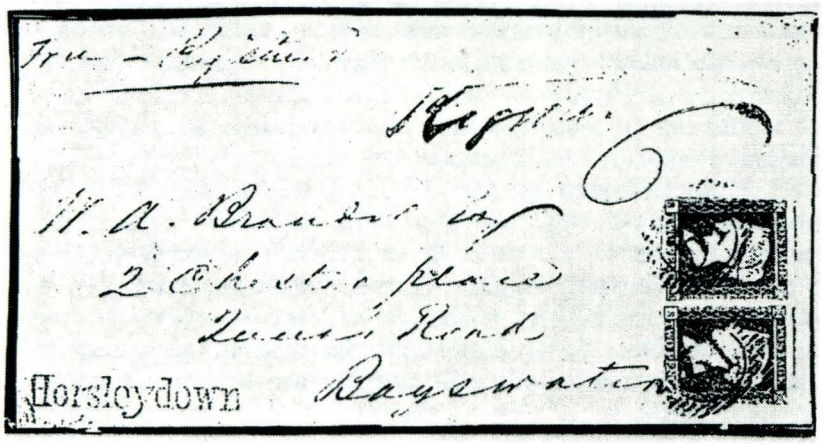
I would humbly suggest that it may be erroneous to allocate specific R numbers to certain offices, as is done in H.C. Westley's book *Postal Cancellations of London*. Identical numbers turn up at a variety of post offices. Work by modern students, and especially by the very thorough members of the London Postal History Group, on covers with clearly identifiable markings show as many as four offices with the same cancel in size and design (there are several shapes and sizes of both R and numeral). I list here covers which have passed through my hands as examples. Please compare these with the previous listing.

R5 at both Eastcheap and Lombard St.
R8, 9, 12, 11 and Lombard St.
R10, 13 at Eastcheap
R16 at both Little Tower St. and Eastcheap
R17 Head Office
R18 Wormwood St. and Eastcheap
R19 East District Office
R34 Wormwood St.

Fig. 7 shows the registration handstamp of QUEEN VICTORIA STREET not Queen Victoria station. Her Majesty would 'not have been amused'. Would that such an early registration mark existed for the railway collectors of London Brighton and South Coast Railway Company material.

May I add an interesting tailpiece about a very early use of the word Raccomander, which collectors of certain European countries will recognize as a word used for registered mail in the nineteenth century. I acquired one of the Corsini archive at the recent auction of this fabulous correspondence. Only six of the many hundreds of letters had the word Reccomander as an inscription on the address panel. My letter, dated 1581, was studied at the University of East Anglia at Norwich and was found, upon translation to have contained a sample of very precious ginger root from a new source in the Far East. At a value today of some £30 per oz., it was a vital part of the cook's supplies. Before the advent of freezing and fresh produce easily available, it disguised stale meat. If one of your readers purchased the letters from Augusta (Augsberg) perhaps they can ascertain if they contained samples of a special velveteen cloth. These were the other letters with samples in them and marked 'with special care into your hands' i.e. RECOMMANDER.

Vivian J. Sussex



Registration cancellation ON STAMPS. '51' handstamp issued to Registration Desk London, and only seen very infrequently on internal London letters, as shown here used in Mar. 1851.

The Collectors Club Philatelist is interested in receiving articles pertaining to your field of philatelic endeavor whether it be specialized information, research or postal history.

If you have such material for publication or in the process of preparation please contact Editor, The Collectors Club, 22 E. 35th St., New York, N.Y. 10016, for its possible inclusion in a future issue of our Journal.

Remarks By William H. Miller, Jr. Upon His Receipt of The Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award Presented by The Collectors Club on May 8, 1985

Thank you Mr. Kehr for that very kind introduction.

Mr. President, members of the Board of Governors, members of The Collectors Club and honored guests:

This has been a particularly fun and warm evening for me, knowing so very well, as I do, such a large percentage of the group present here. Over the years only every so often has a Board member been chosen to receive this award, and thus a person likely to be familiar with many of the faces out there on this occasion. Indeed it was eleven years ago that the last recipient from New York City was so honored, and that person, still a local resident, was my introducer of this evening.

Lest disappointment set in, I must in opening note the absence of off-color jokes tonight, but my normal source for these, Abbot Lutz, is unfortunately ill, as many of you know, and tragically cannot be with us here. The last two good jokes that Abbot told me were last August at BALPEX, and I'm sure you are well aware that it doesn't take the nine months that have elapsed since then for a Lutz joke to have at least twice circulated around the country.

