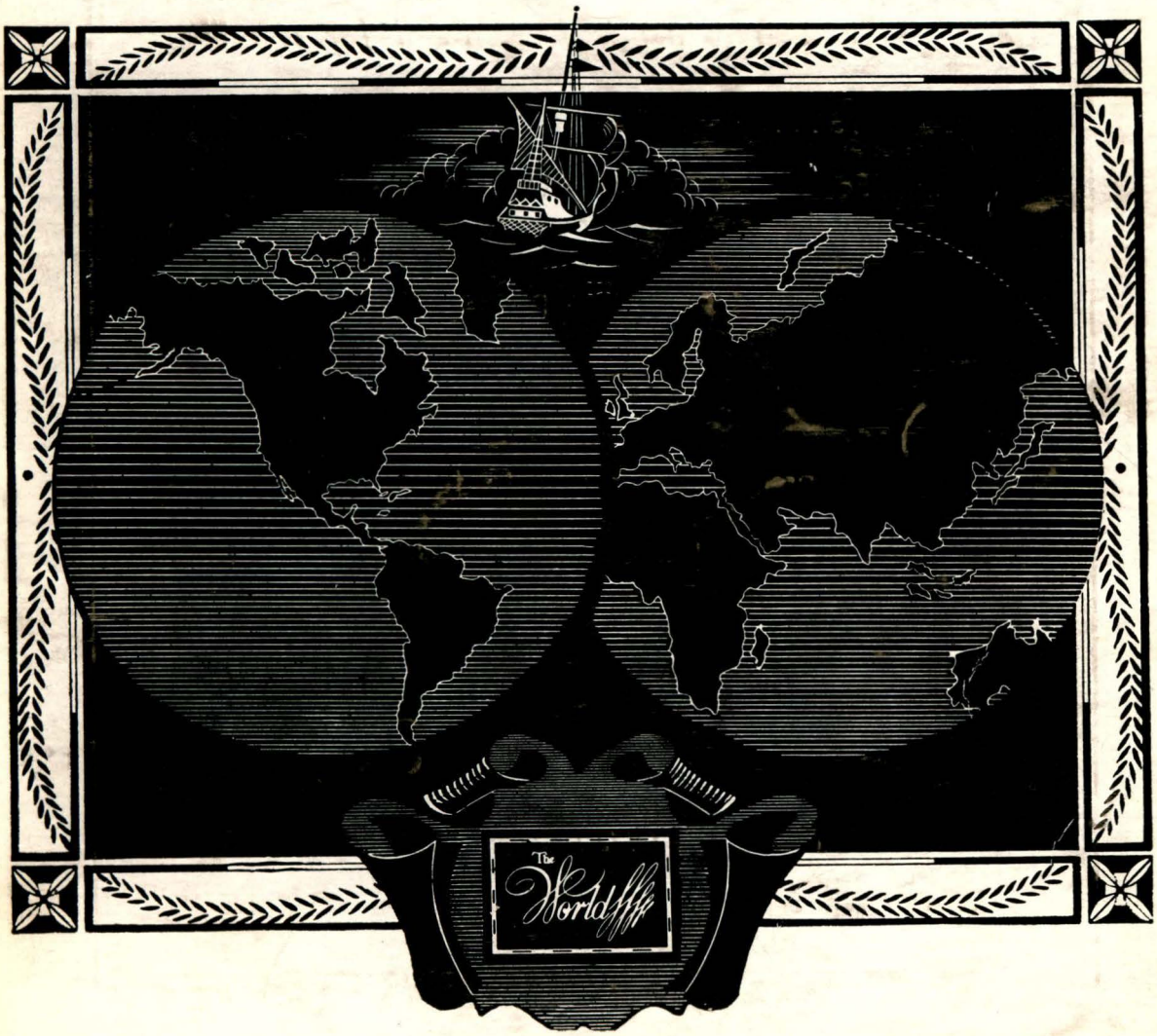
The Collectors Club

Philatelist

A Quarterly Devoted to Philatelic Study & Research

Volume XXVII No. 3 July, 1948



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The Collectors Club Philatelist

VOL. XXVII NO. 3

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Economist Stamp Co., Inc.

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The Post of

The Wrangel Army In Turkey

Stamps issued and used by the remnants of the Imperial Russian forces under Gen. Baron Peter Wrangel.

By Harrison D. S. Haverbeck

(All rights reserved)

THE story of General Baron Peter Wrangel is the story of the gallant last stand of Imperial Russia. This last stand was made on the picturesque Crimean peninsula, the favored pleasure ground of the Czars and the Grand Dukes, who had built many palaces and villas along the southern coast. Here the combined beauty of surging sea and blue sky, of palms, cypresses and vineyards against a background of mountains, suggests the French Riviera.

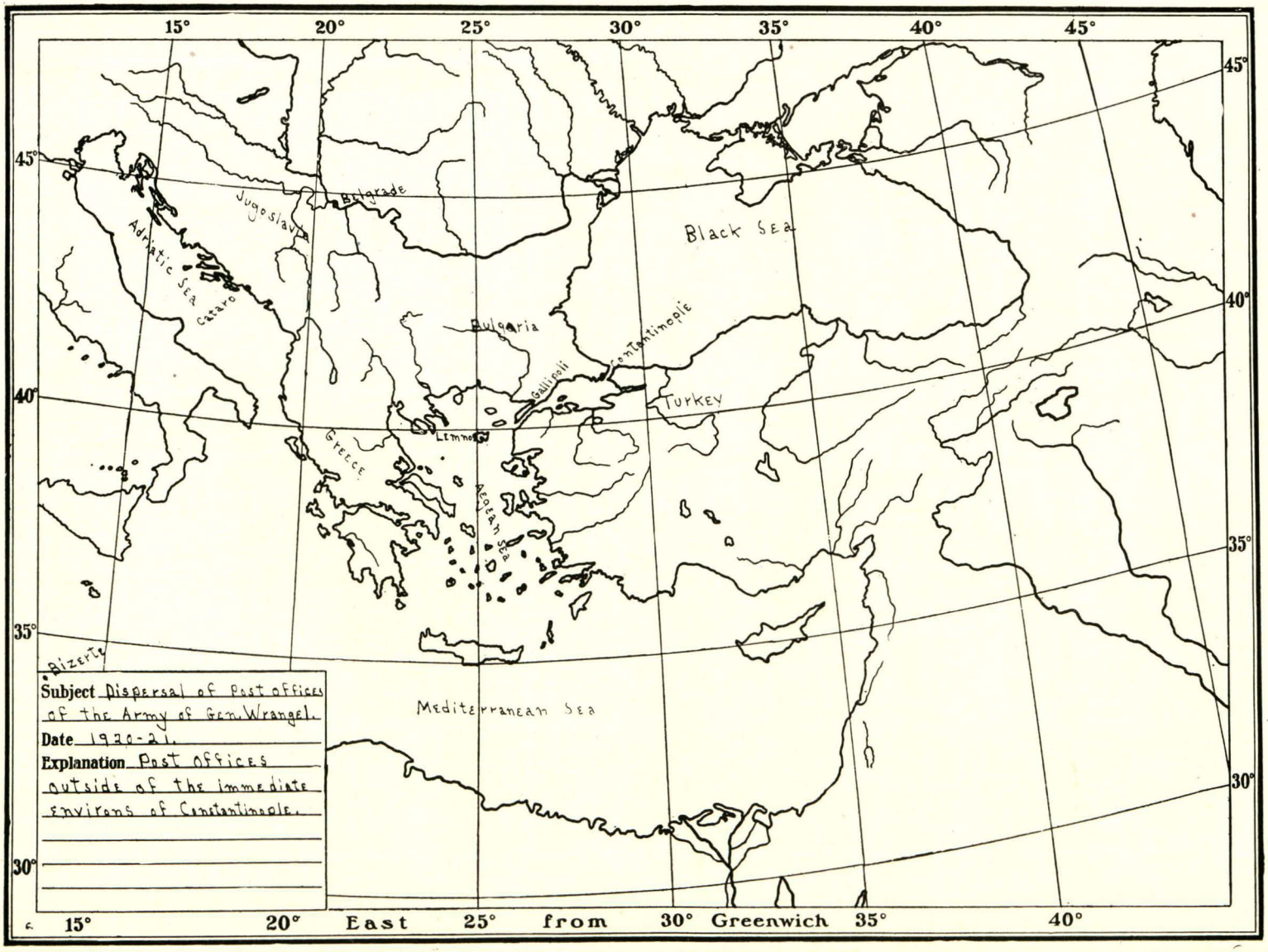
Crimea was the last bit of Russian land that had been occupied by the Reds. Here stood the remains of the Volunteer Army, along with a group of conservative refugees who felt safe only in the shadow of the Imperial Guards' Officers.

At the head of this group was Baron Peter Wrangel, an impressive figure of a man in his Cossack uniform, standing over six feet tall, and with a resonant booming voice. Wrangel was a typical soldierly aristocrat; he might make democratic-sounding declarations for the benefit of public opinion, but at heart he was always an Officer of His Imperial Majesty. He was devoutly attached to the Orthodox Church and made a practise of having priests bless his troops with Holy Water, and of presenting his Generals with Icons.

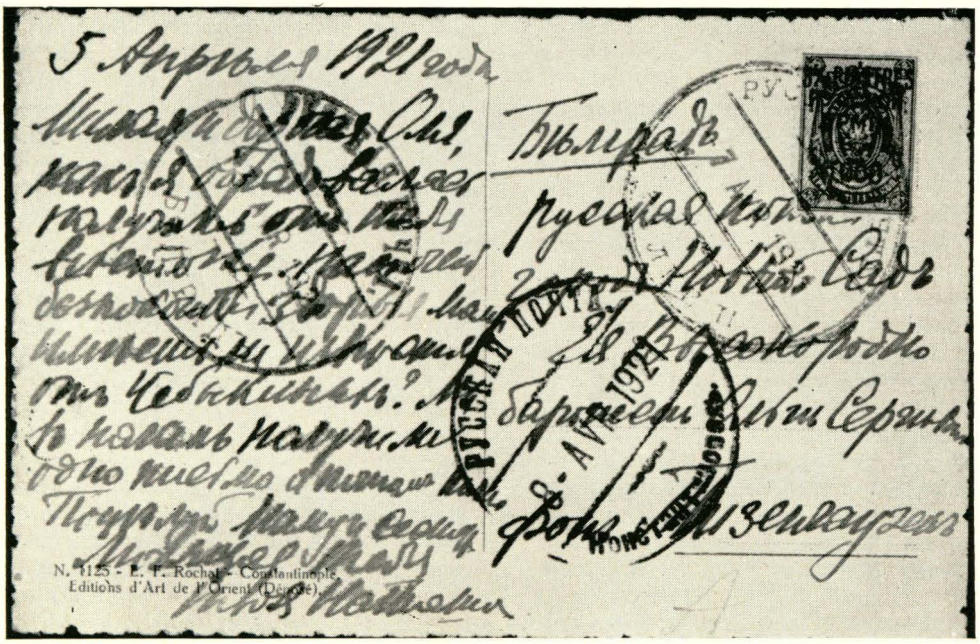
Yet his policy was more progressive and more flexible than that of Denikin. He tried to win popular support and to seek for allies on all sides. Professors Bernatsky and Struve held portfolios in his Cabinet, the one as Minister of Finance, the other as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Savinkov, War Minister under Kerensky, raised a force to attack

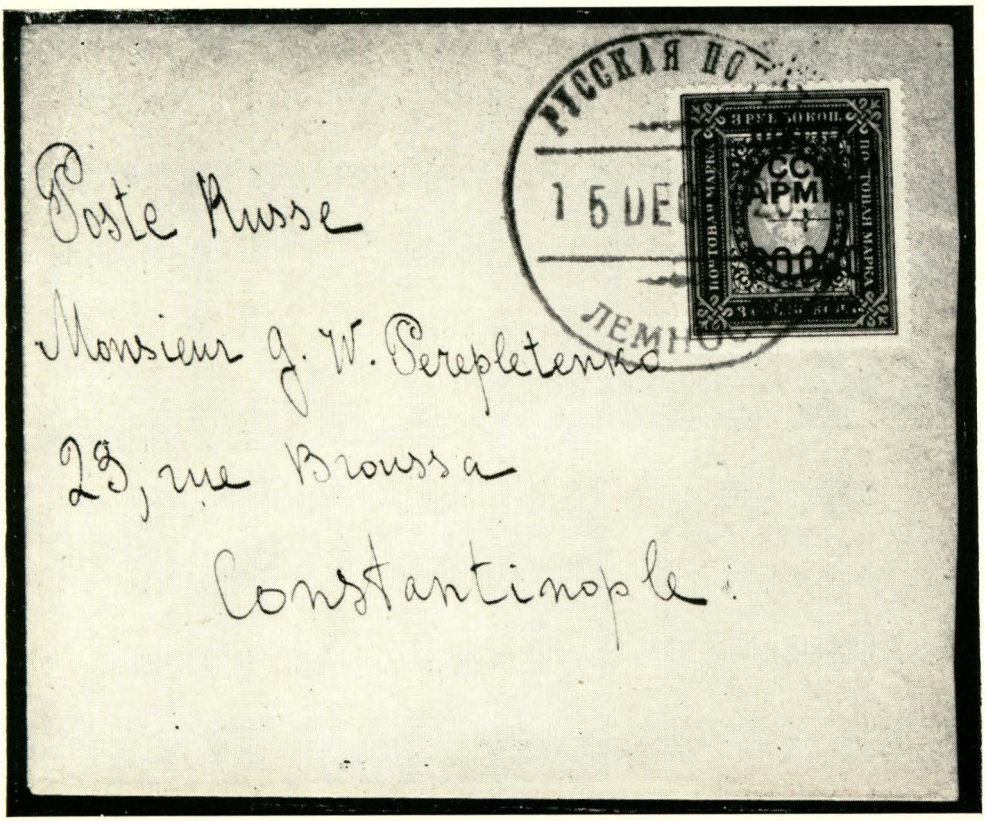


General Baron Peter Wrangel, leader of the remnants of the Imperial Russian forces.



Subject Dispersal of Post offices of the Army of Gen. Wrangel.
Date 1920-21.
Explanation Post offices outside of the immediate environs of Constantinople.


5 Апреля 1921 года
Белград
N. 1125 - E. F. Rochat - Constantinople.
Editions d'Art de l'Orient (Dérogie).


Poste Russe
Monsieur J. W. Serepletenko
28, rue Broussa
Constantinople.

the Bolshevik's from the Polish side. A number of German ex-officers from the Baltic area volunteered.

Major-General Townshend, hero of the Kut-el-Amara siege on the Tigris, resigned from the British Army in order to serve under Wrangel. The American State Department let it be known that there was one bit of Russia with which an American might trade, the Crimea.

Made wary by Denikin's sensational advance and collapse, Wrangel did not anticipate a rapid overthrow of the Soviet rule. His idea was to reclaim a limited, self-supporting area and reconstruct normal economic and social life. His theory was that a prosperous and contented region would be more effective in redeeming Russia than any military success.

However, he was not permitted to show what might be done in South Russia on the basis of private capitalism. While the Soviet Government had its hands full with the Polish war, he brought under his rule the Province of Taurida, immediately north of the Crimea. But no sooner was an armistice made with Poland than Moscow turned to dispose of him. On October 12, 1920, the Red forces occupied Mariupol and Berdiansk on the Sea of Azov and Wrangel's army was steadily beaten back.

From October 29 the violence of the onslaught left him no alternative but withdrawal behind the strong defences he had built across the narrow isthmus of Perekop, which connects the Crimea with the mainland. The best troops of the Red Army, the regiments of Communists, the Lettish units and the cavalry, were sent against these fortifications. In a series of twenty-two attacks, the defences were forced and the Soviet troops began to overrun the whole of Crimea.

The defence of the Perekop lasted from November 7 to 11. Wrangel realized that his cause was lost and gave orders for the immediate retreat of his troops to the various ports of the Crimea. Sevastopol fell on November 14. A total of 145,693 people, including troops and great numbers of civilian refugees, quit the Crimea with Wrangel. Units of the United States, French and British navies assisted in the evacuation. All told 111 ships were employed. The fugitives went first to Constantinople and gradually dispersed to the centres of Russian emigre life.



Seven examples of the surcharges issued for the Posts of Gen. Peter Wrangel's army and civilian refugees from South Russia, listed in Scott's under "Russia—Offices in the Turkish Empire."



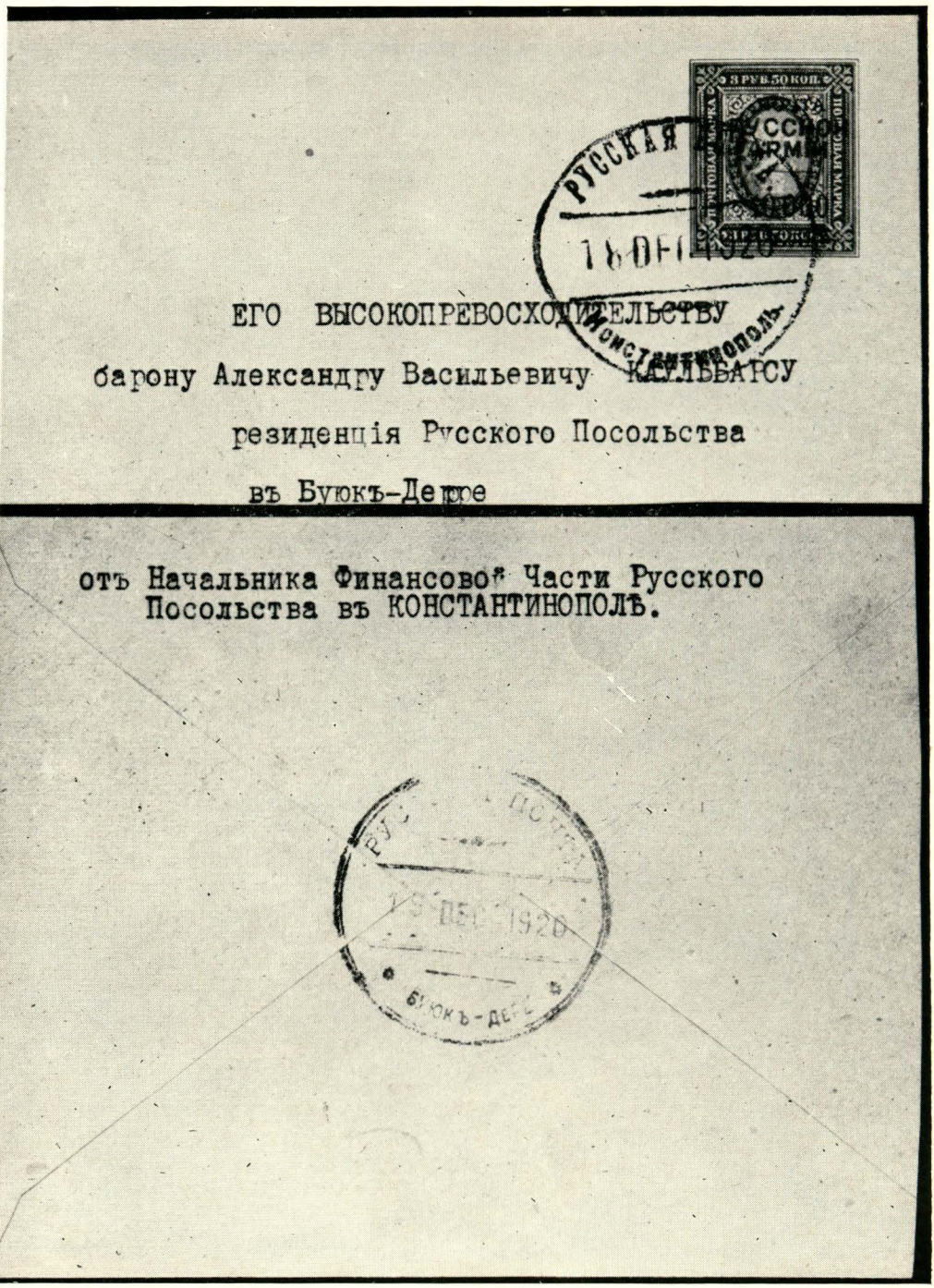
General Wrangel arrived in Constantinople on November 15, 1920. One of his first acts was to organize a Post for the exiles. The central post office was opened at 27 Saguize Agach, in the Pera district, and operated until December 1 only as a Poste Restante. Supplies of stamps had been brought from the Crimea and were surcharged with new values and the legend "Post of the Russian Army." The values were: 1000 rubles, 5000 rubles, 10000 rubles and 20000 rubles. From December 1, 1920, a postal system existed between Constantinople, Khalki, Gallipoli, Lemnos and Belgrade. The rates were as follows:

1000 Rubles—Postcard
5000 Rubles—Letter
10000 Rubles—Registered Letter or unregistered letter over 10 grams
20000 Rubles—Registered Letter over 10 grams




Chirpan
Haskovo
Harmanli
Simeonovgrad
Topolovgrad
Elhovo
Svilengrad
Edirne
(Adrianople)
Kirklareli
Momchilgrad
Ivailovgrad
Krumovgrad
Nea Vissa
Orestias
Lepokhori
Dhidhimotikhon
Pithion
Uzunköprü
Lüleburgaz
Pehlivanköy
Hayrabolu
Komotini
Meriç
Soufli
Alexandroúpolis
Ferrai
İpsala
Keşan
Malkara
Enez
Saros Körfezi
Gelibolu
(Gallipoli)
Lapseki
Çanakkale
Eceabat
İmroz
Şarköy
Marmara
Karabiga
Biga
Limnos


SEA
42°
41°
Sozopol
Primorsko
Tsarevo
Ahtopol
Ternovo
Ayastafanos
Igneada Burnu
Igneada
Demirköy
Midye
Vize
Saray
Podima
Karacaköy
Kara Burun
Sinekli
Corlu
Catalca
Silivri
Beykoz
Anadoluhisari
Sile
Agva
ISKUDAR-Scutari
ISTANBUL
(CONSTANTINOPLE)
Kartal
Bu. Ada
Tuzla
Tavsanli
Kocaeli
(Izmit)
Darica
Karamursel
Cinarcik
Yalova
Armutlu
Bozburun
Imrali
Ormsa Köy
Sahinburgaz
Kapsul Br.
Bandirma
Edincik
Kurşunlu
Tirilye
Gemlik
Mudanya
Izmik
Izmik Gölü
Bursa
Bursai
Bilecik
Yarhisar
Yenisehir
Inegöl
Kestel
Sevkedlyeh
Hamidiye
Akkaknl
Karacabey
Apolyont Gölü
Kara Koca
Conlu
Bogdan
Kapakli
Gemlik Körfezi
Bandirma Körfezi
Armutlu Körfezi
Izmit Körfezi
Kara Burun
Rumeli Feneri
Anadolu Feneri
Kandiliburnu
Kuruçesme
Beylerbeyi
Mahmut Sevket Pasa
Kuleli
Selimiye
Haydarpasa
Kurna
Ovacik
Maltepe
Aydinli
Mudanya
Kayali Dag
Kamil Dag
Taz Dag
Kapidag Yarimadasi
Kapidag
Karadeniz Bogazi (Bosforus)
Marmara Denizi
Sea of Marmara
European Layer System
Asiatic Layer System
Asia
Metres
2000
1500
1000
500
200


ЕГО ВЫСОКОПРЕВОСХОДИТЕЛЬСТВУ
барону Александру Васильевичу
резиденція Русского Посольства
въ Буюкъ-Дере
отъ Начальника Финансовой Части Русского
Посольства въ КОНСТАНТИНОПОЛѢ.

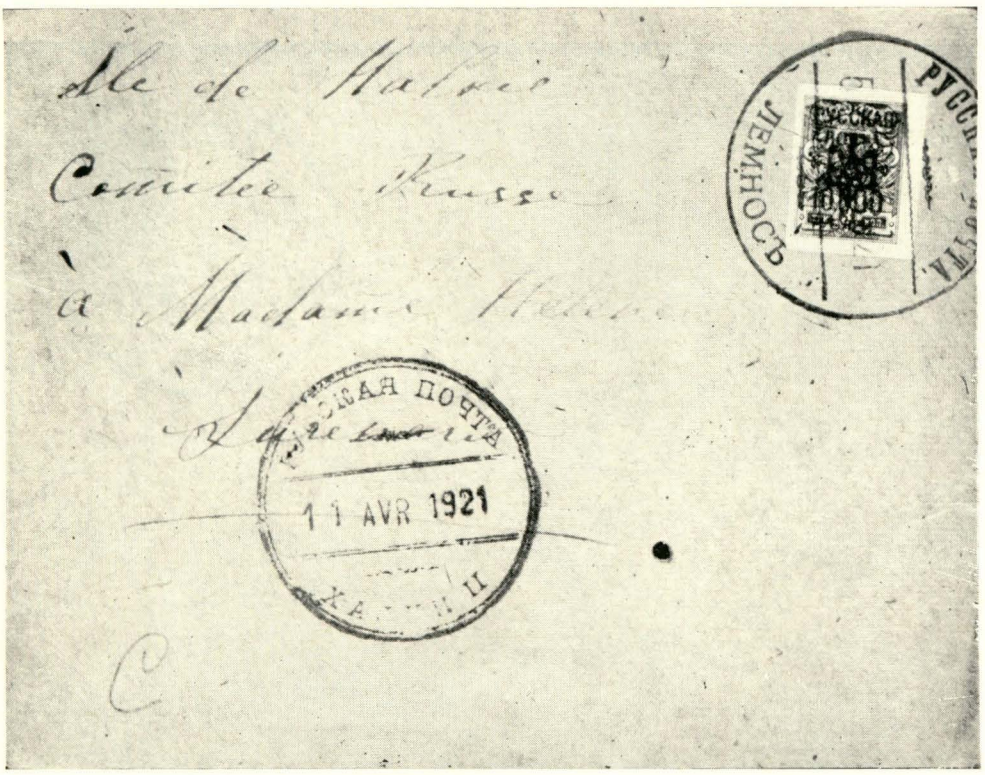
The post offices were located in the headquarters of the Commandant of each refugee camp. The aide to the Commandant (Executive Officer) was the Post Master. The mails were carried by military and diplomatic couriers who were drawn from the ranks of the military personnel. In Belgrade and Cattaro, the mails were distributed by the Russian Committee for Relief of Exiles. In Bizerte, they were distributed by the General Headquarters of the Volunteer Fleet. There was never at any time an exchange of mails between the Russian Post and the Allied or Turkish Posts.