I would like to recognize three special groups in attendance: first, my family, so long tolerant of my stamp collecting pursuits; second, the American Air Mail Society group sitting over at that table, the group through which collecting interest I came aboard organized philately; and third, those Juniors from The Club sitting to my right, whose pre-emption of many of my Saturdays for the past ten years has been both welcome and a source of pride for me.

The presence of my daughter does remind me of one rather bad legal IRS type joke, if you will permit me a bad one here. My daughter has reached that age in life where I can truly appreciate the reason for the deduction allowed for her—it does about cover the yearly phone bills attributable to her. This in turn reminds me of my dismay the other day when I called up the IRS special number to find out if a certain deduction could be taken. The answer was a very polite "No"—followed by "this is a recorded announcement." You know, before I went to law school, I used to think that a tax shelter was what you moved into after the IRS had foreclosed on your house. Enough of this.

In a more somber vein, I would very much like to mention one of my mentors in the philatelic world who would surely be here tonight had he not unfortunately passed on last fall. This is Mortimer L. Neinken, also a former Lichtenstein Memorial Award recipient, who, I know, had much to do with my receiving the Award this evening. I do want to recognize him as a friend, advisor and great source of support in my Chairmanship at The Philatelic Foundation over the years.

I would like to pass hastily over some of the philatelic memories that have enlivened my forty plus years of involvement with postage stamps. One of my earliest recollections is travelling way West on 42nd Street in the 1940s to the well-known stamp dealer, still in existence, located there, and to mull through his many books of stamps at my leisure. His location was such, however, that I thought it prudent not to disclose my travels to my parents, and as to how I had spent my Saturday afternoon. Next it was the discovery of Nassau Street, and many a happy moment spent there. I miss those days.

Jumping many years forward, I remember so well the day that Philip Silver, yet another former Award recipient, tapped me on my shoulder as I was looking at a United States C3 air mail cover at one of the old Park Avenue and 34th Street Armory Shows. Discussions of mutual interests followed, and I was soon to join the Aero Philatelists at Phil's invitation. That was in 1959. Membership in The Collectors Club came two years later. It was The Collectors Club that gave me my first real boost in exhibiting my collections, something temerity had led me to believe firmly would never happen. My winning of the Grand Award at The Club's Annual Competition in 1968, soon led to the plunge into international exhibitions throughout the 1970s, culminating with a gold award in 1979 for my Great Barrier Island Pigeon Post Collection from New Zealand.

It was this Pigeon Post collection that gave me a bit of philatelic discomfort, amusing in retrospect, at The Collectors Club ANPHILEX Exhibition held in 1971. Mine was one of the one-frame exhibits that members of The Club were permitted to display. When asked on her way out of this splendid exhibition of world-famous philatelic presentations which event she enjoyed the most, a lady visitor, not versed in the world of philately at all, declared to one of the prominent philatelists present that the pigeon post collection was the one she understood and was most stimulated by. I am not sure that her choice was fully appreciated by the learned gentleman who made the inquiry.

I must skip now over many other philatelic, and particularly Collectors Club memories, in the interests of time and space: the 4 A.M. phone call from our librarian, Mrs. Eldridge, informing me that a man was in her rooms at The Club, and my subsequent encounter with the police over that incident; the many mornings with the Juniors, the many college letters of recommendations happily written and often leading to happy conclusions; and the many other phone calls from persons inadvertently locked into The Club premises in the evening, and my trips down to "release" them from their bondage, always with a pledge of secrecy on my part (and theirs); the many interesting other areas of collecting interests (mine is old Chinese jade) amongst our fellow philatelists, some of whom have become recognized authorities with their other avocations; and finally, and most recently, the many

letters I have received as a result of the press releases on my winning The Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award, and the congratulations from friends, old and new, some never even met, some long forgotten. Philately has truly been a rewarding and varied endeavor in so very many meaningful ways.

In closing, I move away from myself to The Club which has given me this Award tonight, and with your indulgence I must sermonize a bit. After nearly 50 years in our Clubhouse, the physical wear and tear of life in our rigorous city has caught up with us. With a yet vigorous, active and caring purpose in front of us, nevertheless we are in imminent danger of losing the battle of urban decay for good. The Collectors Club is, obviously, us, and the us's of the past and of the future. If we want to continue to be able to enjoy our extraordinarily beautiful physical surroundings, then we must take care of ourselves not just for the present but for the future as well. The problem is, you know, we tend to spend our lives little by little until they are gone. We spend them, whereas we should invest them. We should invest them in things that will ennoble and outlast us—for ourselves and for others.

Thank you and good night.

Conclusion of PETERSON

From a specialist's point of view, it is unlikely that a general stamp catalogue would or could include variations due to gum or cliché types. However, as a minimum, the Scott catalogue should be revised to reflect the correct date of issue for Scott Nos. 141 (1895), 143 (1894), and 165 (1894). The other revisions could be referred to specialized catalogues.