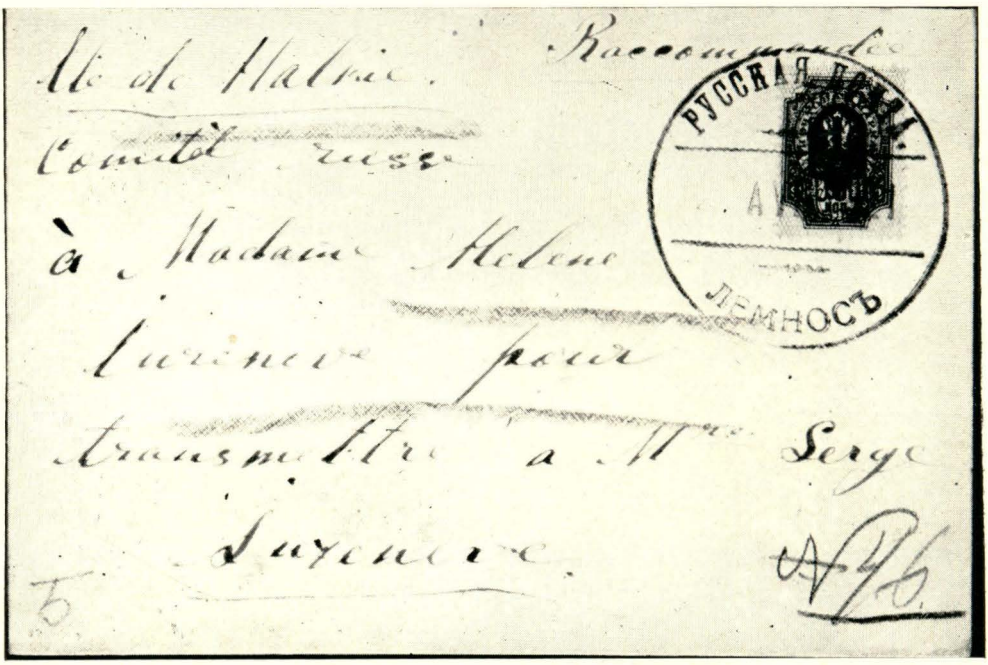
Below is given a list of all the known offices of the Russian post:

Constantinople (27 Saguize Agach)—Turkey
Antigona (Prinkipo Ilds)—Turkey
Belgrade—Serbia
Bernadotte (San Stefano)—Turkey
Bizerta—Tunis
Buyuk-Dere (Embassy)—Turkey
Cattaro—Dalmatian Coast
Galipoli—Turkey
Khalki (Prinkipo Ils)—Turkey
Khalki II—Turkey
Camp Lann (Zaityn-Burnu)—Turkey
Lemnos—Aegean Islands
Proti (Prinkipo Islands)—Turkey
Prinkopi (Prinkipo Islands)—Turkey
Selimie (Haidar-Pasha)—Turkey
Skutari—Turkey
Terapia—Turkey
Tchataldja—Turkey
Tuzla—Turkey
Tuzla II—Turkey

The post offices indicated by the post marks Khalki II and Tuzla II are believed to have been established after the regular post offices in those camps and to have been outside of the camp proper.

From January 1, 1921, the postal rates were increased to compensate for the increasing inflation of the Russian currency:




Recommandé
Comité russe
à Madame Helene
Transmettre à M. Serge
РУССКАЯ ПОЧТА
ЛЕМНОСЪ


Constantinople
Poste russe
Harbaié Betchi-
19 MAI 1921
Monsieur
Andre Alexeevitch
РОССІЙСКАЯ ПОЧТА
20 MAI 1921

5000 Rubles—Postcard
10000 Rubles—Letter not exceeding 10 grams
20000 Rubles—Registered letter

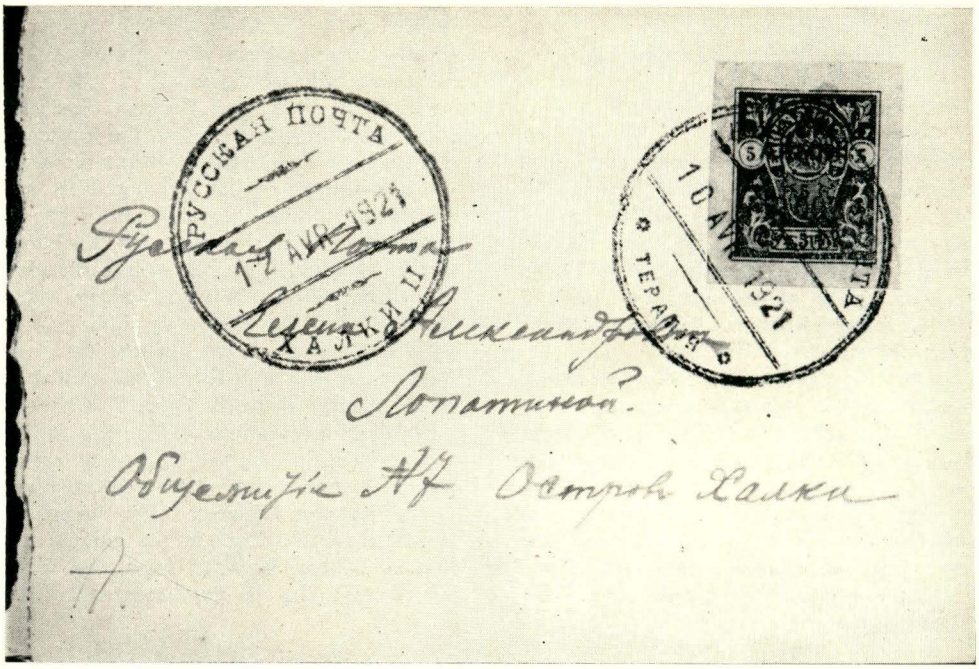
The Allied governments commenced bringing pressure to bear on General Wrangel in January of 1921 to demobilize his troops. About 30,000 men were collected on the island of Lemnos for transportation to Vladivostock in order to support the anti-Red forces operating in Siberia. The remainder of the army was demobilized.

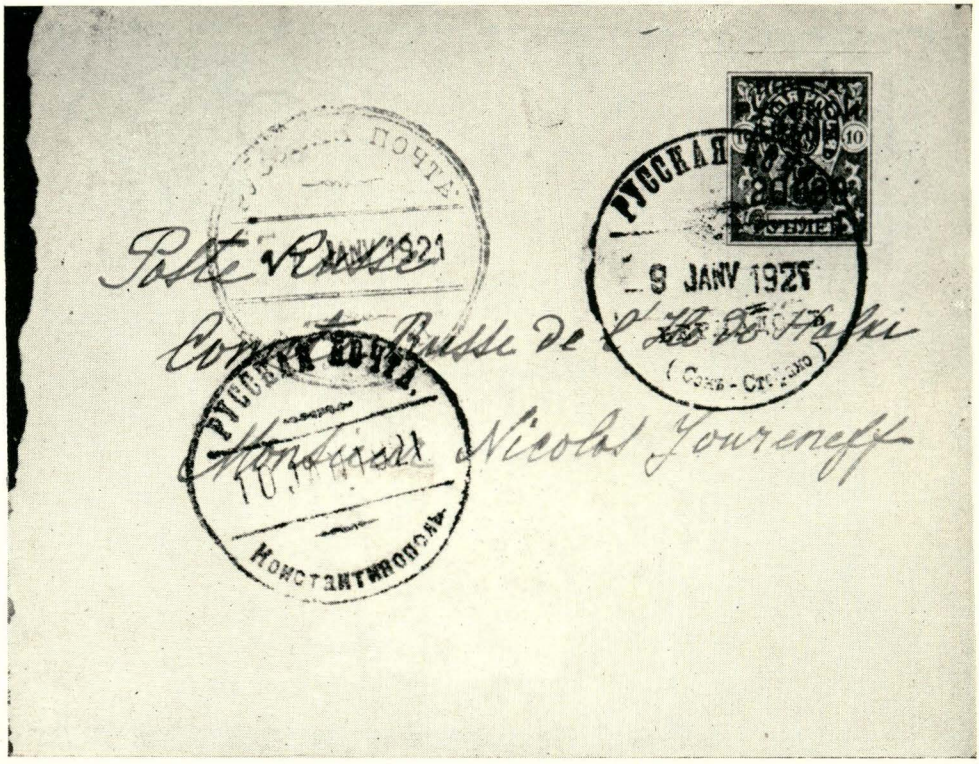
This final liquidation of the Russian Army is reflected on the stamps by a change in the form of the overprint. The new legend "Russian Post" and ornaments is found beginning in the middle of February, 1921. The older form is found used, however, as late as April, 1921. Of the first issue there was issued a total of 299,874 stamps not counting errors as separate varieties. The overprint occurred on ninety different stamps. Of the second issue there were 385,000 pieces on ninety-one different stamps.

In April, 1921, the Turkish Government protested to the Allies over the existence of the Russian Post, claiming that Russia was not a signatory of the Trianon Pact which, among other things, gave the Allies the right to maintain their own posts on Turkish territory. France, Great Britain and Italy delivered a note to Wrangel asking that the Russian Post be closed by June 1, 1921. This order was carried out and the Russian Post passed out of existence on that date.

The stamps of the Wrangel Post have been labeled as speculative. This idea is incorrect as the Post served a definite need for communication between the scattered camps of the Russian refugees. The stamps were available for purchase in the inflated rubles that had been brought from the Crimea. They could also be purchased with foreign




РУССКАЯ ПОЧТА
1921
ХАЛКИ II
10 АВГ 1921
ТЕРАПИЯ


РУССКАЯ ПОЧТА
9 JANV 1921
Constantinople

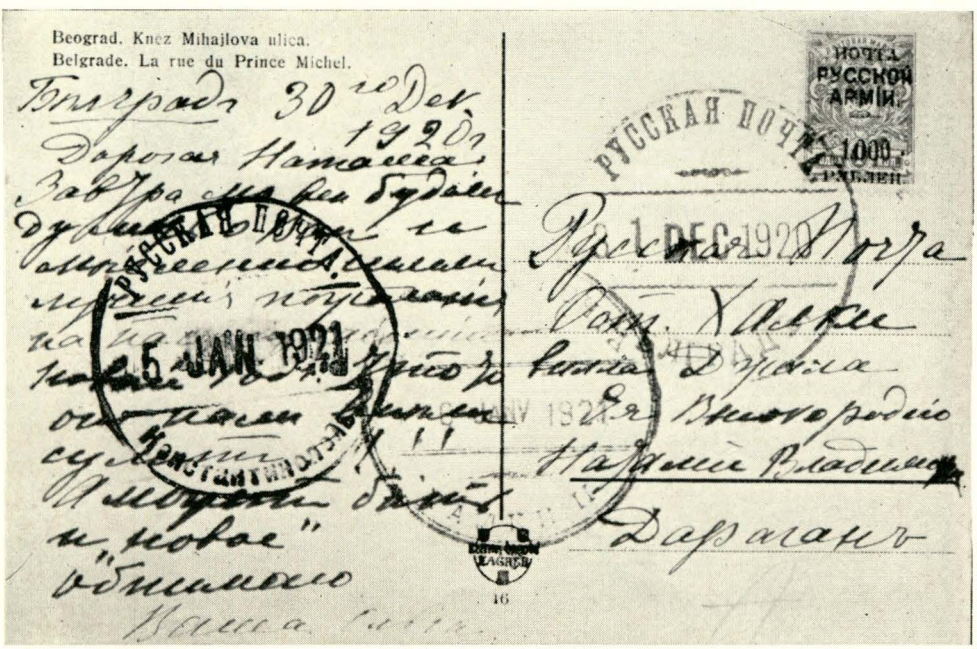
currencies at the following rates: 10,000 Rubles (Denikin Rubles)—10 piastres—2 Dinars (Serbian)—1 Franc (French).

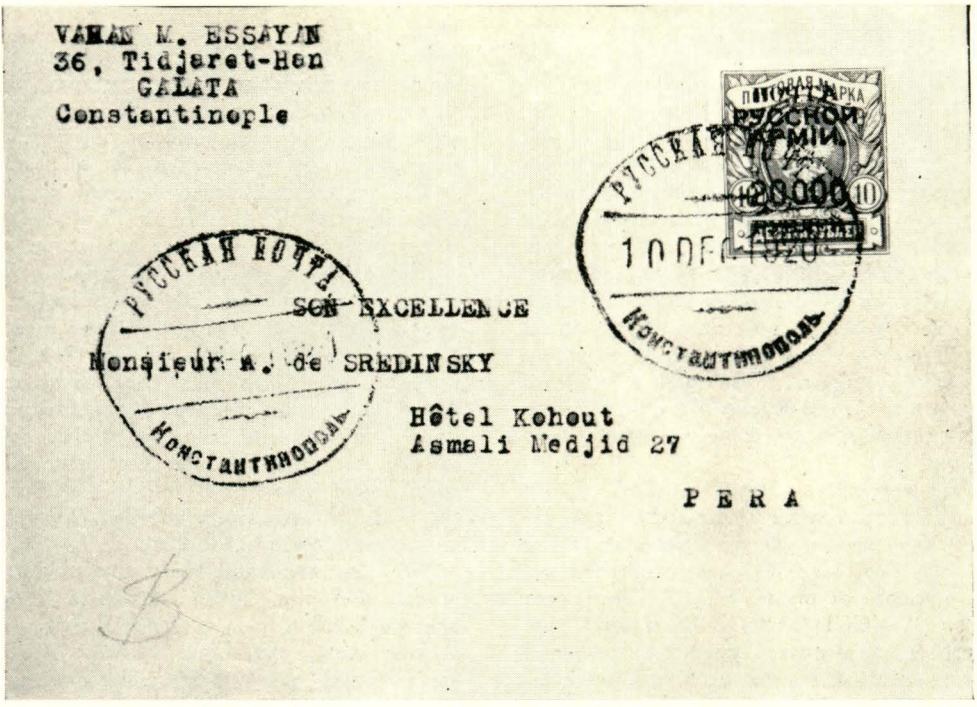
The funds derived from the sale of the stamps were used to defray the cost of the operation of the Post and any monies remaining were turned over to the military for the payment of the military couriers used to carry the mail outside of Turkey. The covers used to illustrate this article have all been genuinely used in the Russian Post. This fact has been verified in several cases by actual examination of them by the people to whom they were addressed. The mass of evidence all points to the real need for the Post and to the fact that it was extensively used during its short life.

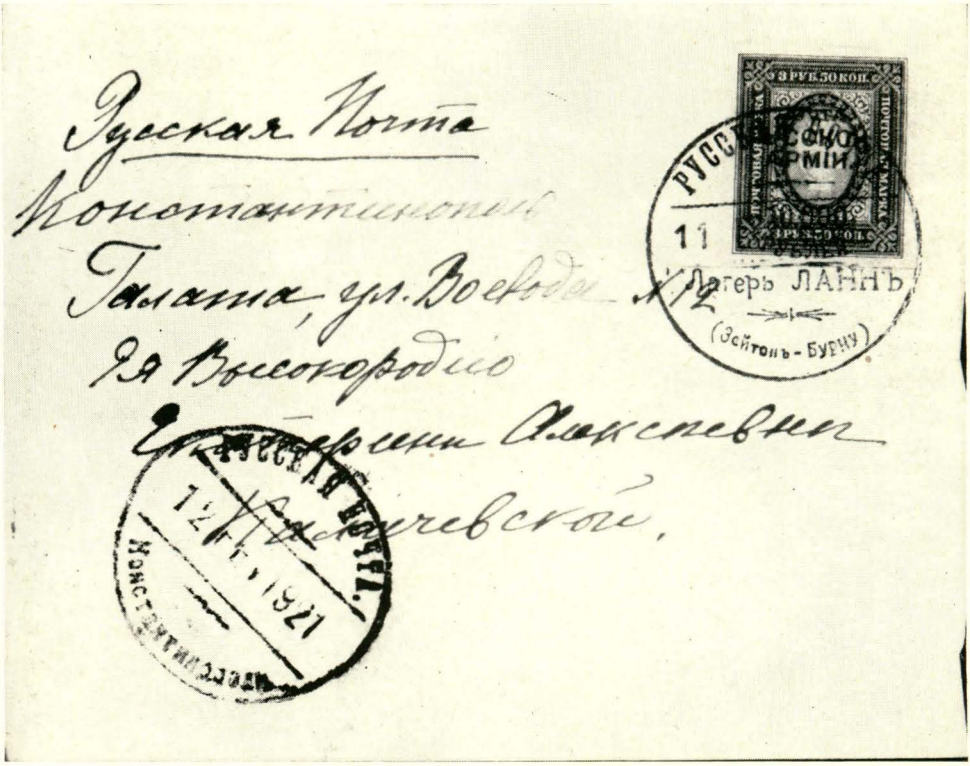
The cancellations used were all of one general type; a large single-lined circle divided into three parts as illustrated. The language used was Russian except for the dates, which were in French. The upper third of the circle contains the legend "Russian Post," the middle third the date, and the lower third the name of the town or camp. The inks used on the stamp pads were black, violet, green, blue and red. The marks of Constantinople are only seen in black or violet; Lemnos is seen in blue or green, Bizerte only in green, Belgrade in violet, and Khalki in black or green. With the exception of Cattaro, which is in red, the other post offices used black or violet. These post marks are illustrated as far as possible.

The stamps surcharged were those available either in the Crimea or in Turkey itself. Both the first and second issue surcharges were printed by lithography. The setting was probably made to be applied to twenty-five stamps at a time, as the sheet of one hundred stamps was divided into four panes of twenty-five. However, as no large blocks have been available for examination, more information is required on the subject of the settings. For the first issue three colors were used; blue, red and black; for the second brown was also used along with the colors already mentioned.

The first surcharge was applied to the stamps of Russia, Russian Offices in Turkey, and the Denikin issue of South Russia. The Russian stamps used were the issue of 1909-17, perf. 13½ and 14x14½; the imperforate stamps of the same designs, issued by the Kerensky Government; and the 1, 5 and 10 kopec Postal Savings stamps.




VAHAN M. ESSAYAN
36, Tidjaret-Han
GALATA
Constantinople
РУССКАЯ ПОЧТА
Константинополь
SON EXCELLENCE
Monsieur A. de SREDINSKY
Hôtel Kohout
Asmali Medjid 27
PERA

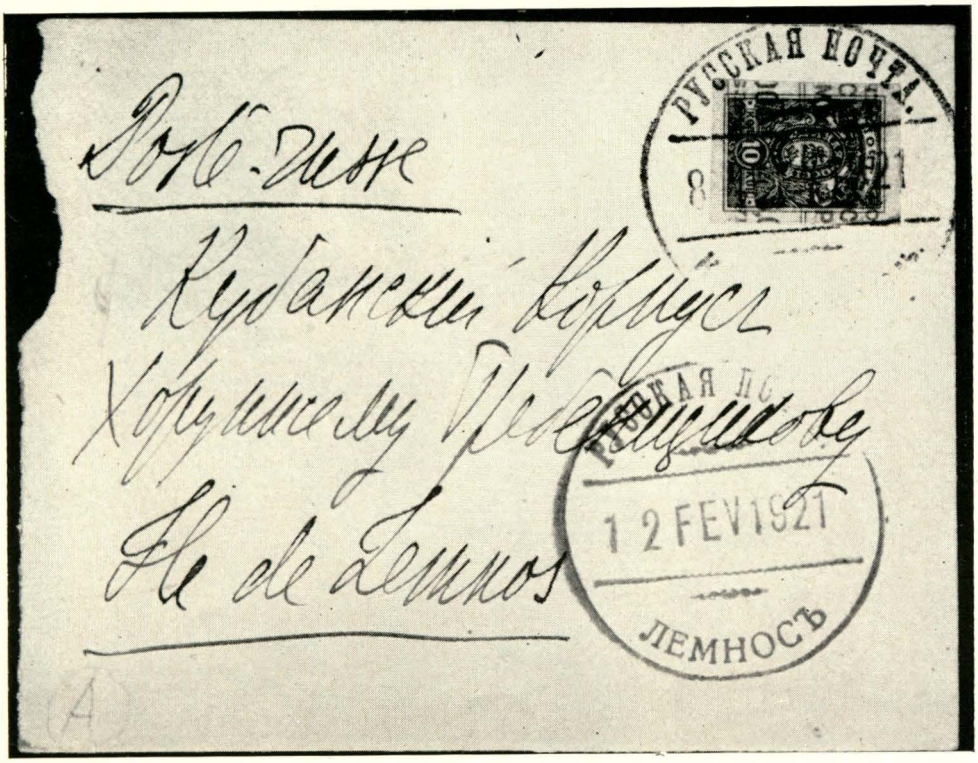

Русская Почта
Константинополь
Галата, ул. Воевода
Ея Высокородію
РУССКАЯ ПОЧТА
Константинополь

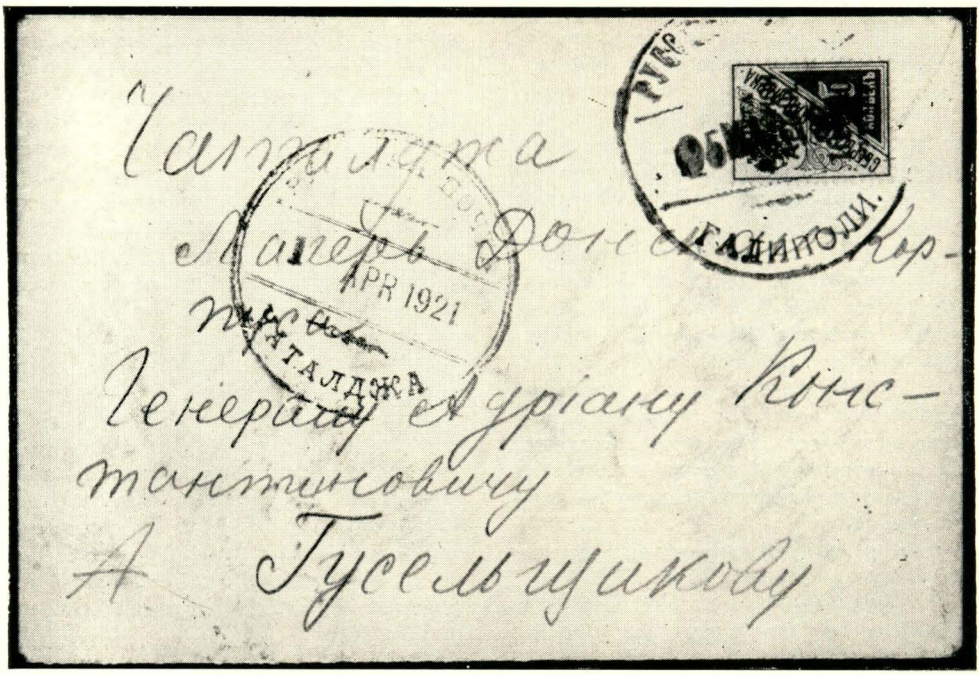
A very small quantity of the 5 Ruble Romanoff commemorative, and the 3½ and 7 Ruble stamps of 1902 on vertically laid paper also received the first type surcharge. The second surcharge was applied to the stamps of Russia, the Ukraine and the Russian Offices in Turkey. The Russian stamps were of the 1909-17 issue, and the Kerensky imperforates.

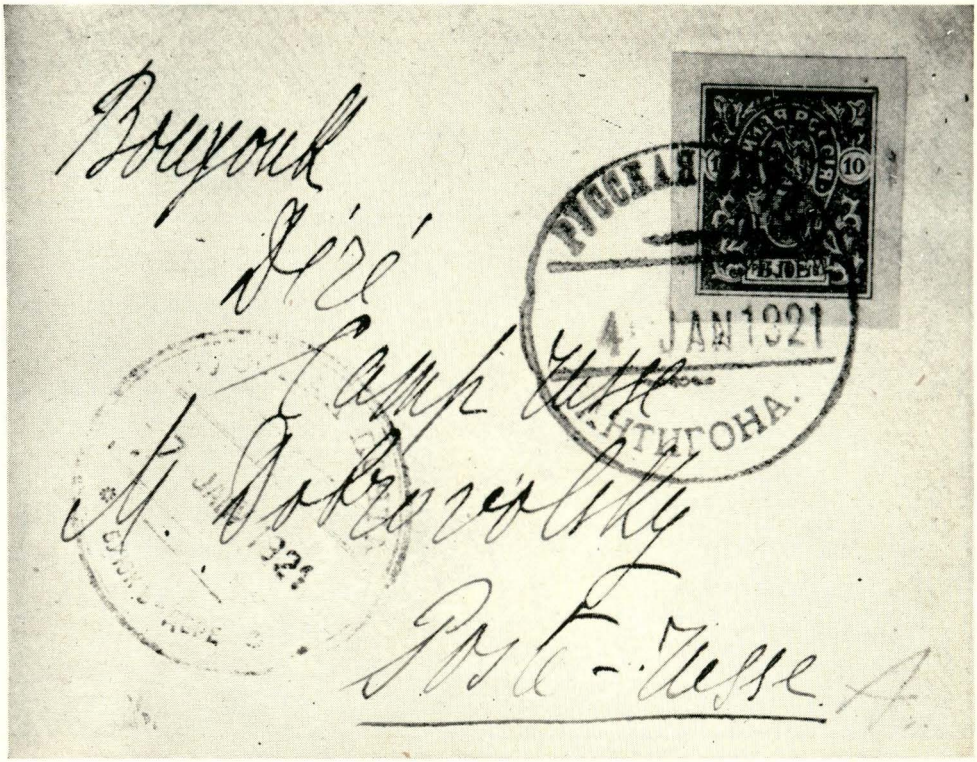
The Ukrainian stamps were those prepared by overprinting the Russian stamps with the trident of St. Vladimir. The stamps used bore overprints of Odessa, Kharkov and Ekaterinoslav. A small quantity of the 5 Ruble on 20 kopeck stamp issued by Wrangel in the Crimea also received the second type surcharge. The errors occurring are the common ones of inverted surcharges, and of missing surcharges se-tenant with surcharged stamps.

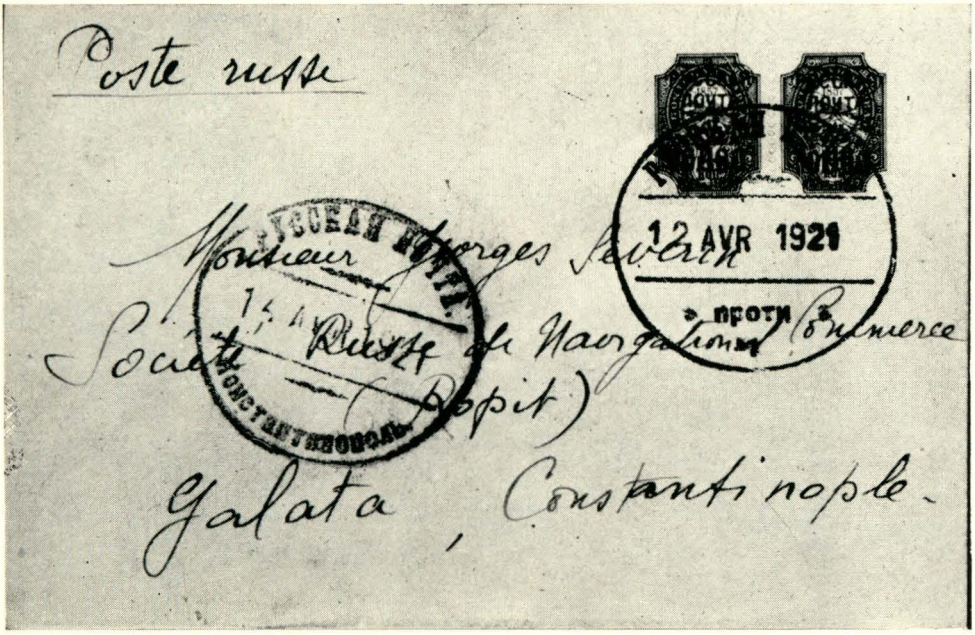
There is one error of spelling which occurs on two stamps of the first issue. This consists of "PYCCHIN" for "PYCCHON" and occurs on only two stamps, the 5000 R. on 15 kop. and the 5000 R. on 20 kop. (Scotts 246-247). The existence of this error argues for the premise of more than one setting of the first type surcharge. No useful purpose can be served by providing a check list of the issued stamps. The reader is referred to Scott's "Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue."

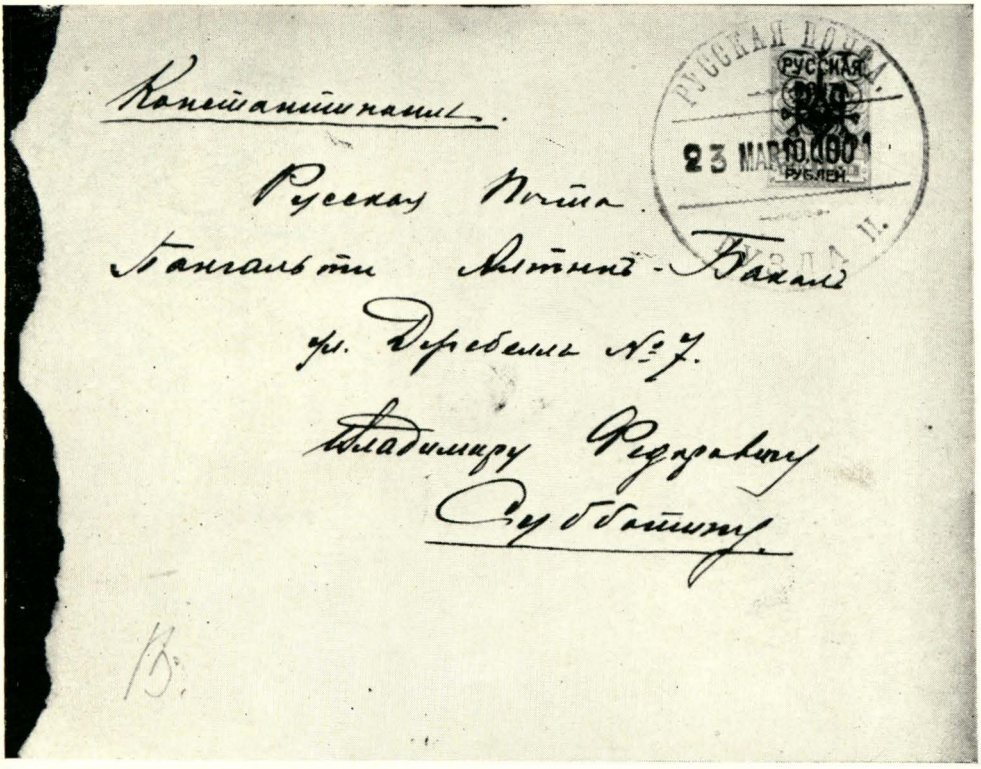
I wish to take this opportunity to extend my thanks to the many non-philatelists who have, through their own wishes, given me valuable help in carrying out this research. It is at their expressed desire that their names are not revealed. I want to thank N. V. Savitzky and H. Shenitz for their aid in compiling this data and for acting as translators and interpreters. Without their help this article could never have been written. The following publications have been used for reference: "The History of the Russian Revolution," by William H. Chamberlain, and "Die Post Der Russischen Armee Wrangel in Konstantinople by W. Ruegg, which appeared in Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung of July, 1946.




APR 1921
ГАЛИПОЛИ.

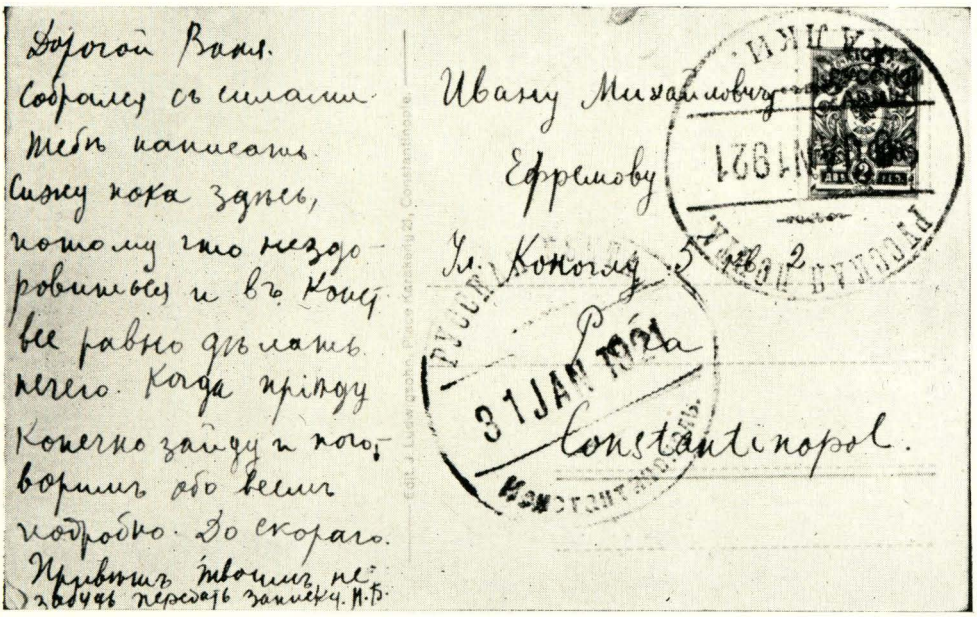

JAN 1921
ГАЛИПОЛИ.


Poste russe
12 AVR 1921
Galata, Constantinople.

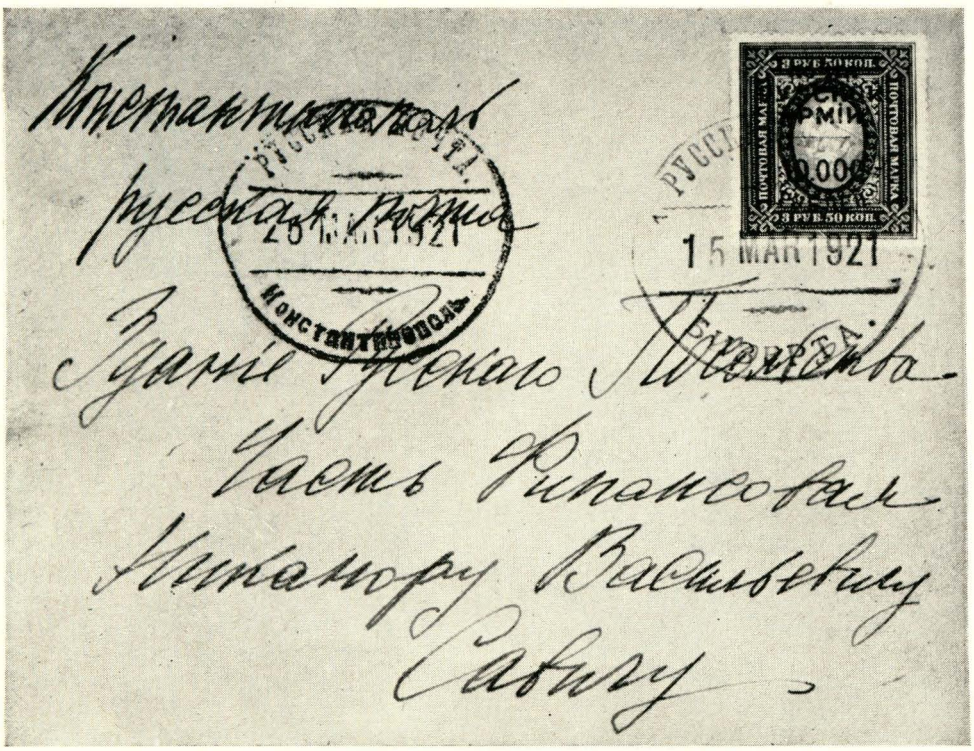

23 MAR 1921
Владимиру Федоровичу


Русская Почта
Стамбулъ
РУССКАЯ ПОЧТА
25 FEV 1921
СЕЛИМІЕ
(Хайдаръ-Паша)
N 8

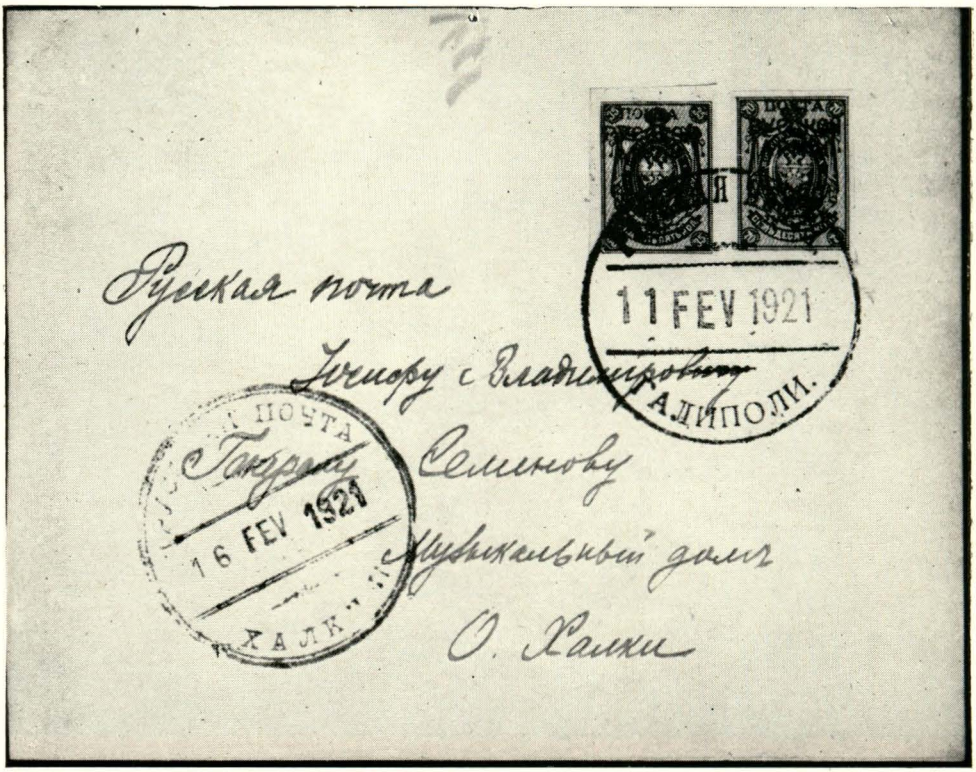

Constantinople
Poste russe
РУССКАЯ ПОЧТА
15 FEV 1921
ЧАТАЛДЖА


Дорогой Ваня.
Собрался съ силами
тебѣ написать.
Сижу пока здѣсь,
потому что нездо-
ровится и въ Конст
все равно дѣлать
нечего. Когда приду
Конечно зайду и пого-
ворим обо всемъ
подробно. До скораго.
Привѣтъ твоимъ пе-
редать записку. И.Ф.

Ивану Михайловичу
Ефремову
Гл. Конногв. 3 Кав. 2
Дивизіи
Constantinopol.


Константинополь
Русскій Парижъ
Ударнику Туземной
части Дикансовой
Инвалиду Васильеву
Савку


РУССКАЯ ПОЧТА
ЛЕМНОСЪ
РУССКАЯ ПОЧТА
AVR 1921


11 FEV 1921
ГАЛИПОЛИ.
16 FEV 1921

COSTA RICA

First Postage Stamps of 1863

Costa Rican government archives and American Bank Note Co. files yield official data on the issue

By R. J. Mechin with Alex A. Cohen

(This article is the second in a series of three—the first having appeared in the April issue (Pages 7 to 17). The final installment is scheduled to appear in the October issue.)—Ed.

In sequence we have on the following page, the original letter in the Costa Rican Foreign Office archives from the Minister to the United States (don Luis Molina) answering the letter from the Costa Rican Minister of Foreign Relations, which is translated as follows:

Washington, Sept. 21, 1863.

No. 51

His Excellency, Mr. J. Volio,
Minister of Foreign Relations of Costa Rica,

San Jose'.

In view of Your Excellency's order No. 53 of August 30, last, I have written to the President of the Bank Note Company which engraved and printed the postage stamps for the Republic, for the purpose of learning the most convenient manner of filling the new order for 10,000 of the value of one peso and 20,000 of four reales or half a peso, suggesting that perhaps the alteration of a single one of the already existing plates might be sufficient owing to the small quantity ordered. As soon as I receive a reply I shall decide the most convenient in order that Your Excellency's order mentioned be filled without delay and in the most economical manner.

Meanwhile I have the satisfaction of reiterating assurances of consideration and appreciation with which I am Your Excellency's very obedient servant,

September 22.

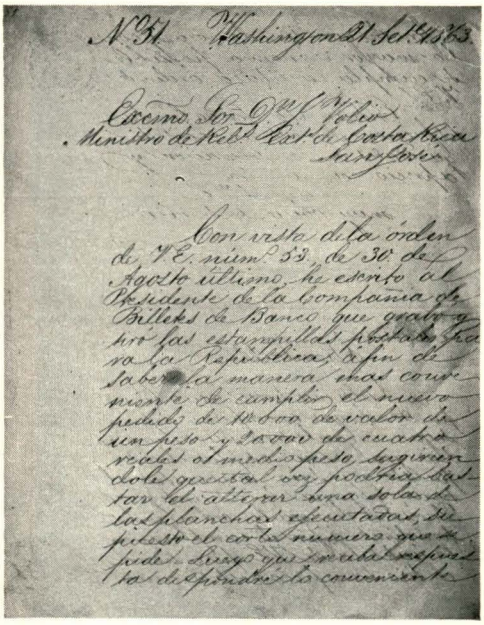
Addition

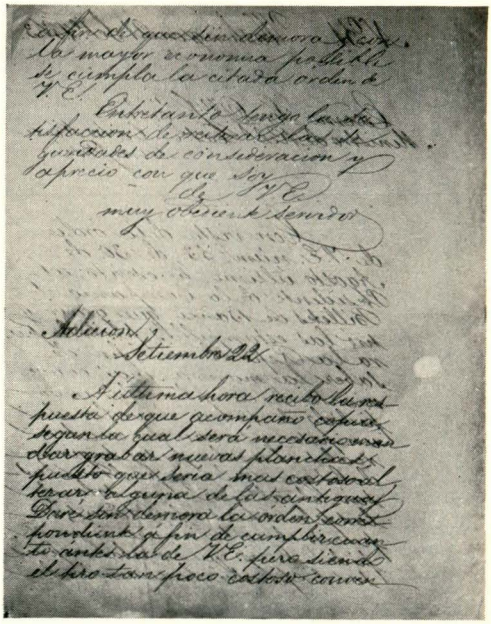
At the last minute I received the reply of which I attach a copy, according to which it will be necessary to order the engraving of new plates, because it will be more expensive to change one of the old ones.

I shall give the necessary order without delay in order to comply with that of Your Excellency as soon as possible, but the printing being so inexpensive it might perhaps be expedient to increase it to 20 or 50 thousand stamps; and it is probable that I shall decide to do so, as I can not conceive that any loss might result therefrom to the State.

I repeat myself Your Excellency's very obedient servant.

(signed) Luis Molina.





COPY

American Bank Note Company
New York, Sept. 21, 1863.

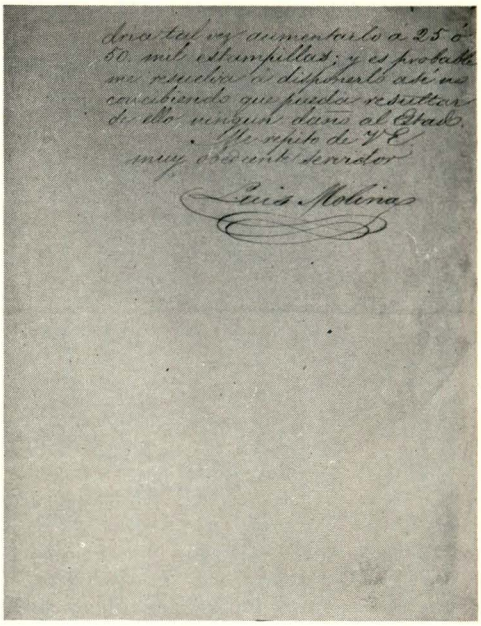
Sir:

We have received your favor of 18th inst., to which I beg to reply that the best way to produce the two new stamps is to make new plates expressly for them. The cost of these plates will be the same as for the plates of "medio real" and "dos reales" stamps; viz. $100 each. The stamps printed from the plates, will cost *complete,* as before, at the rate of $25 for 100,000 stamps, more or less.

Your plan to alter the plates now made, cannot be done except at a very great expense.

Very respectfully,
(signed) W. R. Bliss,
Secy.

Senor Luis Molina
Legation of Costa Rica, Washington.



The above copy of the letter from the American Bank Note Company to Mr. Molina is from the archives of the Costa Rican Foreign Office and is in the handwriting of don Luis Molina. It checks exactly with the photostatic copy of the same letter from the copy book of the American Bank Note Company which was furnished us through the courtesy of Walter E. Smith.

A photostatic copy of the following letter from the copy book of the American Bank

Note Company was given to the writer of this article through the kindness of Walter E. Smith of that company:

Sept. 30, 63.

Sir,

I have your favor of 28th inst. and note your directions for Engraving two plates for postage Stamps for Costa Rica.

Your directions shall have our careful attention, in every particular.

I think we can have the Stamps ready to deliver on 1st November next, to the person whom you may designate.

Yours respectfully,

(signed) W. R. Bliss, Secy.

Sr. Luis Molina,
Legation of Costa Rica, Washington.

As will be noted in the "Transcript of the Records" of the American Bank Note Company which follows, the "order was entered in the record book for engraving plates for 4 reals and 1 peso stamps and printing 200 sheets of 4 reals and 100 sheets of 1 peso," making it clear that don Luis Molina did not go through with his idea of increasing the number originally specified by the Minister of Foreign Relations.

Following is a very fine transcript from the records of the American Bank Note Company, also furnished us through the courtesy of Mr. Smith:

Costa Rica
Stamps
Issue of 1863-1875

Outline Summary of All Data Available This Date in the Records of the American Bank Note Company. June 10, 1936.

October 11, 1862—Letter from Secretary of the American Bank Note Company to Royal Phelps, covering order from Mr. Molina, Costa Rica Legation, Wash., D. C. for the engraving of postage stamps for Costa Rica (½ and 2 reals).

October 11, 1862—Order entered in record book for engraving plates for ½ and 2 reals stamps and printing 2500 impressions of each denomination, perforating and gumming.

January 17, 1863—Bill to Costa Rica Post Office Department for engraving plates for ½ and 2 reals stamps and printing 2500 impressions of each denomination and tin and wood box.

February 7, 1863—Bill paid by Costa Rica Post Office Department.

February 7, 1863—Shipped to Minister of Foreign Affairs, Costa Rica, San Jose'. (Care of the Commander of the Port of Puntarenas) 2500 impressions each of ½ and 2 reals stamps.

September 21, 1863—Letter from Secretary of the American Bank Note Company to Luis Molina, Legation of Costa Rica, Wash., D. C. in regard to engraving of the 4 reals and 1 peso stamps.

September 30, 1863—Letter from Secretary of the American Bank Note Company to Luis Molina, Legation of Costa Rica, Wash., D. C. acknowledging order for engraving plates for 4 reals and 1 peso stamps.

September 30, 1863—Order entered in record book for engraving plates for 4 reals and 1 peso stamps and printing 200 sheets of 4 reals and 100 sheets of 1 peso.

October 8, 1863—Letter from Secretary of the American Bank Note Company to Luis Molina, Legation of Costa Rica, Wash., D. C. enclosing proofs for approval of color of 4 reals and 1 peso stamps.

October 30, 1863—Letter from Secretary of the American Bank Note Company to Luis Molina, Legation of Costa Rica, Wash., D. C. notifying stamps ready for shipment. (4 reals and 1 peso).

November 2, 1863—Delivered per order from Costa Rica Legation 200 sheets of 4 reals and 100 sheets of 1 peso to go by steamer the 3d.

November 2, 1863—Bill rendered to Costa Rica Post Office Department for 4 reals and 1 peso stamps.

November 3, 1863—Bill paid.

September, 1865—Order entered in record book for printing 5000 impressions of ½ real and 2 reals each. 500 impressions of 4 reals and 250 impressions of 1 peso. (We were not able to locate any correspondence leading to this order).

October 14, 1865—Letter from Secretary of the American Bank Note Company to H. E. Don Julian Volio, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, San Jose', Costa Rica. Notice of shipment by Wells Fargo Express per "Ocean Queen" sailing 16 October 1865. 2000 impressions each of ½ real and 2 reals, 500 impressions of 4 reals and 250 impressions of 1 peso.

October 14, 1865—Record of shipment of the four denominations in delivery record book.

November 20, 1865—Letter from Secretary of the American Bank Note Company to H. E. Don Julian Volio, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, San Jose', Costa Rica. Notice of shipment per steamer "Baltic" on 21 November 3000 impressions each of ½ real and 2 reals.

November 20, 1865—Record of shipment of the ½ and 2 reals in delivery record book.

November 21, 1865—Bill sent to J. J. Barril, 19 Nassau St. for the October 14 and November 20 shipments.

November 28, 1865—Bill for the October 14 and November 20 shipments paid.

December 24, 1872—Order entered in record book to print 20,000 impressions 100 on ½ real, paper . . . folio 19x24.20. (We were not able to locate any correspondence leading to this order).

February 18, 1873—Letter from Secretary of the American Bank Note Company to M. Perez & Obarrio noting that ½ real stamps are ready for delivery, asking where to deliver.

February 18, 1873—Letter from Secretary of the American Bank Note Company to M. Perez & Obarrio. Notice of shipment by "H. Chauncey" 5 boxes addressed to Government of Costa Rica at Puntarenas, containing 20,000 impressions of ½ real stamps.