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Editorial

by Ernest A. Kehr

The lineage—yea, pages and reams—of recent wordage urging the encouragement of youngsters to collect stamps as a means of producing tomorrow's philatelic populace and leadership has been nothing less than enormous. Unquestionably, this is a most pressing (and controversial) subject with which our avocation must come to grips. It's not an altogether new idea. It was around more than half a century ago, albeit in an entirely different approach. (The late Fred Melville recognized this need when he organized and promoted the Junior Philatelic Society, to get British youth to start collecting stamps.)

Having been introduced to and weaned on stamp collecting by elders in pre-teen years, and then passing my passion on as an adult, I feel qualified to comment on how some of the present programs might be modified and improved to accomplish their aims.

Let me regress and recall my experiences with those who got me started. My first two stamps came on an envelope our Chinese laundryman received from Shanghai and gave me. A hardware store owner and neighbors who got mail from Europe supplied additional ones, not because I had any *philatelic* ambitions, but merely because I would own something that actually came from some distant spot on earth about which I could brag to my playmates. (I had no idea that collecting such things was an established hobby which people all over the world had been enjoying for decades!)

It really was my father who gave me my first lesson—one didn't just keep stamps in a tin cigarette box; they were carefully clipped from envelopes so both stamp and postmark were left undamaged, then mounted in a *notebook* according to the lands from which they came. Only later did I know albums existed and I got a second-hand Schaubeck from an uncle. As father watched me *paste* new cadged acquisitions on the blank pages he habitually asked questions: from where did that red one come? where is that country? what other lands surround it? what are its capital and other cities?

With only six years since my birth and not yet in grammar school, I hadn't yet learned how to read, nor to know any geography. But that made no never-mind.

For a dozen years before he met and married my mother, father had traveled to and worked in famous hotels in Switzerland, the Riviera, Constantinople, Cairo and the Orient. With that personal experience, he could not only show me lands' locations in his atlas, but related things he'd seen and done in them. It all made

every one of the stuck-down stamps I'd acquired come alive; to represent windows through which I could see the world and meet its peoples.

That aspect of stamp collecting kept me enthralled for years and eventually led to the more advanced stages of philately. I learned that one uses tweezers and hinges; that there are catalogs to show what stamps existed and how paper, perforation and watermark differences distinguish design specimens from each other.

Another important thing my father taught me is that stamps should be obtained by *ingenuity* rather than by mere purchase. And what sage wisdom lay behind that admonition! What one obtains by "work" is kept and treasured more than those just bought from a dealer. Once other attractions consume one's allowance(s), stamps are put aside and forgotten. To encourage this approach, I was urged to get stamps from the incoming mail of local business firms here and to write to foreign consulates and embassies abroad. To this end, Christmas and birthday gifts invariably included $1 packs of stationery of the now-forgotten Peru Printing Co., plus a modest supply of five-cent stamps. Responses were tremendous. Polite requests produced many stamps, and a "thank you" almost always resulted in a "come back again and we'll give you some more."

The pursuit of our hobby before WWII was drastically different from what we see today—especially among our youngsters. At that time (and perhaps for a few earlier years) the trade was concentrated in downtown Manhattan, with clusters of street-level shops and still more in office buildings. These were patronized by adults since kids didn't know of their existence. About the only source of stamps by purchase for juveniles were the approval dealers who advertised their offerings in such magazines as "Boy's Life," "American Boy," "Popular Mechanics" and similar mass circulation media.

As a whole, the average dealers didn't cultivate the "kid trade." In fact one Philadelphia merchant who nicknamed himself "The Duveen of Philately" because he was interested solely in selling rarities to the affluent, often remarked, "Kids are the bane of our hobby!"

But, thankfully, he was the rare exception. Almost all others, while they didn't seek out youngers' business, when one chanced to enter their shops had no hesitation in pulling desired stamps from bulging stock books. More important was their patient explanation of details that would help these customers better understand how one could appreciate collecting and the stamps an album contained. After all, the professionals of that era were *philatelists* first and foremost, and profit seekers only secondarily. Nothing pleased them more than to turn a neophite into a serious collector. I'm unable to calculate how much I learned from such "old timers" as the Burger and Klemann brothers;

Bartels, Stern, Barrett, Krassa, the Busers, Costales, Toaspern and other greats of yesteryear, even though I rarely could afford to leave more than perhaps a quarter to fill their tills!

One thing I clearly remember is that even a hint of "investment" or "future profits" never was mentioned. All that entered the conversation was that stamps should be regarded as a source of fun and pleasure; that what one spends should be considered in the same way as one thinks of the cost of an ice-cream cone, a new baseball or a dime novel. One pays the price, yet never expects to receive a monetary return once the enjoyment of them has been experienced.

To understand the attraction stamps had for those of our older generation one should consider the choices children were offered.

TV was decades in the future; radio was in its infancy. Travel to and reports about far-off places came only to the very rich or adventuresome, so the rest of us got our knowledge of them second-hand via magazine articles, lectures by explorers or visits to museums. Guidance to keep us out of mischief came from teachers at school who put in many hours of payless extra-curricular activities: band music, plays, soap sculpting and others to keep young minds and bodies busy. And when one or more faculty members themselves were collectors some of them might add a stamp club to the after-class programs. At home, when weather kept us from outdoor play, parents encouraged the pursuit of recreational pastimes after homework lessons were completed.

Recognizing this as a potential for business, the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., when it still was located near Grand Central Station, and later, Henry Ellis Harris, up in Boston, conducted massive publicity campaigns to attract youngsters to our hobby. In all of these, only fun, pleasure and adventure were highlighted. Investment and future profits were not in the copywriters' vocabulary. I recall a pamphlet sent to all who asked Scott for it. Called "The Pathfinder," its cover depicted the one-centime Dahomey stamp of the 1913 set, whose design showed a native picking dates from a tall palm tree. The text made that picture come to life with irresistible force, fascination and allure. The inside pages did the same for stamps from other distant lands about which only geographers and globe trotters had even heard. Reading it virtually compelled youngsters to start collecting and do their own armchair traveling to jungles, deserts and mountains.

The last couple of pages plugged packets and sets a youngster could buy for from a nickel to a quarter, as well as a "Modern" album with illustrated spaces for about 1,500 foreign stamps, at a modest cost of $1. There's no record of how many of these were sold, but it was well into the tens of thousands because many of them still turn up when attics and closets are cleaned out.

One major factor that kept us interested and occupied was the filling of empty album spaces, stamp by stamp. And, when after hunting (perhaps for a year or more) a set finally was completed

we'd get the same sense of accomplishment and satisfaction a big-game photographer experiences when he gets an elusive grizzly in his camera's view finder and snaps the shutter!

Nowadays all those thrills are denied to our youth. Postal administrations and agencies hire professional marketing and merchandising experts to peddle complete, ready-made "year packs," "omnibus series" etc., which are touted as becoming "treasured heirlooms to be left to heirs." Most discouraging is that stamp designs no longer relate to the places whose names are imprinted. Capitalizing on the demands for transiently popular topicals we find pictures of famous locomotives on stamps of insular specks in the Pacific and Caribbean where railroad tracks are unheard of and natives still travel over only dirt roads and trails.

One of the more brilliant ideas inaugurated by the Postal Service (copied and adapted from Swiss and German innovations) was the introduction of the Benjamin Franklin Stamp Clubs for sixth to eighth grade grammer school pupils. These were intended to acquaint the youngsters with stamp collecting by purchasing all of the many new issues as singles, blocks and full panes at local postoffices.

Only a few weeks after the project was launched, I was cajoled and induced to revive the dormant APS Junior Collectors' program. Here was a most challenging opportunity and I accepted the invitation. It was my vision to take "graduates" (via volunteers) and have them progress to genuine philatelic advancement. To accomplish this, it became necessary to have the Postal Service cooperate. Unfortunately, this cooperation was not forthcoming. And because claims on my time seemed more important, I had to respectfully resign. Two other successors faced the same indifference and they, too, gave up because of lack of support. Washington seemed interested in only selling its wares, not really the development of future *philatelists*.

At the outset we were told that the program was "active" in as many as 30,000 elementary educational institutions; three years later the figure was upped and just recently a press release put it at more than double that. Perhaps I have just enough skepticism to doubt it. In my own community, the local post office supervisor tried for two years to get six public and parochial schools to introduce the program, but was discouraged by principals because "students were more interested in video games, TV watching, school and home computers than in any other free time activities.

If experiences of post office managers in the many (populated and affluent) communities on Long Island can be used as a norm, publicity wordage from Washington can't be taken too literally. On a number of occasions, several managers asked that I give BFSC programs plugs in my Sunday NEWSDAY stamp news columns. They thought such exposure might generate interest among pupils as well as adults who'd volunteer as instructors.

Even my paper's paid circulation of more than 600,000 couldn't produce the desired results. (One manager did report that two schools' children did begin for two or three weeks but dropped out for a variety of reasons including, "stamp collecting is too complicated.")