February 18, 1873—Bill rendered for 20,000 impressions of ½ real.

February 18, 1873—Delivery record shows shipment per "H. Chauncey" cancelled and shipment held over to next steamer.

February 20, 1873—Delivery record shows shipment of 20,000 impressions of ½ real stamps delivered to M. Perez & Obarrio.

April 26, 1873—Bill paid for 20,000 impressions ½ real.

June 18, 1875—Letter from Secretary of the American Bank Note Company to Messrs. Hobson, Hurtado & Co. acknowledging receipt of official order on June 17 from Minister of Finance, Costa Rica for printing 3,000,000 ½ real stamps. States that plate will have to be retouched after printing 2,500 impressions.

June 18, 1875—Order entered in record book for printing 2,500 impressions of ½ real stamps and after retouching plate printing 27,500 impressions of same.

June 21, 1875—Order entered in engraving record book to retouch plate of ½ real stamps.

? —Plate No. 1 broken.

July 9, 1875—Plate No. 2 made and hardened.

July 14, 1875—Letter from Secretary of American Bank Note Company to Hobson, Hurtado & Co. Notice of shipment per Wells Fargo & Co. on steamer "Colon", 2,500 impressions of ½ real stamps.

July 14, 1875—Record of shipment of 2,500 impressions of ½ real stamps in delivery record book, addressed to Santiago McKay, San Jose', Costa Rica.

July 19, 1875—Plate No. 1 cancelled.

August 11, 1875—Letter from Secretary of the American Bank Note Company to Hobson, Hurtado & Co. Notice of shipment per steamer "Colon" 5,000 impressions of ½ real stamps addressed to Santiago McKay, San Jose', Costa Rica.

August 11, 1875—Record of shipment in delivery record book of 5,000 impressions of ½ real stamps.

October 13, 1875—Letter from Secretary of the American Bank Note Company to Hobson, Hurtado & Co. Notice of shipment per steamer "Colon" 22,500 impressions of ½ real stamps.

October 13, 1875—Record of shipment in delivery record book of 22,500 impressions of ½ real stamps.

October 13, 1875—Bill rendered for 30,000 impressions ½ real stamps.

October 14, 1875—Bill rendered for 30,000 impressions of ½ real stamps.

November 4, 1875—Record book of the Secretary of the American Bank Note Company of payments received shows payment for 30,000 impressions of ½ real.

(Note that in the above table the word "reales" is spelled "reals" to conform to the original text of the "Transcript from the Records" of the American Bank Note Company.)

The two items dated February 7, 1863 certainly could not be more explicit as to how many impressions were shipped, paid for and on what date the first stamps of this issue were scheduled to be shipped.[8] It is interesting to note the delay in shipment which might have occurred from there being no steamer available, possibly due to this being at the height of our Civil War. A table showing orders, shipping dates and the number of stamps printed, etc., furnished through the courtesy of the American Bank Note Company, is given here:

Order of	Date Shipped	½ Real	2 Reals	4 Reals	1 Peso	Remarks
10/11/62	2/ 7/63	2,500	2,500			(Complete)
9/30/63	11/ 3/63			200	100	(Complete)
Sept. 1865	10/14/65	2,000	2,000	500	250	#1 (Part)
Sept. 1865	11/20/65	3,000	3,000			#2 (Complete)
12/24/72	2/20/73	20,000				In 5 boxes, #3, 4, 5, 6, 7 (Complete)
6/18/75	7/14/75	2,500				#8 (Part) x "Printed from the new Plate."
6/18/75	8/11/75	5,000x				#9 (Part)
6/18/75	10/13/75	22,500x				#10, 11, 12, 13 (Complete)
	Sheets 100/on	57,500	7,500	700	350	
Total Number of Stamps		5,750,000	750,000	70,000	35,000	

The second plate for the ½ real was made after printing the 2500 sheets which were shipped 7/14/75. This second plate was used for printing the last two lots of stamps shipped, as shown in the table above referred to.

It should be noted here that the various surcharges must be deducted from the above figures to give the complete information. This will be done, to the best of our ability, later in this article.

It is obvious from the preceding data that statements as to stamps of this issue being received in Costa Rica during 1862 such as Narriner's, "The first printings of stamps reached Costa Rica at the end of October, 1862, and was soon in use."[9] is ridiculous.

Undoubtedly, they were put in use promptly upon their receipt! So far we have been unable to uncover any accurate data as to the exact date stamps were first placed on sale in Costa Rica.

Another example of "misinformation" might well be recorded here. In *The Record of Philately,* Vol. 1, No. 10, January 1936, a table of shipments similar to that previously given, is also presented. The only trouble is that the SAME THREE errors were made as were made by this author in an article entitled "Costa Rica, Issue of 1863," which appeared in *STAMPS* for January 5, 1935 on page 10. The errors were in reporting the shipment of 2/7/63 as being made on 1/17/63, that of 2/20/73 as being made on 2/16/73 and that of 11/3/63 as being made on 11/2/63. This brilliant (sic) article in *The Record of Philately* further states, "The plates for all values were for 100 stamps and these plates, after being cancelled on the 19th of July, 1875, were disposed of and, we believe, are now in the hands of an American collector." It should be unnecessary to point out the fallacy of this statement, but for the benefit of any collectors who may still have the slightest doubts on this subject, the American Bank Note Company states, "Plate proofs are in our possession, held under the regulations above referred to, AS WELL AS THE PLATES THEMSELVES, WITH

[8] Note that Letter No. 21 clearly specified 250,000 stamps each of the ½ real and the 2 reals values.

[9] "The Reales Issue of Costa Cica. A Study." By T. F. Marriner, in *Gibbons Stamp Monthly,* October and November, 1928.

THE EXCEPTION OF THE FIRST ½ REAL PLATE WHICH WAS CANCELLED 7/19/75." (The capitals in the above quotation are the writer's.)

The information in the article in *STAMPS* was obtained for us through the kindness of O. G. Reichelt from the American Bank Note Company in June, 1934 before we were in touch with officials of that company. It should only be necessary to examine the seal of the American Bank Note Company which appears on their letter heads and which states, "PLATES ENGRAVED ONLY ON CONDITION THAT THEY REMAIN IN THE CUSTODY OF THIS COMPANY." (Capitals are the author's).

A comparison of the two articles will also show many points which were cribbed directly from the article in *STAMPS* and it is probably not necessary to point out that E. F. Hurt, publisher at that time of *The Record of Philately,* neglected (?) to state the source of his information!

Itinerary of the First Stamps in Reaching San Jose'

Departure Embarcation	Date	In 1863 Via	Destination	Arrival Date
New York	Feb. 11 *	Steamer "Ocean Queen"*	Aspinwall *	Feb. 21 *
Aspinwall	Feb. 21 or 22	Panama Railroad	Panama	Feb. 22 or 23
Panama	Mar. 1 X	Steamer "Guatemala"X	Puntarenas X	Mar. 4 X
Puntarenas	Mar. 5	Ox Cart or Mule Back	San Jose	Mar. 11 or 12 **

Surcharges

While the surcharges on this issue, both those made by the government of Costa Rica and the fakes, have no place in this article, certain relations they do bear to this first issue must be considered. It is worth noting here that all writers on these surcharges seem to assume that sometime in 1881 Costa Rica suddenly decided to change to the decimal system.[10]

As a matter of fact "by decree of November 24, 1863 the decimal system was adopted for monies and was put in practice from the year 1864"[11] while decimal units as applied to postal rates were in effect in Costa Rica as early as June 9, 1866! This fact will be brought out later under *"Rates."* Undoubtedly, the finest article on the surcharges appeared in the *Costa Rica Filatelica,* Nos. 6, 7 and 8 (March, July and October 1934) and was written by the well-known Costa Rican philatelist, don Alfredo Moya.

At this point it might be of some use to show the comparison of numbers used in Scott's Catalogue, Kohl's Handbuch and the Grosses Handbuch:

Scotts	Kohl's	Grosses
No. 9	No. 7	No. 7
No. 7	No. 8I	No. 8
No. 8	No. 8II	No. 9
No. 13	No. 9	No. 10
No. 14	No. 10	No. 11
No. 15	No. 11	No. 12

In a letter dated April 23, 1936 Dr. Munk stated as follows:

"In answer to your letter of March 19 I am glad to advise you that the information given in Kohl's Handbuch, Vol. 1, pg. 744/45 about the sale of the first issue of Costa Rica . . . was based on detailed information given in the "Grosses Handbuch der Philatelie," by C. Lindenburg, Vol. 1, pg. 402." A translation from this work of the passage referred to by Dr. Munk was very kindly made for us by Mr. D. D. Berolzheimer and is as follows: From Grosses Handbuch der Philatelie, begun by Otto Teltz, continued by C. Lindenberg with the Costa Rica section written by C. Joris in Munich, Vol. 1, page 402. "NB. The stamps No. 10, 11 and 12, can-

* Data from the New York Public Library.
X Data from issues of the Gaceta Official.
** From articles and letters of the period; note this was during the rainy season.

[10] "Le Timbre Poste," Vol. 19, Apr. 1, 1881. "The Philatelic Record," Vol. III, Mar. 1881. "Kohl's Handbuch," 11 Auflage Liferung 5, page 743.
[11] Translated from "Republica de Costa Rica" by J. B. Calvo, page 119.

celled with the dates Nov. or Dec. 1882,[12] are very rare.

The cancelled and uncancelled stamps—with and without dates—which appear in large quantities in the trade, were made out of courtesy for Ross (the buyer of the remainders of the Reales stamps) on his request,—after the new issue was already in circulation. These remainders contained also some originals of these stamps, with which, however, the respective buyer in New York did not seem to be satisfied. He wanted everything surcharged, with several types as 10, (10) with and without the letters U.P.U., also with *OFICIAL*, etc.

This surplus stock originally consisted of 3,046,890 pieces as follows:

without surcharge

2,615,000—½ Real blue
385,000—2 Reales orange-red
23,000—4 Reales green
10,500—1 Peso yellow-orange

Provisionals with surcharge

2,800—5 cts. blue, surcharge red
900—10 cts. orange red, surcharge black
490—20 cts. green, surcharge red

The New York merchant (Ross)[13] paid $5,500 for these stamps and had the following stamps made:

The contract between the government of Costa Rica and Mr. Ross lists these stamps in the above sequence. Then, however, the originals follow in addition, i. e. the remainders of the U.P.U. stamps. It reads as follows:

2,800 blue 5 centavos U. P. U.
900 red 10 centavos U. P. U.
490 green 20 centavos U. P. U.

Accordingly, these stamps would therefore have a value only for collectors of used stamps,—when no doubt exists concerning the cancellations. As mentioned above, these postage stamps were stamped (handstamped) but only with the year date "83," usually "Enero" (January).

The contract of sale is dated December 22, 1883; that is at least a year after demonetization of the stamps, and at least 8 months after Mr. Ross had already placed the stamps on sale in New York."

The importance to us of these surcharges lies in our attempt to form some idea as to the ACTUAL number of stamps used for postal purposes during the period of their use. In order to do this a new table has been made up. It should be borne in mind that our estimate which of the surcharged ½ real stamps were from Plate I and which were from Plate II is merely our best estimate. This table appears on the following page.

200,000	5cts. blue, surcharge red, with & without U. P. U.
200,000	2cts. blue, surcharge red, with & without U. P. U.
200,000	1cto. blue, surcharge red, with & without U. P. U.
150,000	"OFICIAL," blue, surcharge red, with & without U. P. U.
65,000	10cts. orange red, surcharge black, with & without U. P. U.
20,000	"OFICIAL" orange red, surcharge black, with & without U. P. U.
3,000	20CTS. green, surcharge red, with & without U. P. U.
3,000	"OFICIAL" green, surcharge red, with & without U. P. U.
1,500	"OFICIAL" yellow, surcharge black, with & without U. P. U.
9,200	2cts. blue, surcharge red, with U. P. U.

[12] We do not see just why any of the U. P. U. surcharges should have been used *BEFORE* Jan. 1, 1883 as Costa Rica did not join that organization until that date. We know from a letter from the Rmerican Bank Note Company that the 1883 issue was shipped from New York on Dec. 12, 1882. Further from "The Philatelic Record," Vol. V, Feb. 1883, page 5 ". . . that these stamps (Scott's Nos. 13 and 14, the authors) were created for use by one mail only, the new stamps having arrived at Port Limon but not having been landed. . . . There are no letters marked San Jose, 18th January, 1883." Scott's No. 15 is mentioned in the next number of *"The Philatelic Record"* for the first time.

[13] Ross was also said to have been a local resident of San Jose', of Scottish descent, and that his descendants are still living in San Jose'.

	½ Real First Plate	½ Real Second Plate	2 Reales	4 Reales	1 Peso
Total stamps printed by American Bank Note Co.	3,000,000	2,750,000	750,000	70,000	35,000
Sold to Ross, **NOT** surcharged....	1,000,000	1,615,000	385,000	23,000	10,500
Differences	2,000,000	1,135,000	365,000	47,000	24,500
Government surcharges, sold to Ross	4,000 (1)	8,000 (1)	900	490	NONE
Difference	1,996,000	1,127,000	364,100	46,510	24,500
Government Surcharges, (2cts., 1cto. & 5cts.), **estimated, NOT** sold to Ross (2)	23,000	45,000	9,100	4,510	NONE
Sold for **POSTAL USE, 1863** to **1883** by Government	1,973,000	1,082,000	355,000	42,000	24,500

(1) Includes "2,800 5cts. blue, surcharged red" and "9,200 2cts. blue, surcharged red, with U. P. U." listed under the translation from "Grosses Handbuch der Philatelie." We believe the item "9,200 2cts. blue, surcharge red, with U. P. U." were **Government** surcharges **BUT** that the "U. P. U." was **ADDED** by Ross.

(2) We **estimate** the **TOTAL** number of stamps of the first issue **LEGITIMATELY** surcharged **BY THE GOVERNMENT** to be as follows: On ½ real, first Plate stamps, 27,000 and second Plate stamps, 53,000; on 2 reales stamps, 10,000; and on 4 reales stamps, 5,000. We believe these estimates are **MAXIMUM** figures.

As to the remainders sold to Ross we have merely guessed that 1,000,000 were from the first Plate of the ½ real and that 1,615,000 were from the second Plate of this stamp. While this number from the first Plate may seem high, it is known that the faking he did, using a dated canceller mentioned by Dr. Munk, was almost wholly done on stamps of the first Plate of the ½ real value. It would follow that he must have had a very goodly number of these particular stamps as the fake cancellations (or postmarks) are a drug on the market. An explanation of why he obtained so many stamps from the first Plate lies in the fact that many sheets became stuck together from the climatic conditions at various post offices.

For instance, the present owners of Errington & Martin of London told Mr. Cohen, while he was in Europe in 1937, that at the time they took over the firm (about 1926), they found large amounts of the Ross remainders and that they destroyed them then and there; one such item was a "solid cake" of approximately 50,000 of the 2 reales in full sheets! Traces of this condition will be found on the face of many of the stamps with Ross-faked cancellations and they occur nearly always without gum or if with gum, the tendency to stick together is even more clearly shown.

Undoubtedly, this very "smelly" transaction of selling these remainders, plus Ross' subsequent activities of having additional surcharges made and of having been furnished with an authentic canceller, accounts for much of the unpopularity of these really classic stamps.

Rates

While we know that no stamps reached San Jose' before early March 1863, from the following we may be sure that the new rates, contained in Decree No. 2 of September 9, 1862, became effective on that day:

"REPORT OF THE POSTAL SERVICE—1862.

> Decree No. 2 of the 18th of the proper month (propio mes)[14] *having been put into effect,* arranging payment and collection of postage on correspondence passing through the interior and foreign mails, . . . this disposition is highly useful to the public in general, as it facilitates frequent communications through the *lowering of postage fees:*

[14] The data given, August 18, 1862, refers to when this Decree was passed by the legislature but before it was signed by the President of Costa Rica.

. . . for the moment, *the income* (of the postal service) has diminished, there is no doubt that it will gradually increase until exceeding by much the amount obtained *before the issuance of the said law* . . . .

(signed) Francisco Echeverria.
Minister of the Treasury."

and

"REPORTS OF THE POSTAL SERVICE
1863-1864

. . . For the purpose of confirming my statement regarding the actual income from postage fees not as yet being the same as those received *before the issuance of tariff No. 41 of September 9, 1862,* I make the following comparison, . . .

(signed) Francisco Echeverria.
Ministry of the Treasury."

(The italicised words in the excerpts from these reports are the work of the writer.)

Table I of Rates

Values in Reales 1859	FIRST CLASS MAIL: Less than ½ oz.	½ oz. but less than ¾ oz.	¾ oz. but less than 1 oz.	Sheets or parcels when 1 oz. or more *	Over 1 oz. at rate per oz. of	Registration Fee (Postage Additional)	Unwrapped Printed matter X	Packages per pound **
Interior	½	½	½	½	½	4	Free	½
From Ports and Frontiers of Costa Rica	1	2	3	4	3	?	Free	3
Republics of Central America. Y	2	4	6	8	3	8	Free	3
Foreign, Non Central American	4	8	12	16	6	12	Free	6
Y. Except correspondence and parcels to and from San Juan del Norte which were subject to Same Rates and conditions as Foreign, Non Central American. September 9, 1862.							Loose or banded printed matter per pound.	See Art. 3, Decree No. 2 of September 9, 1862.
Interior	½	1	1½	2	2	4	Free	
Foreign	2	4	6	8	8	8	2	

Notes

* Spanish, "pliegos o paquetes," translated either "sheets or parcels" or "letters under cover or parcels."

** Spanish, "encomiendas," translated "small packages."

X Except those received via San Juan del Norte (Greytown) route which were ½ real for each 3 ounces.

At this point the suggestion is made that the reader refer to the translation of the Decree No. 2 of September 9, 1862, which has been given earlier, before reading over the Tables of Rates shown below and later in this article. We believe that these tables offer the simplest manner in which to indicate the new rates, as well as to show the changes made in them with the introduction of a Postal Administration into the government of Costa Rica.

The most puzzling aspect of the rates specified in the Decree of September 9, 1862 appears in the second paragraph of Art. 3 which, in the original Spanish, reads as follows, "Desde la publicacion de esta ley no se admitiran en la administracion de Correos encomiendas de dinero, ni de ninguna otra clase." This we translate, as literally as possible, "From the publication of this law no small packages of currency nor of any other class will be admitted in the Administration of Posts." Obviously there must have been some method available at this time for sending small packages but so far we have been unable to determine what it was!

From Art. 7 it is equally obvious that the restrictions in Art. 3 applied only to "interior" and "out going" (to foreign countries) packages.

According to Art. 6, with the issuance of this Decree No. 2, it became obligatory to FULLY prepay all mail matter (requiring payment) which had not been the case previous to this time.

We find no further change in rates until the following Decree was enacted:—

"DECREE XV.[15]

The Senate and Chamber of Representatives of the Republic of Costa Rica, meeting in Congress, DECREE:

Art. 1. Postage on interior correspondence will hereafter be charged in the following manner: single letters—five centavos, double ones—ten, triple ones—fifteen and parcels (paquetes) at the rate of twenty centavos per ounce.

Sub. Par. Consequently, the blue stamps, notwithstanding their legend, will be sold at the rate of five centavos each.

Art. 2. Postage on printed matter arriving from the exterior shall be only one centavo for each ounce, while those leaving the interior for points outside the Republic will not have to pay this rate; printed books will pay the same postage of one centavo per ounce, whether received or sent in the mail sacks.

Books, whatever may be their size and printed matter which arrives or leaves sealed as letters are not comprised in this disposition.

Art. 3. For the purpose of expediting the despatch and delivery of correspondence arriving from the exterior, the placing of the necessary stamps on each letter or parcel (paquete) will be omitted, the presence of a representative of the Treasury Department being sufficient for preparation of accounts of the Administration.

Sub. Par. During the time the Administration and the Treasury Representative are busy arranging (checking) correspondence the entrance of all persons into the post office is prohibited.

Art. 4. Article 5 of law No. 2 of September 9, 1862 is hereby cancelled and the Government is authorized to regulate in whichever manner it considers most convenient the manner of safeguarding and selling the stamps.

Art. 5. The forementioned law No. 2 of September 9, 1862 is accordingly changed.

To the Executive Power.

BE IT PLACED IN FORCE.

(signed) Jose Maria Castro.

The Secretary of State in the Treasury Branch.

(signed) J. Volio."

Here we had authority for postage rates IN CENTAVOS on certain classes of mail as early as June 9, 1866, while NO STAMPS in centavo denominations were placed in circulation until 1883, unless we so consider certain surcharges, presumably issued early in 1881. The "legend" referred to in the Sub. Par. of Art. 1 refers to, of course, the "MEDIO REAL," which was equivalent to 6¼ centavos (1/16 of a peso) before the 5 centavos specified above. It should be noted here that this Decree XV of June 9, 1866 DID NOT AFFECT FOREIGN RATES on first class mail which remained at 2 reales

[15] From Costa Rica Filatelica, No. 6, page 11, March 1943. Published in the *Gaceta Oficial* No. 372 of June 9, 1866.



for a single letter (less than ½) or 25 centavos i. e., one quarter of a peso, the peso equalling 100 centavos. A cover *proving* this statement is shown here, as it carries five ½ real stamps to pay the single letter Foreign rate on March 25, 1868 (the date of the enclosure).

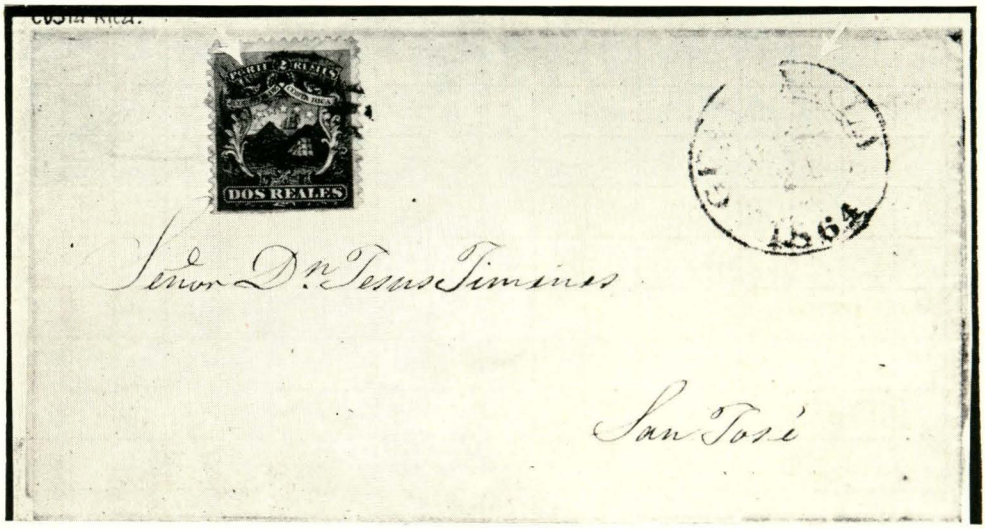
In other words after June 9, 1866 (Decree XV) five ½ real stamps were of the same value as a single 2 reales stamp, both being equivalent to 25 centavos or ¼ of a peso. We might add that the writer has quite a few covers used to foreign countries (some as late as December, 1882) and each bears a single 2 reales stamp.

It is worth noting here that the reduction in Foreign rates on printed matter to one centavo per ounce rate on incoming matter, with out-going matter free (except "printed books" which were one centavo per ounce in either case), was a distinct saving as compared to the 1862 rates.

At this point it is well for us to consider the peculiar system, which became effective with Decree No. 2 of September 9, 1862, of requiring the use of stamps to pay the charges on INCOMING foreign mail and the subsequent changes made in the regulations applying to this class of mail. A reference to Art. 7 of the Decree just mentioned shows clearly that *incoming* foreign letters, small parcels and printed matter could not leave the post office to which they had been directed without first affixing the necessary stamps according to the rates specified. From what we have been able to learn we believe that *all* incoming foreign mail not addressed to Puntarenas (and toward the end of the period of use of these stamps *possibly* those addressed to Limon) went direct to San Jose′ and from there was distributed to the other cities and towns of Costa Rica. This, we think, accounts for the specific mention of only San Jose′ and Puntarenas regarding the handling of this class of mail in Art. 7.

This practice is shown on a cover from Guatemala City to San Jose′ with the Guatemalan postmark dated May 20, 1864.

As we have seen in Art. 3 of Decree XV (of June 9, 1866) the practice of putting the corresponding stamps on incoming foreign mail was to be discontinued, but we reproduce here shows a cover to Cartago, again from Guatemala City, postmarked at the latter point October 16, 1869 (the Guatemalan postmark is mostly under the 2 reales Costa Rican stamp). Note that the Guatemalan "FRANCO" has been crossed out with ink and "2 rl" put on at the upper left; this was done at San Jose′ we feel sure and was for the guidance of the postmaster at Cartago. Nevertheless, the 2 reales stamp was put on at Cartago and cancelled in spite of the instructions in Art. 3 of Decree XV. This action on the part of the postmaster at Cartago could be explained by the fact that the



Decree No. 2 of September 9, 1862 mentioned ONLY Puntarenas and San Jose′ and he may have felt, therefore, that the new regulations in Art. 3 of Decree XV applied *only* to those cities and not to the other towns of Costa Rica!