That provokes another important comment. From personal observations at meetings conducted by enthusiastic adults, I came away with the feeling that neophytes had to be turned into instant philatelic experts. At quite a few of them, the kids were told about watermarks, perforations, printing methods, paper varieties and other *technical* details while little or nothing was said about the designs, which reflect a nation's history, traditions and social attainments; its geography, industries, and life styles. The technical can come later, once he or she has been sufficiently infected by the "collecting for fun" bug.

A major fact of life is that the desire to pursue any activity *must* come from the juvenile himself. A youngster's curiosity can be sparked, but will develop only if there is a deep inner compulsion to make it more than a passing fad.

We now come to the heart of the matter. Once a youngster has gotten beyond the beginner stage, how can he progress? Prohibitive rents and overhead have driven dealers from inner cities; most of them carry their stocks in vans, renting tables or booths at the many bourses around the land. There they're so busy with adult customers it's impossible for a child to get any attention or helpful advice. In recent years, show-bourse organizers have fallen over each other in concocting ways to get youngsters through the turnstiles. Some few come to buy; fewer still will look at displayed collections when there are such. Most, when brought by parents or teachers, are shown slide and film programs supplied by the Postal Service, or play video games with some vague philatelic association. They came because it meant time away from a classroom.

There is one promising trend in that quite a few established clubs around the country whose adult members seek out neighborhood youngsters and welcome them to their meetings that they may learn there's more to collecting than just buying new issues as they are released. Here at the Collectors Club we've not only done that for years, but even conducted Saturday morning classes for children, constantly stressing the interest and fascination of our avocation. Not all of them can be expected to "stick with it," but I'm convinced that enough are given the impetus which will keep philately strongly durable.



CAPITAL FUND UPDATE

by Philip Silver

The last update for the Capital Fund, listing those members who had achieved or pledged in the several categories, appeared more than a year ago. The delay in publishing the present update is not due, accordingly, to a lack of desire on my part. The reason for the delay is that there has been a slowing down in the number of contributions.

I do not know to what this should be attributed. One answer may be that too many attempts are being made to milk the same cow. I refer, of course, to the drive to accumulate a Building Restoration Fund to make the necessary repairs and replacements to the facade and other areas of our landmark home.

There is an understandable effort to complete these repairs prior to 1986 when the Collectors Club will celebrate the nineteenth anniversary of its birth.

But I would like to remind our members that, also in 1986, we will install the second CAPITAL FUND ROLL OF HONOR plaque in the main lobby. So, if you want your name listed for the first time or because of a change in your category of contribution, time is growing very, very short.

The following changes bring new contributions and listings up to date:

PATRON

Paliafito, Robert A.	(A)

BENEFACTOR

Anne Boyd Lichtenstein Foundation	(A)
Beard, John M.	(A)
Hecker, Arthur	(A)
Mizuhara, Meiso	(A)

SPONSOR

Bardack, Lester S.	(P)
Thompson, Neil D.	(P)

DONOR

Young, John A.	(P)
Zapffe, Mrs. Carl A.	(A)

CONTRIBUTOR

Lane, Thomas W.	(P)
Lettick, Edward	(A)
Mack, Millard H.	(A)
Miller, Joaquin	(P)
Shapiro, Joel	(A)

PLEDGED CATEGORY ACHIEVED

Beals, David T. III	DONOR	Robbins, Louis K.	BENEFACTOR
Cheston, Col. D.M. III	SPONSOR	Saylor, John S., Jr.	SPONSOR
Dean L. Wallace III	CONTRIBUTOR	Silverstone, Paul H.	CONTRIBUTOR
Fricks, E.E.	BENEFACTOR	von Hungen, Heinz A., M.D.	BENEFACTOR
Grabowski, Dr. Edward J.J.	CONTRIBUTOR	Weiner, Mark	CONTRIBUTOR
Kehr, Ernest A.	PATRON		

CHANGE IN CATEGORY

	From	To	
Atherton, Alexander S.	CONTRIBUTOR	DONOR	(A)
Chapin, John C.	CONTRIBUTOR	DONOR	(A)
Cook, Alfred P.	DONOR	SPONSOR	(P)
Davies, Paul L., Jr.	DONOR	SPONSOR	(A)
Denison, Ellery	SPONSOR	BENEFACTOR	(P)
Jennings, Clyde	CONTRIBUTOR	DONOR	(A)
Mueller, Barbara R.	DONOR	SPONSOR	(P)
Neinken, Mortimer L.	CONTRIBUTOR	DONOR	(A)
Welo, Norman W.	SPONSOR	BENEFACTOR	(A)

(A) = achieved
(P) = pledged

Book Reviews

The Philatelic History of Hong Kong, Volume 1: The Adhesives. Published by the Hong Kong Study Circle, President E.F. Gee, 168 Turkey Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex TN39 5HH, England. Price £16 postpaid. 1984.

The first of four planned volumes, not only to update Colonel F.W. Webb's monumental work *Hong Kong & Treaty Ports of China and Japan*, published by The Royal Philatelic Society London, in 1960, (see *CCP* Vol. 40, no. 3, pp 152-153 1961), but also to record the results of considerable serious research completed since the original work appeared.

By 1970 the tremendous economic expansion of Hong Kong, the increasing interest in Hong Kong philately, and the escalating price of the Webb book (around £500), led the Hong Kong Study Circle to take on the pressing need for more current information, especially for the growing number of Hong Kong "specialists".

The work began in 1971 and culminated with this publication in 1984. Edited by L. Cacutt, M. Goldsmith, and R. Wellsted, a handy, hard cover book, with an easily read format, expertly put together, and an absolute "must" for any serious collector of Hong Kong stamps resulted. It has been very well referred to as "Webb 2".

The first 76 pages of Webb, 46 pages of text and 30 additional pages for 10 appendices, has been expanded to 195 pages—131 of text and 64 pages added for 22 appendices—an addition of 12 new references.

To make it easier for those who do not have a copy of the original Webb handy, the 10 appendices, relative to the adhesives, have been included, although not in the original sequence. All have been updated and amended where necessary and it is interesting to note that most of the details originally presented remain correct.

The new, concise, easy-to-follow format is welcome. Five more chapters have been added and extensive revisions made in others. A few of the notable additions are:

Chapter 1: Queen Victoria Issues have been considerably augmented and for ease in reference, a "fresh" classification of the definitive issues has been used—one based on the De La Rue books and information from the Correspondence Books, preceding orders for new duties or color changes. To cover the provisional plating of the 16¢/18¢ surcharges of 1877, Appendix IX has been added.

Chapter 2: King Edward VII Issues have been comprehensively studied for the first time. Includes previously unpublished information from the De La Rue records.

Chapter 3: King George V Issue. Updated records on the Printings and the list of constant varieties has been extended.

Chapter 4: An entirely new chapter on the King George V "China" Issues. The text has been increased from two to twenty pages of documented information.

Chapter 8: Queen Elizabeth II Issues. The varieties listed in Webb have been greatly expanded. The 1954 Annigoni Issues are described in full detail. A separate section also covers all commemorative issues thru 1978.

Chapter 9: Specimen stamps with a comprehensive check list, a description of various types of bogus specimen overprints, and the forged "Specimen" perforations.

Chapter 10: The Revenues are now described in full for the first time.

Chapter 11: On Forgeries. Has been rewritten and all known forgery "types" recorded.

This exceptionally well documented presentation by a group of very dedicated philatelists, makes this undertaking a very important work, worthy of inclusion in any philatelic library. It is highly recommended.

Carl A. Kilgas

The Postmarks of Santiago by Michael Rego. Published by South American Stamp Supplies in conjunction with the Spanish Main Society, Bourne, England. 88 pp., softbound.

There are twenty-two categories of postal markings of the principal and sub post offices of the city of Santiago, Chile, which are treated in this useful book. Starting with pre-stamp markings, the book considers the categories of datestamps, registered mail markings, maritime markings, postage due markings, airmail cancels, official cancels and cachets, and many others. The period of time under consideration is from 1770 to *circa* 1940. Each marking is, with few exceptions, separately numbered, illustrated, described, and a period of recorded use assigned. The illustrations are clear, neat and precise.

In the acknowledgements section, the list of collectors who assisted in the compilation reads like a who's-who of Latin American collectors and publicists.

The author has, simply stated, produced a book of obvious utility and assistance to the country collector of Chile, and to others interested in the postal history of Chile.

The book also illustrates that a marcophilately study need not be produced subject to all of the bells and whistles of an editor's or publisher's fancy, but can be done clearly, attractively, on a stated production schedule, and can be reasonably priced. This points to the second obvious utility of this book. True to the tradition of the one-time great English philatelic houses, Brian Moorhouse, the owner of South American Stamp Supplies, and the editor of *The Mainsheet* (the only on-going, serious journal devoted solely to Latin American philately) has helped bring out this work. We hope that he will bring out more such books in the future which are devoted to Latin American philately, and that other philatelic houses in the United States of America will once again encourage and underwrite like publishing ventures.

In sum, a good book with useful contents which every serious Chilean collector should promptly acquire. *Leo J. Harris*

Carpatho-Ukraine Postal Markings of the Years 1938-45 by Dr. Ing. Juan E. Page. Monograph 4 published by the Czechoslovak Philatelic Society of Great Britain, 13 Chastilian Road, Dartford, Kent, DA1 3LG, UK. Np. Stapled, 38 + iii pp., illustrated. ISSN 0142-3525. 1985.