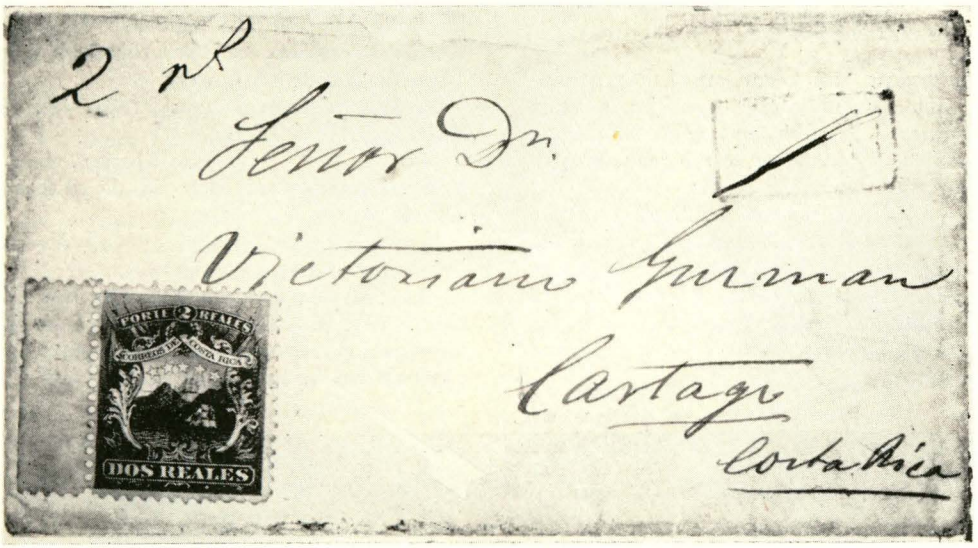
The authorities at Cartago did not, however, continue this practice much longer. A cover in the writer's collection from New York to that city, used in 1871 or 1872 (as determined with the assistance of Messrs. H. M. Konwiser and Elliott Perry), merely has a crayon marking "CO 25," i. e., 25 centavos, the correct single letter rate on foreign mail. This marking was probably put on in San Jose′. A cover used from Germany to Cartago, mailed Nov. 6, 1875, has no Costa Rican markings whatever, possibly suggesting a further simplification of the regulations governing the handling of *incoming* foreign mail.

Before leaving this subject we should note that covers in the writer's collection show that the postmark illustrated later, was used at San Jose′ on incoming foreign mail as early as Oct. 4, 1877 and as late as May 29, 1879. It should be pointed out, however, that this same marking has been noted on "Official" covers as early as Sept. 7, 1877 and on Costa Rican *stamps* as early as May 12, 1878. As this marking is much more common on the three higher values of this issue it seems reasonable to assume that it was used principally on FOREIGN mails, both incoming and outgoing.

As far as we know, the first postal "agreement" negotiated with a foreign country, was that arranged with the United States in 1863. An effort was made to reach an agreement in 1862 but it was "not ratified by the Costa Rican Government for the reason that it was found impossible to harmonize its provisions with a recent postal law enacted by the congress of that republic." [16] Through the courtesy of Mr. J. E. Lamiell, Director of the Division of International Postal Service (of the United States), we have a copy of a document from the Postmaster General's Letter Book dated May 18, 1863, which, briefly summarized, states that the government of Costa Rica has agreed to halve its charges on letters to and from the United States and orders that "on and after the first of June 1863" the United States charges on letters and parcels to and from Costa Rica will be ten cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof. Certain other regulations and rates are established for newspapers, unsealed circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books "and other kinds of printed matter."

The Postmaster General of the United States' Report for 1863 [17] confirms this by stating, "The rates of postage levied in Costa

[16] Report of Postmaster General of U. S. through courtesy of George S. Hill.
[17] Courtesy of George S. Hill.



Rica upon the correspondence . . . to and . . . from the United States having been reduced by a decree of the legislative chambers of that republic of the 1st Sept. 1862 [18] to one-half those previously charged . . . " and goes on to say that this agreement carries out those proposals of the original agreement of 1862, the United States likewise having reduced its rates on mail to and from Costa Rica by one-half. Evidently Costa Rica convinced the United States Post Office Department that Decree No. 2 of September 9, 1862 had reduced rates on foreign letters by one-half and that the United States should do the same even though the United States single letter weight was "not exceeding half an ounce" while the Costa Rican was "less than half an ounce."

Through the courtesy of G. H. Grayson, Acting Director of the Division of International Postal Service (1939), we are able to give the following rates as applying to single weight letters to Costa Rica from the United States:

Postmaster
General's Order.

June 1, 1863

Rate to Costa Rica.
Letters 10c per ½ ounce.

Number & Date of U. S. Official Postal Guide

No. 4—July 1875—Costa Rica, direct mail letters, 5c per ½ ounce. (Shown in Table opposite *"Bermuda Direct Mail"* in the Postal Guides Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7)

No. 8—July 1876—Costa Rica (Western ports of) direct mail—5c per ½ ounce.
(a) Costa Rica (Eastern ports of) British mail—13c per ½ ounce.
(Shown in Table opposite *"Bermuda Direct Mail"* in Postal Guide No. 8.)

No. 16—July 1878—Costa Rica, via St. Thomas 13c per ½ ounce.

These rates *to* Costa Rica are brought out because, in spite of the reductions shown above, there were, as far as we know, no changes made in the rate *to* foreign countries by Costa Rica up to the joining of the U. P. U. A cover reproduced here, from the late Henry C. Needham's collection, particularly illustrates this point as it shows the 5c fee collected at New York while still carrying the 2 reales stamp, as late as October 10, 1882.

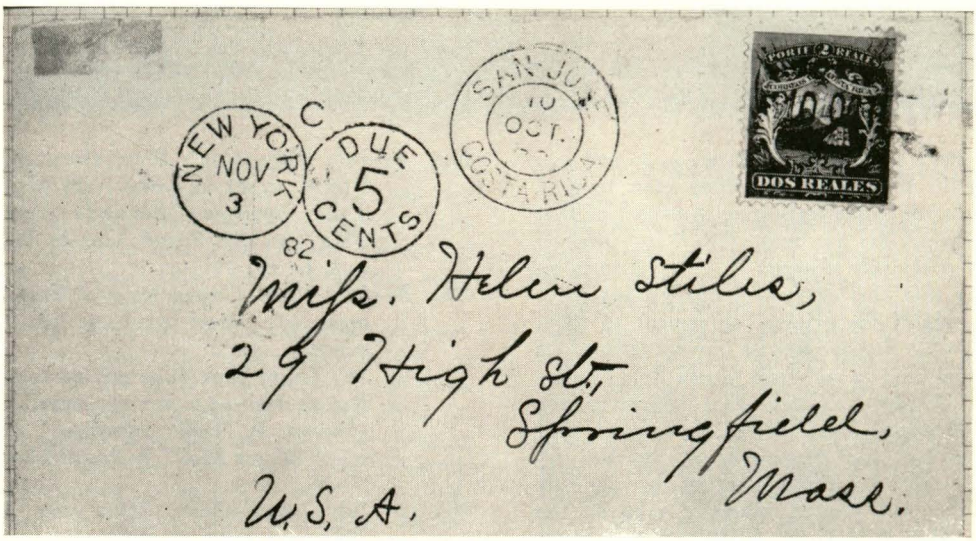
To get back to "small packages" (ecomiendas) and "parcels" (paquetes): apparently there were no changes in these peculiar regulations governing these items until July 23, 1868 when we find the following decree:

[18] Obviously an error in the date, refers to Decree No. 2 of Sept. 9, 1862.

DECREE XVIII [19]

The Senate and Chamber of Representatives of the Republic of Costa Rica, meeting in Congress. For the purpose of facilitating transaction of commerce of the republic with foreign countries. DECREE:

Art. 1. From date of publication of the present decree Postal Administrators will receive such parcels (paquetes) of samples as may be delivered to them, whether sent to the exterior or coming therefrom, those interested paying fifty centavos for each pound of weight.



Sub. Par. In case where weight of parcel (paquete) does not exceed one-half pound, a postage fee of twenty-five centavos will be charged.

Art. 2. Should such parcels (paquetes) exceed four pounds in weight or in case their size or contents might in any way damage the mails, the said Administrators will not receive them.

Art. 3. Interested parties are obliged to open the parcels (paquetes) referred to in the presence of the respective administrators or Treasury Representative in order that they may satisfy themselves of their real contents.

Art. 4. *The only paragraph of Art. 3 of Law No. 2 of September 9, 1862,* which regulates the payment and collection of postage fees on correspondence is accordingly changed.

To the Executive Power.

National Palace, July 23, 1868. BE IT PLACED IN FORCE.

Jose Maria Castro.

The Secretary of State in the Treasury Branch.

J. Volio.

It seems obvious from Art. 4 of this DECREE XVIII that the "paragraph" referred to, of which the writer has underlined a part, can only be the paragraph in Art. 3 of DECREE No. 2 of 1862, which prohibited the acceptance of "small packages (encomiendas) containing money or of any other description" by the Postal Administration. Apparently this was the first relaxation of this peculiar ruling but it applied ONLY to "parcels of samples." From Art. 7 of Decree No. 2 of September 9, 1862 it would seem that previous to the promulgation of Decree XVIII of July 23, 1868 the luckless person who received a package from a foreign country through the mail was forced to pay for it at the rate or 8 reales, or one peso, per ounce!

The next change in regard to small packages (encomiendas) occurs in Resolution V

[19] Costa Rica Filatelica No. 6, March 1934, page 12.

of June 12, 1872[20] which is translated as follows:

"RESOLUTION V

Specifies the Charges to be Collected for Small Packages, (Encomiendas) Etc., in the Postal Administration.

National Palace San Jose', June 12, 1872.

Mr. Postmaster General

On this date the General, President of the Republic has seen fit to issue the following resolution. "In order to obviate the inconveniences which present themselves in the dispatch of the mails, due to the wrong interpretation having been placed upon article 171, Section 2 of the Treasury Regulations, Decree of July 30, 1852,[21] orders:

1. That from the publication of the present order onward, Postal Administrators of the Republic will charge for small packages (encomiendas) at the rate of five centavos for each two ounces, up to one pound; those of a weight greater than that specified not being permitted in the mail sacks.

2. Printed matter will be regarded only (as) single newspapers and pamphlets, under wrapper, with only the names of the persons and of the places where going and to whom addressed; but under no condition will invitations, notes or extracts of invoices and the like be considered as such, nor calendars, books and similar items, which will pay as letters or as small packages (encomiendas) in the judgment of the respective postal administrators. The foregoing notwithstanding, the postage rate of thirty centavos per pound on books to and from Nicaragua remains in force in accordance with the postal agreement entered into with that country.

3. Telegraphic supplies weighing over one pound will not be sent in the mail sacks and especially will neither sulfate of copper nor any liquid be accepted under any condition.

May God protect you,

Pinto."

[20] Through the courtesy of don Carlos Echeverria of San Jose' who took this information from "Collection of the Laws, Decrees and Orders Passed by the Supreme Powers, Legislative and Executive, of Costa Rica in the Year 1872. Volume XXI. Folio 47."

[21] Details the various officials who have the free franking privilege, notices in airmail matters are free and adds that "impresos" (pamphlets, publications, printed matter) are received free except from Greytown which was ½ real for each 3 ounces coming or going.

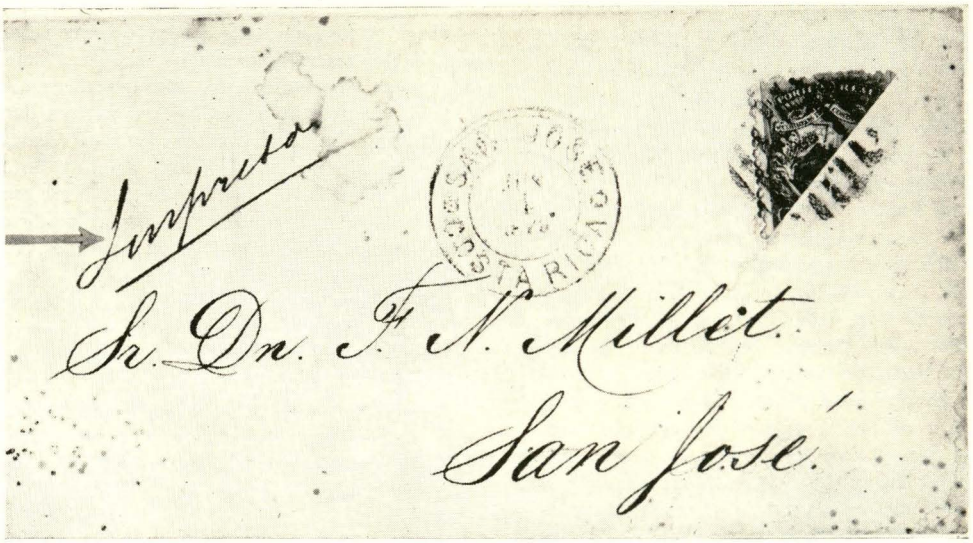
Here at last we have a very definite relaxing of the restrictions against sending "small packages" (encomiendas) through the mails, but we are still at a loss to explain how such items were handled previous to the changes made by Decree XVIII and as just noted in Resolution V of June 12, 1872. Note that NO mention was made as to any relaxing of the ban against sending "small packages containing money" through the mails.

We believe this Resolution V of June 12, 1872 led directly to the use of bi-sected stamps which are dealt with under that heading.

A possible explanation of how small packages containing money, and other small packages previous to the Decree XVIII and the Resolution V of June 12, 1872, were carried lies in Art. 9 of Decree No. 2 of September 9, 1862, which in part reads as follows: "Interior correspondence may be taken through the public mails franked with the blue stamp, and freely by *express messengers* or by private persons who travel from one town to another." It may be that these "express messengers" carried all packages, including those which contained money, going out of the country as well as between the towns and cities of Costa Rica.

It may be that the smuggling of incoming and outgoing foreign mails had something to do with these restrictions we have just been discussing. Mention is made of this practice in the Reports on the Postal Service for 1863-64 and for 1872 and Art. 10, Art. 11, Art. 12, Art. 13 and Art. 14 of Decree No. 2 of September 9, 1862 seek to prevent loss of revenue by this means and provide penalties. This smuggling seems to have been particularly prevalent at Puntarenas and several covers mailed before the introduction of stamps, and which have been illustrated in earlier chapters, were simply given to ship captains at Puntarenas without going through the post office.

As far as we know now only one more mention is made of *possible* rate changes and these occur in the Report of the Postal Service for 1874 as follows: "A *project* of a decree, providing for a small increase in the postage of mails to the West Indies and the coasts of South America has been presented . . . for the purpose of compensating the expense of making it reach its destination."



There is probably some connection between this project just mentioned and the mention in the Report of the Postal Service for 1873 of the steamers of the Royal Mail calling at the port of Limon to handle some mails (see "Steamer Mail" later in this article.)

Certainly these Royal Mail steamers from Europe would also call at many of the ports of the West Indies. Note too, that the rates on letters from the United States to Costa Rica, shown previously, were much lower when carried in United States steamers than when carried in British boats.

Further from the Report of the Postal Service for 1874: "There is proposed a modification in the postage of registered letters which *similarly is more just* (see "Registered Mail" later in this chapter), increasing the facilities for sending mails under these conditions of safety. I also take the liberty of proposing *another*[22] small increase in the postage of printed matter arriving from the exterior, the volume of which is such that . . . it is found difficult to carry all mails at one time."

[22] Indicates an earlier increase but we have no definite data since changes of June 9, 1866.

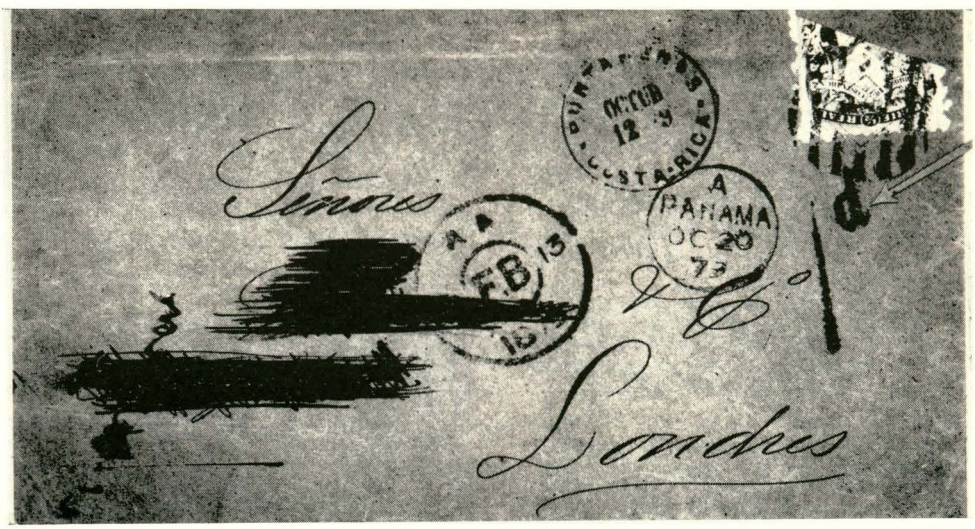


Table II of Rates

Values in Centavos. June 9, 1866.	FIRST CLASS MAIL: Single, less than ½ oz.	Double, less than ¾ oz.	Triple, less than 1 oz.	Sheets 1 oz. or more	Over 1 oz., per oz.	Registered.	Printed Matter per lb.	Packages per lb.	Printed Books per lb.	
Interior	5	10	15	20	20a		50a Free a	See Art. 3 of Decree No. 2 of Sept. 9, '62.	?	
Incoming Foreign	25a	50a	75a	100a	100a	100a	16		16	
Outgoing Foreign	25a	50a	75a	100a	100a	100a	Free		16	

July 23, 1868.										Parcels of Samples up to 4 pounds, per pound.
Interior	← No Changes Noted							→		X
Incoming & Outgoing Foreign	← No Changes Noted							→		50

June 12, 1872. Y								Packages per oz. up to one pound.	Invitations, Notes, Extracts of Invoices, etc.	Calendars, Books (except to and from Nicaragua *) and similar items.
Interior	← No Changes Noted						→	2½	Either First Class Rate or 2½ centavos per oz. Z.	
Incoming & Outgoing Foreign	← No Changes Noted						→	2½		

a Where no changes are mentioned in Decree XV it is assumed that there were no changes and on this basis the unchanged rates are converted from reales to centavos at the rate of 12½ centavos per real.

? "Printed Books were not mentioned in Decree No. 2 of Sept. 9, 1862 nor is it clear from Decree XV just what charges were made for "Printed Books" handled by "Interior" mail, but it seems likely the charge was 1 centavo per oz.

X "Interior" rates on these items are not mentioned.

Y In this Resolution note that no distinction is made between "Interior" and "Foreign" rates on the items specifically mentioned, therein.

Z "Inventions, notes, extracts of invoices and the like" took the first class rate, "calendars, books and similar items" took the small package rate. The choice of which rate to charge was at the discretion of the postmaster in uestionable cases. Stt Art. 2 of Resolution V. of June 12, 1872.

* 20 centavos per pound to and from Nicaragua.

It is unfortunate that we have no information as to whether these proposals were ever enacted but in Table II of Rates on the preceding page, we are including only those which definitely were put into force.

BISECTS

For a good many years we were puzzled by the use of bisected medio real stamps on obviously legitimate and non-philatelic covers, both domestic and to foreign countries, but a reference to Section 2 of Resolution V of June 12, 1872 (given in full under "Rates"), will, we believe, explain the regulation under which this practice was sanctioned. To quote, in part, "under no conditions will invitations, notes or extracts of invoices and the like be considered as such (refers to newspapers and pamphlets under wrapper which were handled free except in special cases), nor calendars, books and *similar items,* which will pay as letters or as small packages in the judgment of the respective postal administrators."

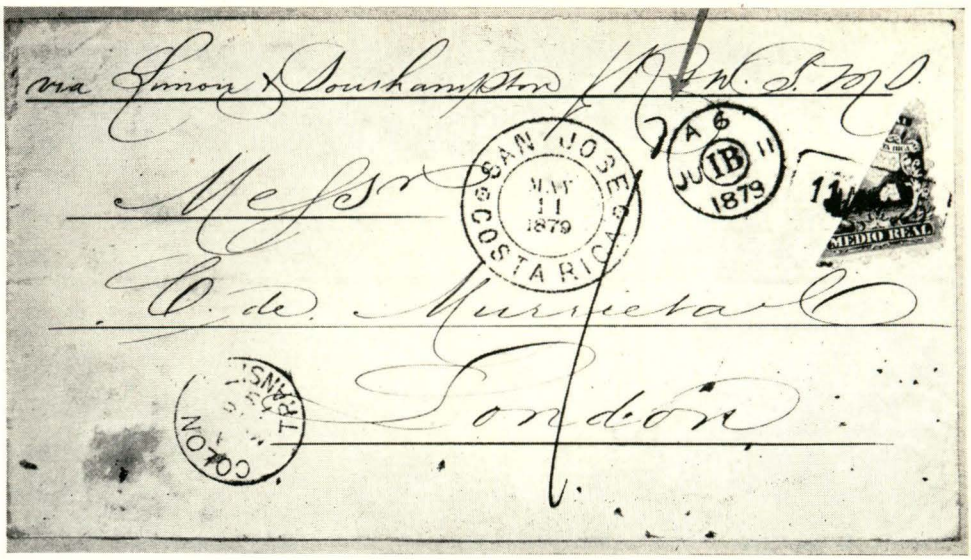
Here the postmasters had a choice of charging (Section 1 of the above Resolution), five centavos (a medio real stamp) for certain items as a letter weighing less than one-half ounce or as a small package at the rate of five centavos for each two ounces.

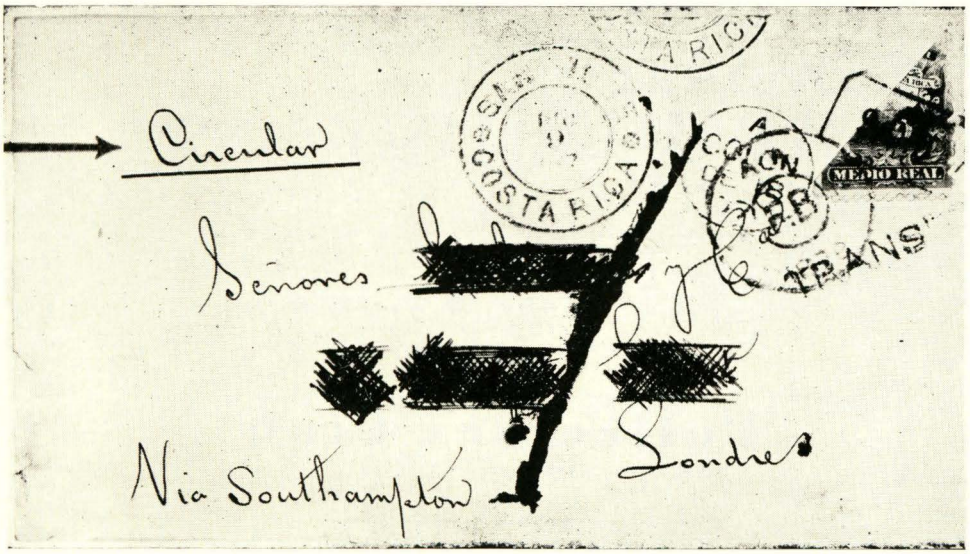
Note that the "similar items" (underlined above by the writer) in the Resolution added to the postmasters' discretion; and a suitable item weighing not over one ounce could, therefore, be sent for two and one-half centavos under the five centavos for two ounces rate. This would constitute a very considerable saving on outgoing foreign mail in particular and incidentally, the large majority of genuine bi-sects seen have been on this class of mail.

To avoid repetition it should be noted that all covers illustrated were unsealed and the flaps of the envelopes have full original gum.

Another cover shows domestic use of a bisect. On the reverse is "Montealegre & Co., San Francisco." San Francisco is a district a short distance west of San Jose' and for many years was the home of the prominent Montealegre family, one of whom was President when these stamps were issued. Note the "Impresos" on the face of the envelope, a loose term which can mean pamphlet, publication, printed matter, or print. We have no way of determining whether this cover started on its journey at San Francisco or was dropped in the post office at San Jose'.

Another cover shows use of a bisect to a foreign country used from Puntarenas and is particularly interesting for the British handstamp "1d." This marking is illustrated in Lowe's "Handstruck Postage Stamps of the





Empire," 1941, Appendix V, page 299, London Type (j).

Then there is another cover used to a foreign country originating in San Jose' with the British receiving charge in manuscript (the "d" is at the top of the long stroke, which is the "1").

The dates of use so far seen on this class of covers are from December 9, 1877 to October 12, 1879, the latter being that with the London handstamp "1d". "Circular" (in English) has also been seen written on the face of a similar cover.

That the use of bisects was recognized is shown by Decree No. 232 of December 4, 1883, by the President, as follows: "Hereafter the use of cut postage and revenue stamps is absolutely prohibited and those affixed in this manner shall be lacking in validity."

A large number of counterfeit bisects are in circulation. All seen to date have been on small pieces and while detailed descriptions have no place in this article, the following fakes are listed for the protection of collectors:

On Medio Real Stamps
Diagonal Bisect
ADMINSTN/.—GRAL D CORREOS-D COSTA RICA, in frame
SMATEO, in oval.

REPUBLICA DE COSTA RICA —SAN-JOSE', in double outer circle
Vertical Bisect
SMATEO, in oval.