This booklet provides a great deal of information in a short space. The text has been produced with a personal computer and the entire manuscript has been inexpensively printed by offset.

Dr. Ing. Page sketches the political background of the area from the infamous Munich agreement until the 'friendly' embrace of the Soviet bear, supplementing the discussions with maps. Each of the reported markings is reproduced with a very clear tracing. Listings of post offices are provided in both Czech and Cyrillic in four tables. The bibliography lists 20 citations with none in the English language literature.

A worthwhile effort to cover an out-of-the-way philatelic topic. *EEF*

The Posta Ceskoslovenska Overprints by Roy A. Dehn. Monograph 3 published by the Czechoslovak Philatelic Society of Great Britain, 138 Chastilian Road, Dartford, Kent, DA1 3LG, UK. £5.00 or U.S. $6.50 postpaid. Stapled, 47 + iv pp., illustrated, ISSN 0142-3525. 1985.

The overprints on Austro-Hungarian stamps that constitute the first issue of Czechoslovakia can be a fascinating philatelic subject. Still available in some quantity, they present the opportunity for study at a reasonable cost with only three rarities.

This work represents the first attempt in English to chronicle the overprints in any detail. Each overprint is described and illustrated; the composition of the overprint settings is diagrammed so that blocks and larger pieces may be plated. Mr. Dehn deliberately excludes the overprinted stamps used on the covers, given the philatelic inspiration of many of them.

Recommended. *EEF*

Publications Received

Australia — Postal Stationery

Robert C. Stein, *The Aerogrammes of Australia and Its Dependencies* 1944-1980. 1984, American Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 8000, State College, Pa. 16803. 188 pp., illustrations, hardbound. Price $20.00 ($16.00 to APS members). Gift of the publishers.

Canada — Catalogues

1986 Canada Specialized. 1985, Canada Specialized Ltd. Distributed by Lighthouse Publications, 210 Victoria Avenue, Westmount, Montreal, Que. H3Z 2M4 Canada. 157 pp., illustrations, sofbound. Price, Can. $7.50. Gift of the publishers.

Catalogues, General

Zumstein Europa 1986, 69th edition. 1985, Zumstein & Cie., Zeughausgasse 24, 3001 Bern, Switzerland. 1244 plus 838 pp., in four volumes, illustrations, stiffbound. Price sfrs. 24.70 ppd. Gift of the publishers.

China

E.N. Lane, *The Local Republican Overprints of 1911-1912.* 1985, pub. by The China Philatelic Society of London as a supplement to the June issue of Chinese Philately. 15 pp., illustrations, softbound. Price not indicated.

China — Treaty Ports

C.E. Norton, *Treaty Port Registration Handstamps (1861-1930).* 1985, reprint from The Philatelist & PJGB (received as a supplement to Hong Kong Study Circle Newsletter of May 1985). 8 pp., illustrations, softbound. Price not indicated.

Czechoslovakia

Roy A. Dehn, *The Posta Ceskoslovenska Overprints.* 1985, pub. by Czechoslovak Philatelic Society of Great Britain as Monograph No. 3. 43 pp., illustrations, softbound. Price not indicated. Gift of the publishers.

France — Bibliography

Pierre Nougaret, *Bibliographie Critique de l'Histoire Postale Francaise.* 1970, pub. by author. Photocopied for our Library by Cimon Morin. Pagination. Two volumes covering 3149 entries plus annexes, illustrations, loose leaf. Gift of Cimon Morin.

France — Post Office

Doctour R. Joany, *Glossaire Philatélique et Postal.* Originally pub. as Etude No. 207 by Le Monde des Philatelistes, Paris. 1981, English translation by Brian Birch as typewritten manuscript, 59 pp., softbound. Gift of Brian Birch.

Germany — Bibliography

H. Fraenkel, *Chronologische Tabelle der deutschen philatelistischen Zeitschriften 1863-1893.* English translation by Brian Birch. 1984, pub. by author, translated 1981. 11 plus 8 pp., softbound. Gift of Brian Birch.

Germany — Postal History

Fabian Berger, *Deutschlands Auslandsbriefe 1850-1872.* 1985, pub. by author, 190 pp., illustrations, softbound. Price DM 73.00 ppd. Purchased with library funds.

Great Britain

The Majestic Machins 1985-86 Sales List and Collecting Guide. 1985, JET Stamps, P.O. Box 7819, Warwick, R.I. 02887, 43 pp., illustrations, softbound. Price $2.00. Gift of the publishers.