On Dos Reales Stamps
Diagonal & Vertical Bisects
REPUBLICA DE COSTA RICA—SAN-JOSE', in double outer circle.

Here again the faker shows his lack of knowledge by "making" bisects of 2 reales stamps. Such an item could have been used only to pay the charges on some package weighing 5 ounces, requiring 12½ centavos postage. Since 7 2/3 times the number of ½ real stamps were printed as 2 reales stamps during the life of this issue, and in any event a stamp would have had to have been split to cover such a charge, it is extremely unlikely that under such circumstances a 2 reales stamp would have been so treated in preference to a ½ real stamp.

This article, it is expected, will be concluded in the October issue. The first installment, as noted, was published in the April issue.

Calendar of Current Philately

Collectors Club

September 15th: **Exhibits by Study Groups**

October 6th: **Balkan States**
under direction of Mr. Robert L. Graham, Jr.

October 20th: **"European Classics Night"**

November 3rd: **Philatelic Foundation Exhibits**
from Luff Reference Collection

November 17th: **"Paper and Color"**
By Dr. Julian Blanchard and Mr. Wm. H. Beck

Rotary Printing by

ROTOGRAVURE

Further notes on printing by the photogravure process, to supplement earlier articles . . .

By F. E. Sellmansberger

IN the recent study of rotary photogravure,[1] mention was made of a "'Die II' sometimes said to exist." Inasmuch as these stamps were produced by a photographic process, the only way in which printings could be made to differ would needs be by redrawing the *master drawing* or by heavy hand-retouching. Careful study of these stamps leads one to deduce that they have not been heavily retouched, so that we have only the conclusion that the master drawing has been redrawn.

Analysis of the production method used for these stamps shows us that certainly no *die* was cut and used for them. In this type of production, the entire process stems from a *master negative* of the drawing used. Mr. C. P. Rang holds [2] that variation stems from redrawing of the *master drawing*. He further tells us that the British Post-Office acquiesces in this view.

Apparently Condition II was intended as an ink-saver in time of war, for the background is lighter in color and more "blurry" than Condition I, whose backgrounds are a solid, jet color. It might seem that this effect might be obtained by etching the cylinders more shallowly. If the ink-recesses were not so deep, the net effect would be a saving of ink. In 1945, after the end of the War, remainders of Condition I stamps were used.

We know the master drawing has been redrawn, for shallower etching would affect the head of King George VI. We are told that the same head was applied to a changed background. In Condition II, the "VE" of "REVENUE" are closer together than in Condition I. (This cannot be depended on for the 1d. and 1½d. values. However, in these the three vertical pearls at the center of the crown are set off in Condition I by two heavy lines, seeming to form a "V." In Condition II, the lines are much lighter. Apparently, this is a consequence of the background being lightened.)

Often, the part in King George's hair appears to have been widened and deepened in Condition II from that of Condition I. However, the British Post Office tells us the truth of this cannot be released for technical reasons. Likely there are other differences, but these are the most apparent. See illustrations of the two Conditions, showing these differences. Part B shows all of the stamp, excepting the head, blacked out.

The same article refers to the official announcement of the Postmaster-General of England that the use of controls would be discontinued as convenience allowed, and that U/47 would be the latest control to be used. Also mentioned is the fact that various devices were employed in the alteration of a control

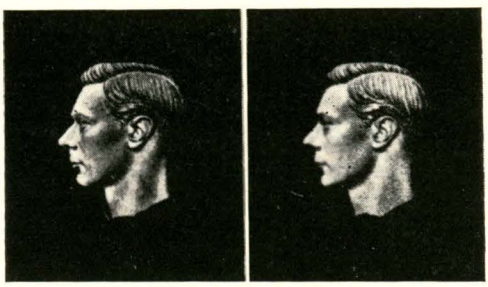
[1] J. A. Perkins with F. E. Sellmansberger, "Rotary Printing by Photogravure," Collectors Club Philatelist, XXVII, 1 and 2 (January and April, 1948).

[2] C. P. Rang, "Through the Magnifying Glass—The New G. B. Printings," *Gibbons' Stamp Monthly*, January, 1942.



Part A

Stamps showing Condition I (left) and Condition II (right) in full and as issued.



Part B

Heads in Condition I (left) and Condition II (right) with all other parts of each design painted out, so as to create no optical illusion. Careful study leads to the deduction the master drawing was redrawn.

in an attempt to avoid the possibility of ruining the entire cylinder in the process. The last control to be used for each denomination, together with the method used for affixing the control is herewith given. They are:

½d. U/47; photograved in the color of the stamp.
1d. U/47; photograved in the color of the stamp.
1½d. U/47; photograved in the color of the stamp.
2d. U/47; photograved in the color of the stamp.
2½d. U/47; photograved in the color of the stamp.
3d. R/45; photograved in the color of the stamp.
4d. O/44 for R/45; photograved in the color of the stamp.
5d. L/42 for Q/45; photograved in the color of the stamp.
6d. U/47; typographed in black.
7d. S/46; photograved in the color of the stamp.
8d. S/46 for T/46; photograved in the color of the stamp.
9d. R/45; typographed in black.
10d. U/47; typographed in black.
11d. (Issued *after* the discontinuance of controls)
1/– U/47; typographed in black.

The article also mentions the fact that some George VI stamps were printed from one-pane cylinders of 240 stamps. It is not intended to imply that *all* higher-value printings of these stamps were half-width printings and that no stop cylinder numbers exist for these.

As a matter of fact, this was done only until 1944. In that year, both the 4d. and the 5d. were printed from two-pane cylinders. By the time controls ceased to be used, most all values had been printed from regulation cylinders. Only the 6d. and the 9d. were never printed from two-pane cylinders.

Three control blocks showing a portion of the "cutting line" were mentioned. Several others have now been seen, notable being the Coronation stamp from cylinder No. 2 with A/37 control and the Three Pence from cylinder No. 26. with N/43 control.

Part VII incorporates a lengthy Bibliography for those who wish to go further into the mysteries of postal history and philately, a page of notes on the market with an index of popularity and finally the index.

As a work of reference, the Encyclopaedia is going to prove unique in the history of philatelic publications—a contribution that is without precedent. The publishers intend producing another volume every year and in five years time re-issue the present work. The price of the first volume is a guinea—not only excellent value but an investment for any who spends money in this hobby.

PANAMA

The Issue of 1906

History of the development of designs, essays, proofs and stamps prepared by Hamilton in New York. Concluded.

By Philip H. Ward, Jr.

FOUR of the nine values of the 1906 have already been described, specifically the ½, 1, 2 and 2½ centesimos denominations. Under such a breakdown, five stamps remain: 5, 8, 10, 25 and 50 centesimos.

The 5 Centesimos Value

As in the previous values, the original design—a portrait of Justo Arosemena—was submitted on a framed card of C. Endara of Panama, with the pencilled notation, "5c." A photographic print of this vignette, reduced to the desired stamp size, was faithfully followed by the engraver at the Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Co. of New York.

For the frame, the company artist submitted a wash drawing in green, with the value in numerals just below the center at each side, and the value written out in Spanish, in a half-oval at the bottom. The only change made, apparently, was based on the instruction written across the bottom of the submitted frame design, "Space a little more —DE BALBOA."

The instruction also shows on the photographic reduction sent to the engraver, so it must have been the "last word."

Small die proofs of the central vignette exist in two stages, both with the name, "Justo Arosemena." In the first stage the lines in the face, and the cross-hatching in the background, are not as dark as in the second, which, incidentally, is marked "2nd proof" in pencil. A die proof of the cliche (in block of four) also exists.

Of the frames, die proofs exist in black, on India paper, and in dark blue. There is also a block of four of the frame in blue in proof form.

Color trials of the frame alone, in various shades of blue, exist, even to the extent of blocks printed in one shade with smudges of ink in other shades across the face, presumably to show the comparison of colors better.

Color proofs, with the frames and vignettes in various colors other than those finally adopted exist, in block form, in (a) purple frame and orange vignette; (b) blue-green and blue; (c) green and orange-red; (d) carmine and purple; (e) orange and purple; (f) dark blue and green, and (g) orange and blue.
blue.

Color proofs also exist in the correct frame, but with the head of Fernandez de Cordoba, as used on the 2c stamp as issued. These proofs are in: (a) red-orange frame and blue vignette; (b) red-orange and purple, and (c) red-orange and green.

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue lists the 5 centesimo value as No. 188, type A9. A total of 800,000 stamps was ordered in the first printing, apparently in a lighter blue than the second printing of 2,000,000 stamps.





Normal stamp



Proofs of vignette and frame



Inverted Center

Varieties: Imperforate
Imperforate vertically
Imperforate horizontally
Inverted center
Overprinted "Specimen / Muestra"
(a) Pair, one without overprint

The 8 Centesimos Value

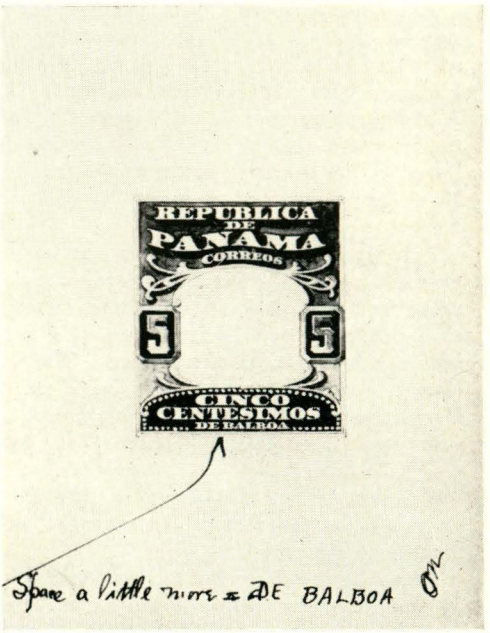
Manuel J. Hurtado was honored by inclusion in the set on this value. The original portrait was submitted to the Hamilton Bank Note Co. on the standard large card with the Endara imprint. This likeness was photographed down to the desired size, and, except for a shortening of the bust, was engraved exactly as desired.

The first proofs submitted lacked the name arched under the portrait, and came in two forms—in a blue-black and in black, with the lines of the latter strengthened. The second proof bore the full name.

In the artist's wash drawing for the frame, approved as submitted, the value, "Ocho Centesimos / de Balboa" appeared in white letters in a long dark rectangle across the bottom. Directly above this, on each side, in



Original portrait of Arosemena



Die proof of the frame



Normal stamp (left)



Proofs of the vignette without and with name, and, left, proof of frame.

shaded white letters, are the numeral tablets with "8" and in an arch across the top, "Republica de Panama," and directly beneath that, in a smaller arc, "Correos."

Die proofs of the frame exist in black on various papers; in purple, die sunk.

There are also die proofs of the frame and vignette in purple (frame) and black, and in brown and black, as well as small perforated die proofs in slightly different shades of the above. Cliche proofs (in blocks of four) exist of the frame alone, and the vignette alone, in purple and black respectively.

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue lists the 8 centesimo stamp as No. 189, type A10. There was only one printing, of 500,000 stamps.

Varieties: Imperforate
Inverted Center
Overprinted "Specimen / Muestra"
(a) Pair, one without overprint

There were none of the part perforates, as with the 1, 2 and 5 centesimos denominations, and a noticeable dearth of color trials.



Die proof of frame



Original portrait of Hurtado

The 10 Centesimos Value

Jose de Obaldia's likeness, on a card submitted by C. Endara of Panama, was used for this stamp. This likeness, reduced by photography, was used for the engraver in readying the central vignette. Die proofs of the vignette alone exist in a first stage without, and then with, the name, and, in a final state, with heavier shading.

In the case of the frame, the Hamilton artists submitted a wash drawing about twice the size of the desired engraving, in two shades of brown; which frame was accepted and photographically reduced to the desired size. There are two stages of the frame die proof in black, and color die proofs of the frame on India paper in dull purple, and violet.

Color trial proofs of the frame and center vignette exist in blocks of four in the following colors: (a) blue and blue; (b) green and red-orange; (c) purple and orange; (d) blue and green; (e) orange and blue, and (f) red and purple. There are also color trial proofs, in blocks of four, of the 10c. frame (purple), with the heads of (a) Cordoba; (b) Arosemena, and (c) Balboa, in red-orange.

Varieties: Imperforate
Inverted center

Overprinted "Specimen / Muestra"
(a) Pair, one without overprint

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue lists this value as No. 190, type A11. There were two printings, the first received by the Hamilton firm April 7, 1906, and calling for 500,000 stamps, and the second placed March 7, 1907, for 500,000 stamps.

The 25 Centesimos Value

Tomas Herrera was portrayed on this next-to-the-last value of the set. As in all other instances, the portrait was submitted to the printing firm on an Endara card, which was reduced by means of photography to the desired size for the stamp. There were two stages of the die proof, both with the subject's name but with the background heightened by cross-hatching.

Two changes were apparently made on the artists' wash drawing of the frame, which



Original portrait of Obaldia

was done in green. The major one was the removal of "Correo" from the circle in which the head was to be printed, and its placement in the top of the frame, between the circular value tablets. The other was the correction of the spelling of "veinticinco" in the tablet at the bottom. Only a single die proof of the frame, in black on India paper, exists.

Varieties: Imperforate
Inverted center
Overprinted "Specimen / Muestra"
(a) Pair, one without overprint





Left die proof of frame. Above: proofs of vignette without and with name.



Die proof of frame

Scott's Standard Postage Catalogue lists this stamp as No. 191, type A12. There was only the one printing, on April 7, 1906, the order calling for 400,000 stamps.

The 50 Centesimos Value

Jose de Fabrega was selected as the subject for the 50 centesimos denomination, his portrait submitted for the stamp being mounted on the usual (for this set, at least) Endara card. This portrait was photographically reduced to the desired size for the stamp.

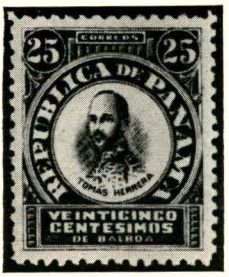
Obviously there was greater difficulty with the readying of this value than any other, with the possible exception of the 2½ centesimos. There were four stages of the vignette proof before it was accepted. In the first stage there was no hatching in the background, and no lettering, with the shoulders rather broad for the small circle in the frame.





Left: normal stamp
Right: inverted center





Above: proof frame with stamp as issued.

Right: proof of vignette



The second stage, also without lettering, had the necessary hatching in the background, to emphasize the head, while the third showed the addition of the lettering "Jose de Fabrega."

In the fourth, and final stage of the vignette engraving, the subject was made into a narrower, more oval, presentation, requiring the removal of a part of the epaulete on Fabrega's left shoulder, and the re-engraving of the name.

The frame was apparently comparatively simple in the first wash drawing submitted by Hamilton, for a note appears on the margin, "Elaborate Border." Added to the side frames were some ornamental devices which obviously were well received, for, in a second notation, is the approval, "This in O. K." and initials.

A proof of the frame, in black, exists on India paper. There are also color proofs of the frame in blue-gray and in crimson (marked "1st proof"), and in dark blue (marked "2nd proof.."). There are also die sunk proofs of the frame in five shades of green, which was apparently, to be the frame color.

A die proof in blue-gray exists with the center (3rd stage) pasted in, showing the excessive width of the vignette. Not satisfied, a composite proof of the frame and the vignette was run off, clearly showing the miscalculation and the need for a fourth stage of the die.



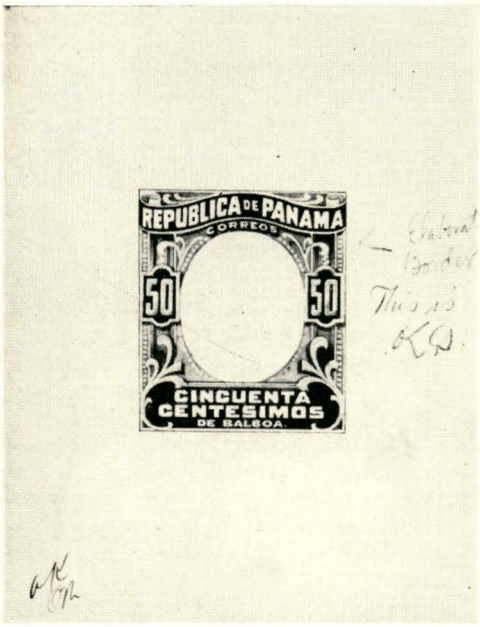




Three stages of vignette die

Varieties: Imperforate
Inverted center
Overprinted "Specimen / Muestra"
(a) Pair, one without overprint.

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue lists this stamp as No. 192, type A13. There was only one printing (April 7, 1906) calling for a total of 300,000 stamps.



Frame, composite and die proofs

In the final step, composite die proofs of the frame and vignette (4th stage) were produced in gray-black. A cliche proof (in block of four) of the vignette is known in black, as is a similar cliche proof of the frame, in black. Color plate proofs of the frame also exist in dark green, and the accepted black.



Normal stamp as issued



U. S. Stamps of the

20th CENTURY

Complete historical data on current issues — origins, designs, printings, first-day ceremonies, cancellations.

By Sol Glass

Everglades National Park Commemorative

Scott No. 952
Three-Cent, Green, Perf. 10½ x 11
Issued—December 5, 1947, Florida City, Fla.

During the summer of 1947, the Florida Congressional delegation appealed to Postmaster General Hannegan to issue a commemorative stamp in connection with the dedication of the Everglades National Park, scheduled for the early part of December.

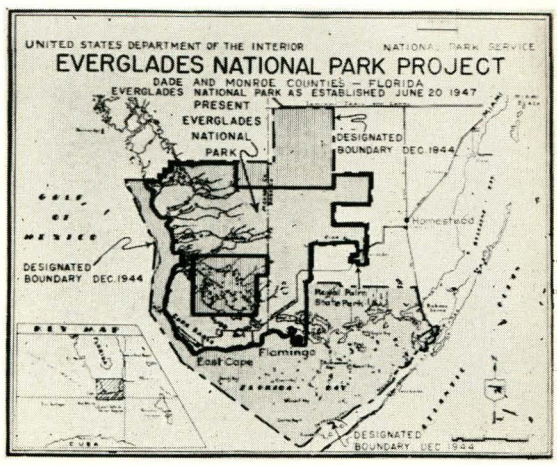
This new national park, the 28th in the national park system, was a gift to the nation from the State of Florida, and was established by an order of Secretary of the Interior Julius A. Krug, on June 20, 1947. It is administered by the National Park Service with headquarters at Homestead, Fla. The park consists of 454,000 acres of lands and waters in the extreme southwest tip of the Florida mainland.

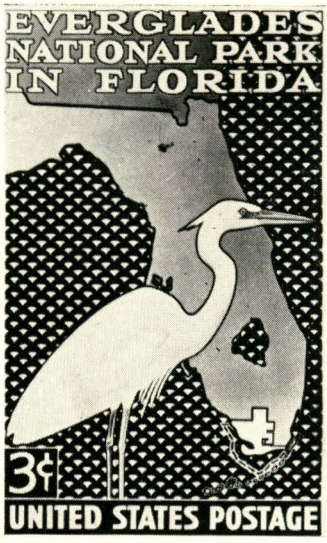
Although no official announcement of this issue was made by the Post Office Department until October 13, 1947, *Linn's Weekly Stamp News* of September 29, 1947, carried a news item describing the proposed design for this stamp, naming Garnett Megee of Miami, Fla, as the artist.

The Post Office Department's Information Service release No. 360, dated October 13, 1947, announced that Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan had that day approved the issuance of a 3c commemorative postage stamp honoring the Everglades National Park in Florida, to be issued on the occasion of the dedication of the Park, and would be placed on sale sometime during the month of December.

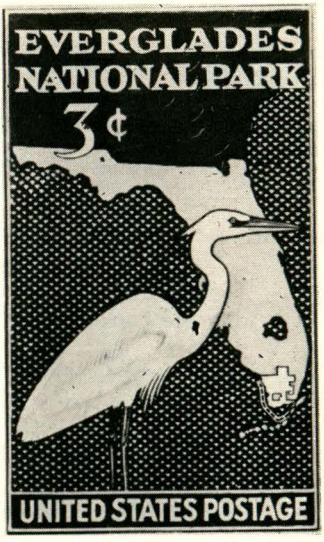
A further announcement on October 30, 1947, Release No. 366, stated that the stamp would be placed on sale for the first time at Florida City, Florida, on December 5, 1947 and also described the details of size and design but stated that the color would be announced later. It was not until November 13, 1947, that the Department announced that the color of the stamp would be green.

Everglades National Park Map showing the boundaries of the park.









Left: Original drawing by Garnett Magee submitted by the Everglades National Park Commission.

Center: Bureau model, submitted but not used.

Right: Bureau model, submitted but not used.

Bottom: Approved model.



The central design of the stamp is an outline map of the State of Florida showing the Everglades National Park area. In the foreground and partly covering the map, is a great white heron, below which is a dark panel with lettering "United States Postage" in white gothic. Across the top of the stamp, in two lines of white roman lettering, is the wording "Everglades National Park."

John D. Pennekamp, of the Everglades National Park Commission, acted as Chairman of a committee to prepare a design for this stamp and engaged Garnett Megee, Miami artist and former engraver at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, to prepare an appropriate design.

The Post Office Department accepted the basic design as drawn by Megee and submitted by the Everglades National Park Commission.

Robert L. Miller, Bureau of Engraving and Printing artist, prepared the final model, which was submitted to Third Assistant Postmaster General Joseph J. Lawler on October 28, 1947, and approved by him as Acting Postmaster General on the same date. The die proof was approved on November 12, 1947 by Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan. A. W. Dintaman engraved the vignette portion of the master die, and Axel W. Christensen engraved the panel at the bottom, lettering and numerals.

First Day Ceremonies

Ceremonies in connection with the first day sale of the Everglades stamp were held at Florida City, Fla., and began at 9:30 A. M. on Friday, December 5, 1947.

Dan L. Meeker, President of the Redlands District Chamber of Commerce presided. After selections by the Homestead High School Band and an invocation by Rev. Father Paul Manning of the Sacred Heart Church of Homestead, Mayor Herbert Himber of Florida City welcomed the distinguished guests, who were then introduced by the presiding officer. Hon. Hugh P. Emerson, Postmaster of Miami, Fla., then introduced the Hon. Joseph P. Lawler, Third Assistant Postmaster General, who delivered an address and presented special albums, each containing a sheet of the new stamps, autographed by Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan to Governor Millard Caldwell, Senator Spessard L. Holland, Messrs. Paul R. Scott, Will N. Preston and John D. Pennekamp.

Mr. Lawler's address follows:

I have attended many first day sale stamp ceremonies in various parts of the nation in the past, but never before can I recall one that gave me more pleasure than participating in this ceremony here in Florida City today.

"Postage stamps of themselves are nothing more than tiny pieces of adhesive paper, but in the larger sense they are one of the most potent of all good will instrumentalities. For this reason this new Everglades commemorative postage stamp will carry the message of Florida and particularly the Everglades Na-



Third Assistant Postmaster General Joseph J. Lawler presenting a special album to Governor Millaid Caldwell during the first day ceremonies at Florida City, Fla.

tional Park to every corner of the United States and to points throughout the world.

"Tomorrow you are to be honored by the presence of our great President Harry Truman at the dedication ceremonies of this latest of our national playgrounds, and we in the Post Office Department felt that it was only appropriate that our first-day sale precede by a day the President's visit in order that the new Everglades stamp actually be in circulation during the course of the Chief Executive's visit to Florida.

Back in 1934 the Post Office Department issued a series of ten National Park commemorative stamps, and I have been informed by National Park and Interior Department officials that these played a major role in furthering the popularity of the parks they honored.

"I am of the opinion that the Everglades National Park will become one of our most frequented national play areas. Here you have a domain of scenic beauty comprising an area of 2,500 square miles, making this park twice the size of the State of Rhode Island.

"While the Everglades National Park is not as well known as some of our other recreational domains, I feel certain that this Everglades commemorative postage stamp will carry the message of this park to recreation-seeking Americans in every state in the Union, and that in the years to come its vast expanses will echo to the shouts and the laughter of joy seeking Americans.

"Before closing I must say that I hope that I will have the opportunity in some future date to come and visit with you and spend an extended period here in the Everglades.

"To you, Governor Caldwell, to your own Postmaster and to all others who have assisted in carrying out this program in such a highly successful manner, I extend the congratulations of the Postmaster General and the entire Postal Service."

An attractively printed souvenir program was prepared by the Everglades National Park Commission and presented to those attending the ceremonies.

The Post Office Department placed an order for 115,000,000 of these stamps with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing on November 5, 1947. The first plate went to press on November 21, 1947.

The stamps are printed on rotary presses from 200 subject, electric eye, convertible type plates, divided into postoffice panes of 50 stamps each, arranged ten vertical by five horizontal rows each.

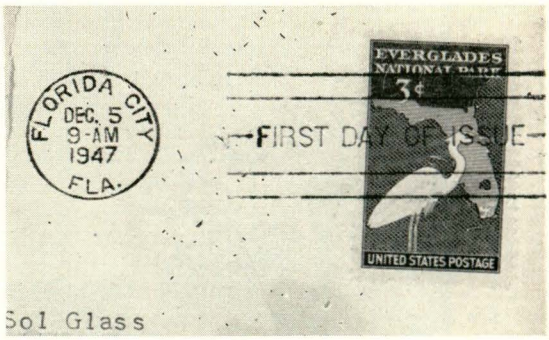
Plate numbers used in printing and dates to press as follows:

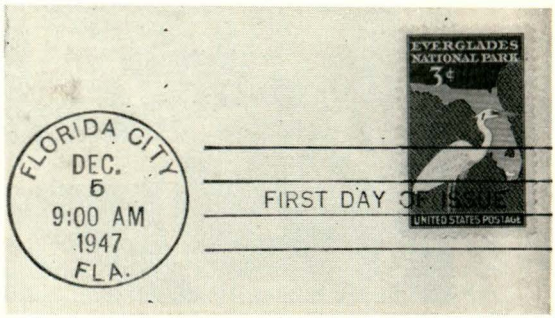
23736—November 21, 1947
23737—November 21, 1947
23738—November 24, 1947
23739—November 24, 1947
23744—December 5, 1947
23745—December 5, 1947

The first deliveries of the Everglades Stamp were made on November 25, 1947 to the Philately Agency in Washington, D. C.

At the first day sale in Florida City, Fla., 466,647 covers were cancelled and 802,500 stamps were sold.

Robert E. Fellers, Superintendent, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, was in charge of First Day Sales and Cancellations.





Machine and hand cancellations used at Florida City.

Dr. George Washington Carver Commemorative

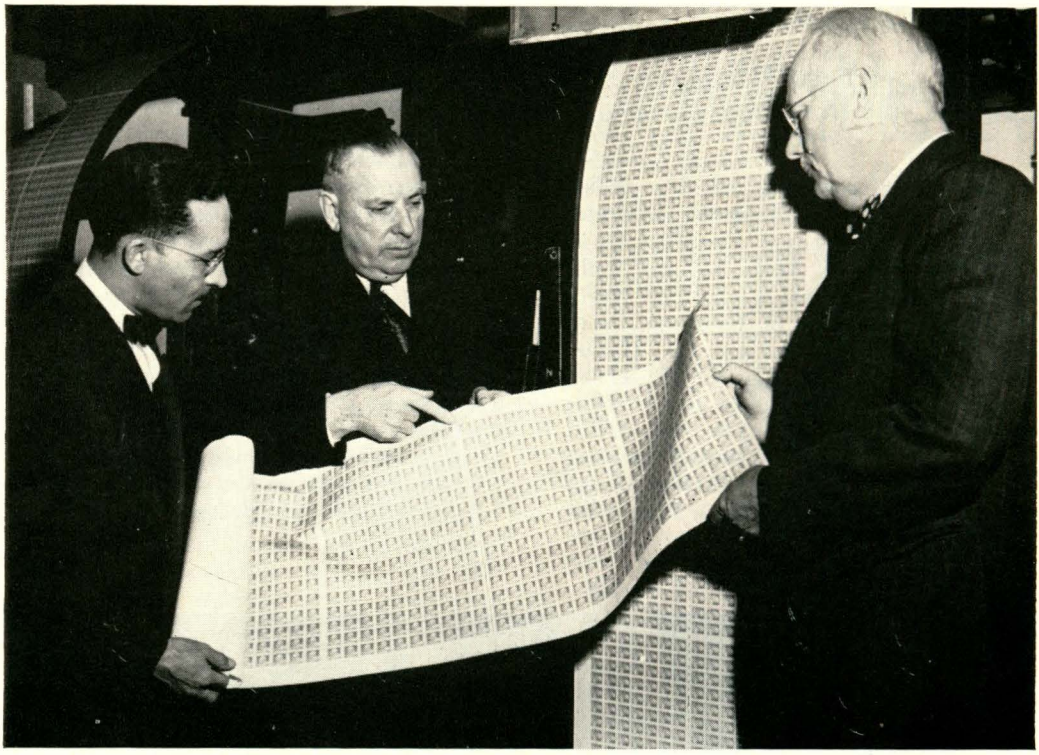
Scott No. 953
Three-Cent, Purple, Perf. 10½ x 11
Issued—January 5, 1948, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

A committee consisting of Dr. Ralph Bridgman, President, Hampton Institute; Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, President, Howard University; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, President, National Council of Negro Women; Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, President, Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. Horace Mann Bond, President, Lincoln University, called upon President Truman at the White House on February 13, 1947 to request that a commemorative stamp be issued honoring Dr. George Washington Carver, distinguished negro scientist. The then Postmaster General, Robert E. Hannegan, and Third Assistant Postmaster Joseph J. Lawler were also present with President Truman.

The President immediately authorized the issuance of the Carver stamp and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing instructed to prepare a suitable design which was submitted to Postmaster General Hannegan on March 5, 1947 and approved by him on March 14, 1947. The master die was completed shortly thereafter and the Postmaster General approved the die proof on April 30. The Post Office Department, however, did not announce the issuance of the stamp until October 30, stating that the Carver commemorative stamp would be of the 3-cent denomination, and of the same size of the Famous American Series of 1940, also that it would be placed on sale for the first time on Carver Day, January 5, 1948, at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.



Committee seeking Carver stamp calling on President Truman. From left to right: Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan; Dr. Ralph Bridgeman, President of Hampton Institute; Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, President of Howard University; President Truman, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, President of the National Council of Negro Women; Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. Horace Mann Bond, President of Lincoln University.



Dr. Russell W. Brown, Director of the George Washington Carver Foundation, Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson, and Alvin W. Hall, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, inspecting the first stamps off the presses.

The central design of the stamp is a portrait of Dr. Carver in a square panel with a dark background, bordered at the top and sides in a frame of lighter shade. Below the portrait in a conventional ribbon is the scientist's name in dark Gothic. In the center of a shaded panel across the bottom of the stamp appear the words "United States Postage" in three lines of white modified Roman lettering. To the extreme right within a shield with dark background is the denomination designation "3c" and in a similar shield at the extreme left appears the chemist's retort or crucible. Both devices are printed in white.

The Carver stamp was designed by William A. Roach, Bureau artist, and the model prepared by Robert L. Miller, Jr. (Wm. A. Roach originally designed the entire Famous American Series and did no actual work on this stamp, being absent on account of illness at the time). The portrait of Dr. Carver used on this stamp was furnished by Tuskegee Institute. E. R. Groves engraved the portrait of Carver on the master die, the frame and numerals were engraved by A. W. Christensen, and the lettering by James T. Vail.

On December 15, 1947, the Post Office Department Information Service announced through a press release that "The printing of the new 3c George Washington Carver commemorative postage stamp, which is to be issued at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, on January 5, 1948, was begun today at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in the presence of Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson.

"Also present at the ceremonies incident to the first press run of the new stamp were



Third Assistant Postmaster General Joseph J. Lawler; Dr. Russell W. Brown, Director of the George Washington Carver Foundation; Alvin W. Hall, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and J. Henry Smith, Executive Secretary of the George Washington Carver Foundation."

It is interesting to note, however, that the records of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing give the date of the first plates to press as November 28, 1947.

First Day Ceremonies

The ceremonies in connection with the first day sale of the Carver stamp were held at the Chapel of the Tuskegee Institute at 2 P. M., on Monday, January 5, 1948 with Dr. F. D. Patterson, Chairman, Board of Trustees, The George Washington Carver Foundation, presiding. Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, President, Lincoln University paid a tribute to Dr. Carver. This was followed



Above: Portrait of Dr. Carver furnished by Tuskegee Institute.
Above: Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson, Governor James Folsom and President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute.

by a radio broadcast, with remarks by Governor James E. Folsom of Alabama. Thomas W. Martin, President, Alabama Power Company, and Chairman of the Board, Southern Research Institute, introduced Postmaster General James M. Donaldson, whose address follows:

"It is indeed a great honor for me to have this opportunity of participating in these appropriate ceremonies incident to the first day sale of the George Washington Carver Postage Stamp.

"I might add that this is a singular day for me, for it marks my first official activity away from the Post Office Department since becoming Postmaster General.

"We in the Postal Service are proud to have a small part in this Carver Day Program which has been arranged so effectively here at Tuskegee Institute.

"From the outset the Post Office Department and the President of the United States have been in complete accord with the request for a special George Washington Carver commemorative issue.

"As you can well imagine, the Post Office Department receives many requests for new stamp issues each year, but only events and personages of outstanding renown and fame are so honored. One of the highest honors in the land is to have one's portrait appear on a United States stamp and everyone here at Tuskegee today must feel a deep sense of pride in the honor which has thus come to one of Tuskegee's most illustrious sons.

"The decision to recommend a Carver stamp was not a difficult one for the Post Office Department to reach, and our recommendation was wholeheartedly and enthusiastically approved by President Truman when he authorized us to proceed with this particular issue.

"In coming here to Tuskegee today I think it only fitting that I recall to you that this is the second occasion in recent years in which the Post Office Department has chosen this site as the exclusive first day sale point of a new postage stamp, for it was here in 1940 that the Booker T. Washington stamp of the famous Americans series was placed on first day sale by a predecessor of mine, former Postmaster General James A. Farley.

"Doctor Carver is in every sense of the word one of the most outstanding Americans of our time. Born on a farm near Diamond Grove, Missouri, in 1864, the Doctor lived there until he was about ten years old. He went through high school at Minneapolis, Kansas, and then attended Iowa State College, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in 1894 and his M.S. degree in 1896. He was then elected to the Iowa State College faculty where he devoted his studies to bacterial laboratory work in systematic botany.

"It was here in Tuskegee Institute, however, that Doctor Carver gained world-wide fame in the field of science and education when he became associated in 1896 with the Institute as the Director of the Department of Agricultural Research.

"It was here at Tuskegee that his experiments with agricultural products, especially the peanut and the sweet potato, from which he derived more than 400 substances, contributed greatly to the economic advancement of the South.

"Doctor Carver was elected a member of the Royal Society of Arts in London in 1917. In 1923 he was awarded the Spingarn Medal, which is bestowed annually for the highest and noblest achievement by an American negro. In 1928 Simpson College at Indianola, Iowa, conferred upon Doctor Carver the honorary degree of Doctor of Science in recognition of his contributions in the field of agricultural research.

"On August 1, 1935, Doctor Carver was appointed as collaborator in the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, and in 1940 he was the recipient of the Humanitarian Award of the Variety Clubs of America.

"Among his more notable achievements was that of the development of the formula for the manufacture of synthetic rubber, which he produced for Henry Ford. He also gave to the Medical Profession a formula for the treatment of infantile paralysis.

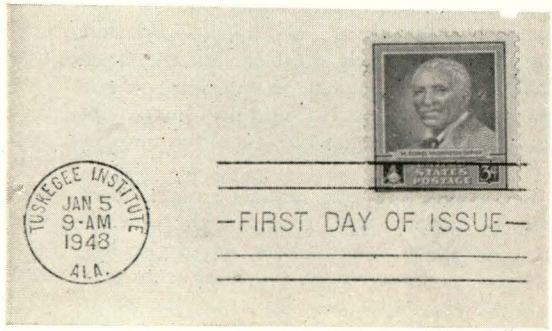
"The new stamp honoring Doctor Carver which we are placing on sale for the first time here today will do much to carry the memory of Doctor Carver into every community in the land. We have ordered an initial printing of sixty million Carver stamps, and I feel certain that this issue will be one

of the most popular stamps ever released by the Post Office Department.

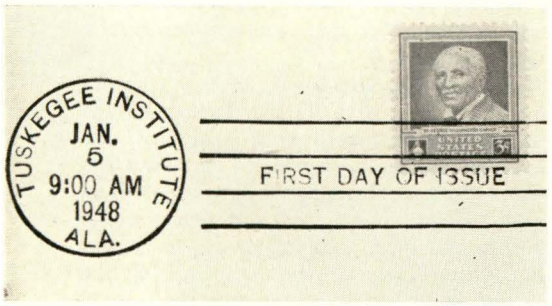
"Postage stamps are of themselves tiny insignificant appearing pieces of adhesive paper, but, conversely, they are one of the most potent of all enlightenment instrumentalities, for it is the postage stamp which finds its way into the offices, into the homes and into the hands of millions of Americans in every walk of life, and an individual's portrait on a United States postage stamp is automatically recognized as one of the Nation's highest methods of acclaim.

"It is for this reason that I, as Postmaster General, and we throughout the Postal Service, are proud indeed to have a small part in the carrying of Doctor Carver recognition to every corner of the United States.

"In closing, I want to thank the officers and student body of the Tuskegee Institute and the Carver Foundation for the reception which you have accorded me today and for the splendid program you have arranged for this, the first day sale of the George Washington Carver Stamp."



Carver stamp machine cancel.



Carver stamp hand cancel.

Mr. Donaldson then presented the usual leather bound folder containing a sheet of the Carver stamps, autographed by the Postmaster General, to Dr. Patterson.

Robert E. Fellers, Superintendent, Division of Stamps, accompanied the Postmaster General. Herbert S. Chamberlain, Assistant Superintendent, Division of Stamps was in charge of first day cancellations and was assisted by George Peterson, of the department.

Postmaster General Donaldson in his address on the first day of sale states that "We have ordered an initial printing of sixty million Carver Stamps." This statement is correct insofar as the first order, which was placed with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing on October 9, 1947, is concerned. Subsequent orders for an additional sixty million stamps were placed on the following dates: December 16, 1947, 24,000,000, December 26, 1947, 6,000,000, January 23, 1948, 10,000,000, and February 13, 1948, 10,000,000.

When the initial order was placed, Post Office Department officials were of the opinion that this quantity would be more than ample to fill the requests of post offices. Almost immediately after the issue was announced requests poured into the Department from Post Offices in every section of the country for large quantities of this stamp and additional orders were placed as noted.

The stamps were printed on rotary presses from 280 subject, electric eye, convertible type plates, divided into post office panes of 70 stamps each, arranged ten vertical by seven horizontal rows each.

Plate numbers used in printing and dates to press as follows:

23653—November 28, 1947
23654—November 28, 1947
23655—November 28, 1947
23664—November 28, 1947

First deliveries of the Carver Stamp were made on December 22, 1947 to Tuskegee Institute, Alabama and the Philatelic Agency, Washington, D. C.

At the first day sale in Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, 780,000 stamps were sold and 402,179 covers were cancelled.

Notes on the

FIRST TYPE OF LIBERIA

First issue scarce in multiple pieces, with used material not generally met with here on covers.

By Harold D. Watson

THESE stamps have always been very popular because of their design and size, and as they are few in number a representative collection could be made of these issues at small expense.

Stamps were first issued by this country in 1860, in three values 6 cents, 12 cents and 24 cents, handsomely lithographed and on rather thick paper. Singles, unused and used are not rare except that the imperforates of all three are somewhat scarce, the 12 and 24 cent being seldom found. All three values exist in imperforate pairs, these are quite scarce. Multiples of the perforated issue are not common, but are hardly in a class of rarity.

All of the genuine used stamps that I have seen came from Monrovia or Harper. These are much scarcer than the unused items.

The stamps that were used in Harper were generally from missionary mail; practically all of the business of the country centered in Monrovia, and the entire correspondence was not large. The larger portion of the used stamps which have come in circulation came probably from mail to the government at Washington, and in due course of time these files were plundered and the stamps eventually came into the hands of the collectors.

The second issue with the outer line 4 mm. from the design are scarcer both in used and unused condition than those of the first issue. Multiples of these are scarce except as to pairs of the imperforate issue which are occasionally found.

Subsequently there was issued a number of stamps on medium and thin paper. Multiples of the medium paper variety are scarcer than those of the thin paper issue, but are not extraordinarily scarce. Multiples of the thin paper issue are fairly common, but the stock of these in this country in multiples is not very large, there are far more in Great Britain. Many of those show the outer lines in part.

In the late 80's two officials from Liberia came to London and brought with them all the remainders in the possession of the Republic of all these issues, and these were sold in London. From this lot came the great proportion of the unused stamps on the market. All the varieties were represented including the imperforate, but in the intervening years the sheets were largely broken up, which accounts for the comparative scarcity of the multiples.

Used multiples are scarce here; even pairs have never been seen by the writer, though it is probable that such exist in some of the collections in Great Britain. The writer has in his collection about 200 examples of these issues. There are no great differences in the perforations, these running from 11 to 12; the 24 cent is known without clouds in the background and also on watermarked paper

(Continued on page 85)

A Review of

RECENT BOOKS

Acquisitions to The Collectors Club Library, reviewed by outstanding authorities in the respective fields.

British Line Engraved Stamps, Studies of the Twopence Blue, Plates 1 to 15. By H. Osborne, M.D. Published by H. F. Johnson.

The library of The Collectors Club of New York has been enriched through its acquisition of Dr. Osborne's latest book.

One denomination, one color,—a lone stamp produced from 13 plates—has received under the author's pen, as complete a diagnosis and treatment as may ever be accorded a single philatelic subject.

Portions of the book have been incorporated from the author's notes first appearing in *The British Philatelist,* and from his book on plate 9, which deals particularly with repairs in 1866 and 1868.

The author introduces his subject with some "General Observations of Plate Study," and thus paves the road for knowledge of plate characteristics both as to process of manufacture and as to development through use. There are 21 chapters and the text is illuminated with no less than 57 illustrations.

Plates 1 and 2; 3 and 4 are properly paired. All possess, in common, the characteristics of s. c. watermark and Alphabet I. The second pair differs from the first through the addition of lines under "Postage" and above "Two Pence."

Plate 5 with its Alphabet II, and Plate 6 with its Alphabet III, receive the attention which they merit. These two plates are in some respects the most interesting of the series. They offer great opportunities for the collector and for the student as well.

Different states as to watermark and perforation gauge exist on subjects from Plates 4, 5 and 6. Information as to the respective quantity of each state from each plate is not given. It must remain as an item for conjecture. Anyone who accumulates the stamp in large quantities, however, will be able to form some independent judgment.

When the author ended his considerations of the first six plates he might well have laid aside his pen insofar as plate reconstruction is concerned. The four lettered, plate numbered stamps from the last seven plates might have been accorded a mere "lick and a promise." But this was not to be so. In this work the same consideration is given to the obviously platable subjects, as to the obtuse stars issues, where, in the absence of plate numbers, plating depends upon a knowledge of alphabets, position of check letters and other factors.

The philatelic world has long awaited such a book. It will long await another like it. It takes first place for its textual matter, as well as its type-size, photography and format.

This review would be incomplete without the comment that the craftsmanship and physical composition of the book, cover to cover, are worthy of the abundant knowledge dispensed from its text.

W. A. Edgar.

Stamps and Posts of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, by Harold G. D. Gisburn and G. Seymour Thompson. 120pp, with 14 plates and illustrations. London: Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 10/6 ($2.50).

Any philatelic writer who undertakes the task of producing a book dealing with a popular subject starts out with two strikes against him because he must naturally include much

material which the serious collector has already read and learned elsewhere. This unfortunate situation faced Messrs. Gisburn and Thompson, but their product has scored a home-run as a mighty midget of philatelic literature that is bound to give the student a wealth of data within two covers and which, because of its timeliness,* will probably start many American collectors on a specialty of Sudan.

The opening portion of the book discusses the turbulent conditions accompanying the conquest of the Sudan as viewed through the eyes of Britishers. Because Sudanese stamps are so closely tied in with history, this is an essential chapter and not merely "padding."

The philatelic portions are comprehensively treated with explanations of printing processes, illustrated descriptions of types where they exist, minor varieties and recognized errors. Much of this section is original, even though the same writers had previously published it in the form of magazine articles during the last several decades; other portions are adaptations of studies completed by such scholars as A. S. Mackenzie-Low, Lt.-Col. J. R. Danson and Dr. J. C. Thompson.

The authors' pet fields in Sudanese postal history are reflected in the book, for these—the Merowi controversies, to mention but one—are given relatively much space while other subjects which might have been covered more thoroughly are dismissed with a sentence or two. It might have been more helpful, had the book included a list of post-offices in operation during the conquest, as well as those in modern times; a discussion of the plate wear and resulting varieties of the early camel stamps could have been added to advantage.

The "Wings over the Sudan" chapter is particularly good, since it treats of the development of the air age from the arrival of a message carried by bird in 1892, up to the regular and feeder routes of this era. Here again, the correlation of history and the stamp issues—provisionals, handstruck and definitive—is readably and interestingly recounted.

One might be inclined to use as many words in reviewing this book (the last word on Sudanese stamps to the moment) as the authors did in producing it; suffice it to say that it is good and a real contribution to our library. There are several errors—slips, this reviewer prefers to call them—yet they are so relatively insignificant that they cannot be regarded as detracting from the book's full worth. Some are caused by faulty transliteration of the Arabic inscriptions (for instance, "Es Sudan" instead of "al Sudan") and in the recording of numbers of copies known of some rare items.

Ernest A. Kehr.

The British Post Office—A History. Princeton University Press. Four hundred and sixty-seven pages, thirty-six portraits and cuts, twelve maps and thirty-one text pictures. $7.50.

This is a book for the serious student of philately, particularly the specialist in the British Empire. It is the result of life-long interest in stamp collecting and the history of the Empire. The author began collecting as a boy and was led to take up the study of English History and the writing of such books as "Development of the British Empire," and "The History of Great Britain," among others. Since 1911 he has been teaching ecclesiastical and political history. At the present time he is Professor and Head of the History Department at Oberlin.

Following his study of the postal reforms of 1840, he developed an interest in postal history that naturally led to the writing of the present volume. This, with its detailed completeness, is an invaluable work for the student of postal history who desires all the facts in its English development. Its exhaustive treatment makes it also a "must" for the reference shelf of Libraries. The average collector of English, who knows how to pick out what he wants from much that does not interest him, will often turn to its pages and find there the information that he desires.

As its title indicates its treatment is purely historical rather than narrative. Its first chapter, dealing with the origin of the English Post, carries one back to Herodotus and

* The simultaneous golden jubilee of the camel stamp and the death of Col. E. A. Stanton, its widely known designer.

the Battle of Salamis, (480 B. C.). In a few broad sweeps it brings him down through the Romans, Octavius and Caesar, the Feudal Society of the days of Charlemagne, the Holy Roman Empire under Maximillian with its imperial German Post that continued for centuries as an hereditary perquisite of the Von Taxis family.

It touches on the very irregular service of priests and friars necessitated by the Hundred Years War, and goes on through the private arrangements of Guilds and Universities, the Messengers Post in the early 1500ds, down to Sir Brian Tuke the first to bear the title the "Master of the Posts."

The "History" goes on with its thirty chapters dealing at detailed length with the slow and tortuous upbuilding of a service that should at once satisfy the insistent demands of the public for speedier and safer handling of their correspondence, and the desire, often through real need, for a compensated service that would reimburse if it did not enrich the State Treasury. Such headings as,—"The beginning of the Post Office," "The Rise of Byposts and the London Penny Post," "A Unified Post Office for the British Isles," "Abuses in the Post Office," "The Mail Coach Era," "How the Londoner got his Mail before 1840," "The Agitation for Uniform Penny Postage," "The Birth of the Postage Stamp," and "The Flattery of Imitation," are well indicative of the thoroughness of the treatment given by the author.

This latter chapter, not the last in the book, for there yet remains a hundred pages of text, follows the adoption of the "Magnificent Plan," are, within a decade the more progressive nations of Europe and the Americans had adopted the adhesive postage stamp. It could hardly have been otherwise, for Great Britain was the "most important commercial and financial center of that day," and her overseas interests reached and influenced all of the civilized world. The author tells how Switzerland with its Cantons, Belgium, then France whose postal system had long been in close relation with that of Britain through the Dover Packets and the continental mail largely routed through her ports, were the first European states to follow suit. In the Western Hemisphere Brazil with its famous "Bull's Eyes" was second in the world to adopt the important innovation. (1843).

Over three pages tell of the somewhat tardy action of the United States to avail itself of such a public convenience. In Canada the unsatisfactory postal administration by the Mother Country had been one of the causes leading to the Rebellion of 1837, but it was not until 1851 that she was permitted to issue her own stamps, to be followed promptly by the other American colonies, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. "The impulse to a modern postal system in almost every other country in the world," writes Dr. Robinson, "stemmed from the introduction of Penny Postage in Great Britain" although there was "a general disinclubation to adopt penny postage."

The concluding chapters of the "History" deal with such aspects as "The Movement for Cheaper Ocean Postage," "The Expanding Post Office takes on New Services," "The Year of Jubilation," and "The Post office during War and Peace." An Appendix deals with "The Leadership of the British Post Office since 1830." There is an extended and valuable Bibliography of a dozen pages, and a full Index that adds much to the usability of the book.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the general appearance of the book itself, to which an interesting and apt touch is given by its chapter headings representing postally used covers. The number of each chapter takes the place of the district number on the grill killer, while its title or subject appears as the address. The typographical and mechanical make up are noticeably pleasing and a credit to the University Press.

Rev. William H. Tower.