Great Britain — Airmail

Ronald G. Shelley, *The 1971 British Postal Strike: The Madrid to London Service.* 1984, pub. by author, 9 Chanktonbury Road, Hove, East Sussex BN3 6EL, Great Britain. 16 pp., illustrations, softbound. Price £1.75 ppd. Gift of the author.

Great Britain — Channel Islands

Robert Ausubel, *Concordance of Channel Islands Stamps.* 1985, pub. by Club of Channel Islands Collectors, Gracie Station, P.O. Box 579, New York, N.Y. 10028. 15 pp., softbound. Price not indicated. Gift of the publishers.

Japan

Japan Philatelic Almanac 1985. 1985, Japan Philatelic Society Foundation, Box 2, Shinjuku, Tokyo, Japan, 332 pp., illustrations, stiffbound. Price not indicated. Gift of the publishers.

Morocco

C. Bonnafous, *Catalogue specialisé de la Poste Locale du Maroc.* No year, pub. by author, 88 pp., illustrations, softbound. Gift of anonymous donor.

Spain — Postal History

Anthony C. Crew, *The Postal Markings of Madrid 1900-1931.* 1984, pub. by Ronald G. Shelley, 9 Chanctonbury Road, Hove, East Sussex BN3 6EL, Great Britain, 32 pp., illustrations, softbound. Price £2.75 ppd. Gift of the publisher.

Spain — Postal History

P.J. Elkins, *The Postal History of the Balearic Islands.* 1984, pub. by Ronald G. Shelley, Hove, East Sussex BN3 6EL, 80 pp., illustrations, softbound. Price £6.00 ppd. (£12.00 hardbd.) Gift of the publisher.

Sweden

Georg Menzinsky: *Lion Type Stamps 1862-1872.* Erik Blomberg: *Ring Type Stamps 1872-1892.* 1985, translation from the Swedish Philatelic Federation's Handbook. Pub. by Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation, P.O. Box 6716, Thousand Oaks, Cal. 91359, 79 pp., illustrations, softbound. Price not indicated. Gift of the publishers.

Switzerland — Catalogues

Zumstein Katalog Schweiz/Liechtenstein 1986. 1985, Zumstein & Cie., Zeughausgasse 24, 3001 Bern, Switzerland, 399 pp., illustrations, stiffbound. Price sfrs. 10.00 ppd. Gift of the publishers.

United Nations

Norris G. Robinson, *Postal History of the United Nations.* 1985, UNOP New York/Cologne, available from the author, 35-11 85th Street, Jackson Heights, N.Y. 11372. 106 pp., illustrations, stiffbound. Price $10.00. Gift of the author.

United States — Airmail

Dr. Perham C. Nahl, Ed., *American Air Mail Catalogue Vol. Five,* 5th edition. 1985, American Air Mail Society, c/o Dan Barber, P.O. Box 23055, Lansing, Mich. 48909. 553 pp., illustrations, hardbound. Price $18.00. Gift of the publishers.

United States — Post Office

Colton's United States Post Office Directory 1856. Including: The Postal Laws. Reprint by Theron Wierenga, P.O. Box 595, Muskegon, Mich. 49443. 1985. 202 pp., plus 36 pp., hardbound. Price $40.00. Purchased with library funds.

Pratt's United States Post Office Directory 1850. Reprint by Theron Wierenga. 1981. 109 pp., hardbound. Price not indicated. (Gratis if ordered with Colton volume). Purchased with library funds.

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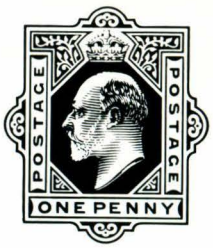
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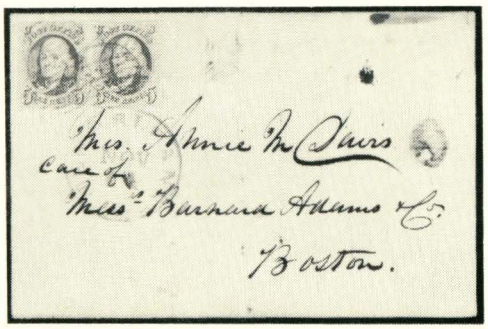
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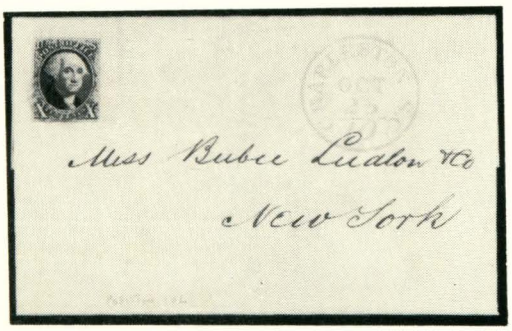
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