"The Encyclopedia of British Empire Postage Stamps, Vol. I—Great Britain. *"The Empire in Europe."*

It is difficult to review dispassionately a new publication, particularly one which deals with such a broad and interesting subject as the stamps of Great Britain. I suppose a technical book should be a text book pure and simple but the Encyclopedia of British Em-

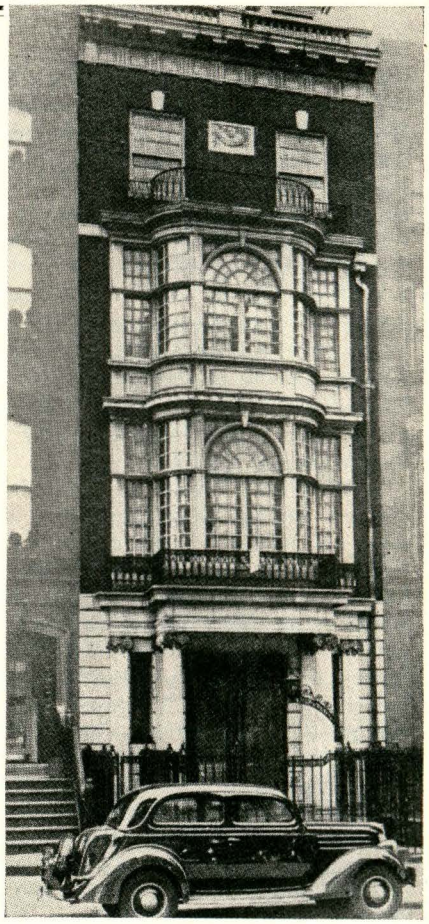
(Continued on Page 86)

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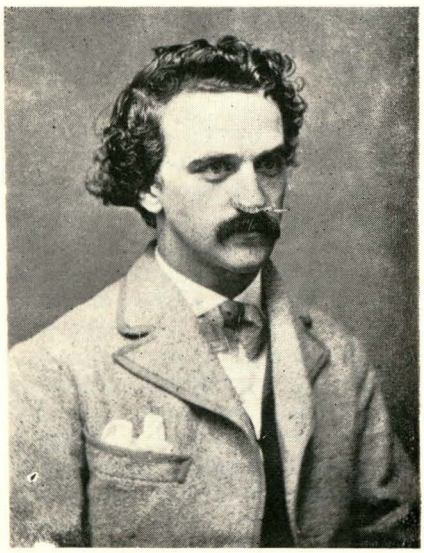
By Clarence W. Brazer

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(Continued from Vol. XXVII, Page 83.)

THE ENGRAVING COMPANIES AND THEIR DESIGNERS & ENGRAVERS

William Chorlton, Vignette Engraver, (1847-1874), was born March 20, 1847, and was the son of William Chorlton, an artist of Manchester, England. He came to America about 1852, and at sixteen years of age started engraving at the National Bank Note Co., N. Y., under Alfred Jones and James Smillie until 1872. Among his engravings were "Newburg Headquarters" on the Hudson, "The Monitor at Sea" and many other vignettes. He then moved to Washington to engrave for the Bureau of Engraving and



Wm. Chorlton

William Chorlton

Printing under George W. Casilear. There he engraved the east front of the Capitol, used on the face of the $2 banknote, and a ¾ view of the Capitol used on the $1 note.

He also engraved a north side view of the Capitol from his own drawing, before photographs were available. He died in 1874 while still employed at the Bureau. He engraved one vignette used on the Nova Scotian 1c, 2c and 5c stamps of 1860, with profile of Queen Victoria. Captain Prudhomme *engraved* the frame for these stamps.





Harry L. Chorlton, 1916

Harry L. Chorlton, Vignette Engraver (1869-living 1948) was born in 1869 in Brooklyn, N. Y., the son of William Chorlton, vignette engraver. After attending Cooper Union he received instruction in engraving about 1883 from Richard Berry, then of the Franklin Bank Note Co. in New York. From 1884 to 1886 Harry Chorlton engraved for the Hamilton Bank Note Co., N. Y. He then began engraving for the Homer Lee Bank Note Co. with G. F. C. Smillie and Thomas F. Morris, the designer. In 1894 all three went to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. He retired from the Bureau in 1916 to live in California, but was recalled to the Bureau when the United States entered the first world war, and remained there until his final retirement in January, 1919, when he returned to Altadena, California. All his proofs were left in his locker at the Bureau for other engravers to select for their collection.

When George U. Rose, Jr. was Chief of Engraving (1913-1922), he and Harry Chorlton collaborated in preparing numerous stamps. Together they engraved many essays, later re-engraved, such as the 1912 Parcel Post 3c Railway Postal Clerk (Q3E-A Truck at a train) which vignette was changed to the 3c design as issued. During this period one of the 1912 2c Washington-head stamp dies was hardened too deep and in transferring was broken; they worked nights and reengraved a new die on which the work was so perfect it was not detected. Rose engraved the frame and lettering and Chorlton engraved the head. This was the 1912 2c Washington head on which philatelists have now discovered four types as illustrated in Scott's U. S. Catalog. Chorlton and Rose also reengraved the 1894 2c die after a similar cracking, which may account for one of three types of triangles. No official record is kept of these repair jobs when dies break, and the work done at night is not known to the other engravers.

While employed with the Homer Lee Bank Note Co., Harry Chorlton engraved about 12 South American stamps and for 23 years engraved vignettes and ornamental scrolls for the U. S. stamps and bank notes for the Bureau. About 1920 he prepared a list of the designers and engravers of our U. S. postage stamps from data and signed die proofs collected by Henry G. Mandel, and with assistance of Prof. W. E. Hidden, stamp designer and son of J. E. Hidden who engraved the 1846 Providence Postmaster's stamps. This list is a most valuable record of the unsigned work of our finest engravers of stamps, with many of whom he was personally acquainted. The original list is now probably in the library of the Los Angeles Philatelic Society, and the author has used a copy for attributions in his writings.

During his period at the Bureau, Harry Chorlton engraved all the Treasury Seals, U. S. Coats of Arms, Stock Eagles, Fair diplomas, Liberty Bonds, etc. Etching the dies was his forte. The "President's Commission" plate, being too thin and hardened all through, cracked and a new plate had to be engraved. The Navy vignette at the bottom of this plate, originally engraved by Charles Burt (Neptune holding a trident and standing on a shell being pulled by seahorses with mermaids blowing conk shells and ships in the distance) was reengraved by Chorlton. Among his other engravings are:

For HAMILTON BANK NOTE CO. 1884-1887.

Nicaragua postage stamps, 1895—Coat of Arms series.
Salvador postage stamps, 1899—Ceres series, lithographed.

For HOMER LEE BANK NOTE CO. 1887-1894.

South American postage stamps, about 12 (record is lost).

For BUREAU OF ENGRAVING & PRINTING.

Coat of Arms on $10, $20 gold back banknotes.

Steel Works at Joliet, Illinois, used on back of $10 greenback banknote. This subject was later engraved by him for the 1912 Parcel Post 25c stamp.

U. S. Post Office Department Building from the architect's drawing.

U. S. Capitol, West Front.

Puerto Rico Arms on banknotes, a circle only 5/16 of an inch in diameter, the smallest arms ever engraved for the Bureau.

Eagle profile facing to the left, wings raised, standing on the flag, laurel and arrows atop a rock, for Hamilton Bank Note Co.

Postage Stamps:

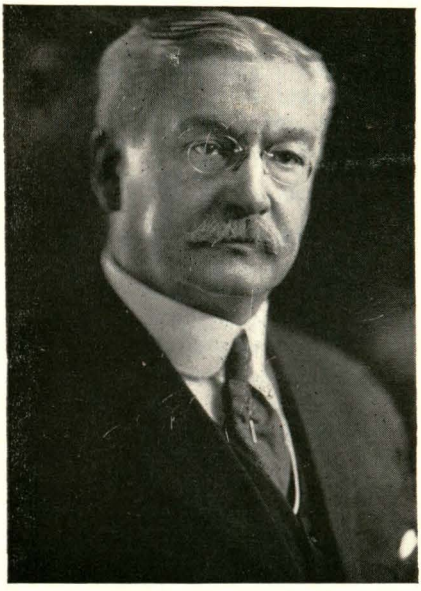
1898 1c Marquette on Mississippi, etched by Chorlton, finished by G. F. C. Smillie.
4c Indian Hunting Buffalo, etched by Chorlton, finished by G. F. C. Smillie.
50c Western Mining Prospector, etched by Chorlton, finished by G. F. C. Smillie.
1901 1c S. S. City of Alpena, etched by Chorlton, finished by G. F. C. Smillie.
1909 2c Alaska Yukon, leaves etched by Chorlton, finished by Robert Ponickau.
1912 Parcel Post frame transferred for complete set, engraved by Chorlton although credited to Robert Ponickau.
3c Railway Postal Clerk, truck at train essay (Q3E-A)
3c Railway Postal Clerk.
20c Aeroplane Carrying Mail.
25c Manufacturing.
1914 2c Peace essay (537-E) entirely engraved by Chorlton, except lettering by E. M. Weeks.
1919 3c Victory, flags engraved by Chorlton, figure by M. W. Baldwin.
1906 Philippines 1p Arms of City of Manila.

Edward Everett Myers, Square Letter Engraver, (1865-1933) was born March 9, 1865 in Washington, D. C., and on March 11, 1881, Myers began engraving at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, also taking supplementary art instruction. He continued engraving at the Bureau until his death January 11, 1933. On July 1, 1926, after serving about a year as Assistant Superintendent, he was appointed Superintendent of the Engraving Division. He held that position until he died—shortly after celebrating his fiftieth anniversary of service with the Bureau on March 11, 1932.

Among the postage stamps for which he engraved the lettering are:

1911 Postal Savings: 1c, 10c.
1912 Parcel Post: 4c, 15c, 25c.
1912 Postage Due: 10c.
1918 Airmail: 16c.
1922 Regular Issue: 2c, 5c, 7c, 20c, 25c, 50c.

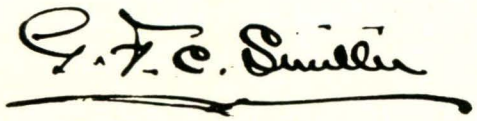
George Frederick Cumming Smillie, Portrait and Vignette Engraver, (1854-1924), was born in New York, November 22, 1854. He was the son of George Smillie (b. 1811 in Edinburgh) of Plainfield, N. J., and a nephew of James Smillie the landscape engraver, and of William Cumming Smillie, letter engraver. Fred Smillie as he was known, studied art at Cooper Union and the National Academy of Design, and engraving under his uncle, James Smillie, and Alfred Jones. At the age of seventeen, in October 1872, his first engraving entitled "The Reapers" (Die No. 791) was completed for the American Bank Note Co., N. Y., where he was probably apprenticed. On May 16, 1876 he began a new engagement at $20 per week which was raised to $25 on July 19, 1876. On October 31, 1876 he completed Die No. 497, a portrait of Samuel F. B. Morse, "My first attempt at portraiture and so successful that they increased my salary to $35 per week." He continued with The American Bank Note Co. at $45 per week after the 1879 amalgamation, and was raised to $55 on Oct. 1, 1882 and to $60 on Oct. 2, 1884.



G. F. C. Smillie

On April 19, 1887 he began engraving for the Canada Bank Note Co., in Montreal, for $75 a week, but on March 7, 1888 returned to New York to engrave at $70 for the Homer Lee Bank Note Co., which sold out to the American Bank Note Co. on Oct. 5, 1891; being over $80,000 in debt. On January 1, 1890 he had begun dividing his time equally between the Homer Lee Bank Note Co., and C. C. Cheyney of the Western Bank Note Co., in Chicago, at $90 per week.

He began engraving on May 8, 1893 at $120 per week for the Hamilton Bank Note Co., N. Y. with the privilege of also continuing engraving for the Western Bank Note Co. In November 1893 he returned to the Homer Lee Bank Note Co., since Oct. 1891 a subsidiary of the American Bank Note Co., engraving 6½ hours six days a week.



On March 18, 1894 he was appointed Chief Engraver of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at an annual salary of $6000 which was increased voluntarily to $6600 on Nov. 1908. He served in that capacity until he retired March 31, 1922. During his September vacation in 1906 he engraved for the Hamilton Bank Note Co. and he traveled abroad from May 18 to July 15, 1907. He died in Washington, D. C., January 21, 1924.

Over 208 of Fred Smillie's engraving tools, materials and a few proofs of his work were, in March 1926, given by his wife to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, where they are on exhibition. He was one of the foremost portrait engravers of his time, and engraved more than 296 portraits and over 133 vignettes.

When he retired he had a large collection of unfinished essays and finished proofs of stamps which were sold to and dispersed by H. F. Colman, a stamp dealer of Washington. Mr. Colman kept a list of these proofs of which the author has a copy. It fills seven legal-size pages typed single space, and included proofs of many U. S. Private Proprietary Revenue stamps and Tax Paid Revenue stamps, beer stamps, official stamps, and postage stamps from 1861 to 1907; also Nicaragua, Salvador, and Philippines postage, and Puerto Rico revenue proofs. He also had a "Collection of 44 autographs of the engravers of stamps appearing in this collection." These autographs have long been in the author's collection and have been used to illustrate these biographies.

Fred Smillie retained from the above collection the proofs of his own engravings for stamps from 1907 to 1920, portrait vignettes and many other proofs of paper money. A great quantity of these, after his death, was obtained by George H. Blake, a numismatist.

Like most engravers, Fred Smillie kept scrap books in which he mounted over 1300 vignettes and stamp proof engravings which he admired. In some cases he had progress impressions of several states of the die engravings showing how the engravers tackled their problems. About one-third of these have the names of the engravers noted under them, and this information, so difficult to obtain as to unsigned vignettes, has provided the author with many of the attributions appended to the biographies of the engravers.

The vignettes of U. S. and Philippines postage stamps he engraved for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, with die number and date of completion, are:

1894 1c Newspaper, Die P. O. 46, Jun. 4, after Crawford's statue of "Liberty" atop the Capitol dome.
2c George Washington, Die P. O. 80, Dec. 14
$2 James Madison, Die P. O. 62, Aug. 16
1898 1c Marquette on the Mississippi, Die P. O. 261, Mar. 1
4c Indian Hunting Buffalo, Die P. O. 259, Feb. 21
50c Western Mining Prospector, Die P. O. 271, Mar. 25

1901 1c Fast Lake Navigation (S. S. City of Alpena) Die P. O. 297, Oct. 26
1902 1c Benjamin Franklin, Die P. O. 312, Nov. 11
2c George Washington, Die P. O. 309, Oct. 13
3c Andrew Jackson, Die P. O. 313, Nov. 28
4c U. S. Grant, Die P. O. 308, Sept. 12
6c James A. Garfield, Die P. O. 316, Dec. 12
8c Martha Washington, Die P. O. 310, Oct. 17
50c Thomas Jefferson, Die P. O. 317, Dec. 27
1903 $2 James Madison, Die P. O. 320, Jan. 21
$5 John Marshall, Die P. O. 319, Jan. 16
2c George Washington (shield), Die P. O. 345, Sept. 24 (Die J)
1904 2c George Washington (shield), Die P. O. 346, May 23 (Die II)
2c Thomas Jefferson, Die P. O. 347, Jan. 23
3c James Monroe, Die P. O. 348, Jan. 26
5c William McKinley, Die P. O. 350, Jan. 27
1905 2c Philippines, Dr. Jose Rizal, Die P. O. 356, Mar. 22
4c Philippines, William McKinley, Die P. O. 361, Apr. 21
8c Philippines, Miguel Lopez de Legaspi, Die P. O. 367, May 2
16c Philippines, Admiral William T. Sampson, Die P. O. 368, May 12
30c Philippines, Benjamin Franklin, Die P. O. 364, Apr. 26
1907 5c Pocahontas (Mrs. John Rolfe) Die P. O. 368, Mar. 20
1920 2c Landing of the Pilgrims, Die P. O. 382, Nov. 23
5c Signing of the Compact, Die P. O. 386, Nov. 2

Among his engravings on U. S. paper money are:

1894 $5 Silver Certificate face, Die 4067, Sept. 12
1895 $2 Silver Certificate, Die 4183, July 20
$5 Silver Certificate, 2nd Die 4204, Oct. 30
1897 $1 Silver Certificate, alterations to face, Die 4344, Mar. 1
$2 Silver Certificate, alterations to face, Die 4358, June
$5 Silver Certificate, alterations to face, Die 4346, April
$1 Eagle of the Capitol, Die 4433, Nov. 8
$1 Abraham Lincoln, Die 4441, Nov. 29
$1 Ulysses S. Grant, Die 4447, Dec. 6
$2 George Washington, Die 4451, Dec. 16
1898 $1 Gen. U. S. Grant, Die 4448, Feb. 14
1901 $20 National Bank Note back, Union and Civilization, Die 5541, Sep. 11
$10 National Bank Note face, William McKinley, Die N. C. 4324, Nov. 9
$5 National Bank Note face, Benjamin Harrison, Die N. C. 4368, Nov. 29
1902 $50 National Bank Note back, Mechanics and Navigation male figure after Shirlaw, Die N. C. 5594, Jan. 2
$50 National Bank Note face, John Sherman, Die N. C. 4526, Mar. 15
$50 National Bank Note face, John Sherman, Die N. C. 4652, Apr. 14
$100 National Bank Note face, John J. Knox, Die N. C. 4462, Jan. 15
$100 National Bank note back, two male figures and accessories, Die N. C. 4454, Mar. 28
1913 $100 Federal Reserve Note back, after Kenyon Cox design over 30 inches long. Die 8271, Feb. 21
$20 Federal Reserve Note face, Grover Cleveland, Die F. R. 19, Oct. 25
$10 Federal Reserve Note face, Andrew Jackson, Die F. R. 17, Oct. 18
1920 $20 bank note back, the figures in "Harvest" by Aderenti, Die 10324, Dec. 13

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Official Data on

U. S. NEW ISSUES

Post Office Department's announcements provide descriptions of stamps, texts of dedications, statistics on first-day sales.

Mississippi Territory

April 14, 1948 Release No. 434

The Post Office Department also announced that sales of the Mississippi Territory commemorative postage stamp at Natchez, Mississippi on April 7 amounted to 880,346 stamps sold, which figure included 434,804 first-day covers cancelled at that office on that date.

Four Chaplains Stamp

April 14, 1948 Release No. 434

Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson today made public descriptions of the Four Chaplains and the Wisconsin Statehood commemorative postage stamps which are to be issued on May 28 and May 29, respectively.

The Four Chaplains stamps, which will honor the heroic Chaplains who sacrificed their lives in the sinking of the S. S. Dorchester in the North Atlantic in February, 1943, will have as its central motif the sinking of the Dorchester with the four Chaplains, George L. Fox, Clark V. Poling, John P. Washington and Alexander D. Goode grouped above in that order from left to right.

Across the top of the stamp will be the inscription, "These Immortal Chaplains . . . Interfaith in Action" in white Gothic. Across the bottom of the stamp in the same style will appear "3c United States Postage 3c."

The stamp will be 0.84 by 1.44 inches arranged horizontally. The color of the stamp will be made public later, Mr. Donaldson said.

The Four Chaplains stamp, which will on first-day sale at Washington, D. C. on May 28 with appropriate ceremonies at the White House.

Tuesday, May 4, 1948 Release No. 444

The color of the Four Chaplains Stamp which is to be placed on first-day sale on May 28 at Washington, D. C. will be black.

May 28, 1948 Release No. 357

Address of the Honorable Jesse M. Donaldson, Postmaster General of the United States, at the ceremonies incident to the first-day sale of the Four Chaplains Commemorative Postage Stamp, at the White House, Washington, D. C., Friday Morning, May 28, 1948.

This is, indeed, a memorable occasion, and I am deeply humbled by the privilege of participating in these ceremonies incident to the first sale of the new Four Chaplains Commemorative Postage Stamp.

Mere words or other expressions cannot properly recall at this time the heroic sacrifice of those four gallant Chaplains who

gave their very lives for their fellow beings.

The issuance of this United States Postage Stamp will pay small, but nevertheless, sincere and humble tribute to these Servants of the Lord of whom it well can be said, "Greater Love Hath No Man Than This, That A Man Lay Down His Life For His Friends."

What greater manifestation has ever been given of this great Spiritual Creed?

To you, Mr. President, who made this stamp possible, I can sincerely state that I believe this will be the most popular postage stamp ever issued by the United States Government, and it was with great pleasure that I received your instructions to proceed with the issuance of this particular stamp.

Postage stamps are, of themselves, seemingly insignificant pieces of adhesive paper, but they are at the same time the official instrumentality by which the mails of this Nation are moved.

They find their way into every home in the land and it is my fond hope that an unprecedented usage of the Four Chaplains Stamp will carry this great lesson of Brotherly Love and heroism into every family in America.

We have ordered an initial printing of one-hundred and fifteen million of these stamps, and I feel certain that this requisition to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will have to be repeated many times in the next few years.

This new three-cent stamp is available only at the Washington, D. C. Post Office today, but commencing tomorrow it will be obtainable at every post office in the land.

At this time, Mr. President, it gives me extreme pleasure to present the first sheet of this new issue to you, together with four additional special sheets for the relatives of each of the Chaplains who lost their lives in the sinking of the U. S. S. Dorchester.

Wisconsin Commemorative

April 14, 1948 Release No. 434

The new Wisconsin Statehood commemorative postage stamp which is to be placed on first-day sale at Madison, Wisconsin on May 29 will have as its central design a reproduction of the State Capitol Building and a scroll depicting an outline map of the State around which in dark Gothic will be the wording "Wisconsin Centennial 1848-1948." Directly above the Capitol in the same style type will be the word "Forward." Across the bottom of the stamp will appear "United States Postage 3c" in white Gothic.

The Wisconsin stamp will be printed in purple ink and will be 0.84 by 1.44 inches in size, arranged horizontally with a single outline border.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations . . . may send not in excess of 10 addressed envelopes, accompanied with remittances for the stamps to be affixed, to the Postmasters at . . . Madison, Wisconsin, for servicing.

Centenary Souvenir Stamp Sheets

April 19, 1948 Release No. 439

The Post Office Department announced today that for a limited period the 15-cent Centenary Souvenir Sheet, containing reproductions of the original 5-cent and 10-cent stamps of the 1847 series, which was first issued in May, 1947, will be available at 38 post offices in the United States, and Hawaii.

The sheet is currently available at the Philatelic Agency of the Post Office Department in Washington. It is being made available at this time as a convenience to stamp collectors, the Post Office Department pointed out, at the following offices:

Atlanta, Ga.	Indianapolis, Ind.
Baltimore, Md.	Kansas City, Mo.
Boston, Mass.	Los Angeles, Calif.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Louisville, Ky.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Memphis, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.	Miami, Florida
Cincinnati, O.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Cleveland, O.	Minneapolis, Minn.
Columbus, O.	Newark, N. J.
Dallas, Tex.	New Orleans, La.
Dayton, O.	New York, N. Y.
Detroit, Mich.	Oakland, Calif.
Denver, Colo.	Omaha, Neb.
Honolulu, Hawaii	Philadelphia, Pa.
Houston, Tex.	Pittsburgh, Pa.

Portland, Oregon
Rochester, N. Y.
St. Louis, Mo.
St. Paul, Minn.
San Diego, Calif.
San Francisco, Calif.
Scranton, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.

Centenary Sheets at 50 Additional Cities

May 10, 1938 Release No. 447

The Post Office Department announced today that the following list of cities has been designated as sales points of the 15-cent Centenary Souvenir Sheet, containing reproductions of the original 5-cent and 10-cent stamps of the 1847 series, which was first issued in May, 1947.

The sheet is currently available at the Philatelic Agency of the Post Office Department in Washington and is being made available at these cities as a convenience to stamp collectors.

Alameda, Calif.
Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Annapolis, Md.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Bangor, Maine
Baton Rouge, La.
Beverly Hills, Calif.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bismarck, N. Dak.
Bloomington, Ill.
Boise, Idaho
Carson City, Nevada
Concord, N. H.
Danbury, Conn.
Des Moines, Iowa
Elmira, N. Y.
Evansville, Ind.
Flint, Mich.
Frankfort, Ky.
Fresno, Calif.
Glendale, Calif.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Hartford, Conn.
Jackson, Miss.
Lincoln, Nebr.
Little Rock, Ark.
Long Beach, Calif.
Monterey, Calif.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Orlando, Fla.
Pasadena, Calif.
Peoria, Ill.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Providence, R. I.
Pueblo, Colo.
Raleigh, N. C.
Sacramento, Calif.
St. Petersburg, Fla.
San Juan, P. R.
Savannah, Ga.
Sioux City, Iowa
Springfield, Mass.
Terre Haute, Ind.
Topeka, Kans.
Trenton, N. J.
Troy, N. Y.
Waterbury, Conn.
Wilkes Barre, Pa.
York, Pa.

Postmaster Authorizes Five New Stamps

May 5, 1948 Release No. 445

Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson announced today that he has authorized the issuance of five additional commemorative postage stamps for the current calendar year.

These, the Postmaster General said, will include a special issue honoring Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross; a 100th anniversary stamp commemorating the coming of the Swedish Pioneers to the Middle West; an Oregon Centennial issue; a special stamp commemorating the 100 years of peace and cooperation between the United States and Canada and a commemorative stamp honoring the 100th anniversary of the arrival in what is now Oklahoma of the Five Civilized Indian Tribes.

Further details, relative to size, design, denomination and dates and places of first-day sale of these stamps, will be made public later, the Postmaster General added.

Swedish Pioneers Stamp at Chicago, June 4

May 11, 1948 Release No. 448

Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson announced today that the new commemorative postage stamp, which is to be issued in conjunction with the 100th anniversary of the coming of the Swedish pioneers to the Middle West, is of the 5-cent denomination and will be placed on first-day sale at the Chicago, Illinois, Post Office on June 4.

The new stamp, which is blue in color, is 0.84 by 1.44 inches, arranged horizontally, with a single outline frame. The central design depicts a Swedish pioneer moving westward with a covered wagon. Arranged in two vertical rows, one on each end, are twelve stars representing the 12 Midwestern States settled by the Swedes.

Across the top of the stamp in a single line on a ribbon is the wording "Swedish Pioneer Centennial" in dark Gothic, just below which is the denomination "5c", and arranged on either side just below the central design are the dates "1848 1948" in the same style. The



base is formed by a dark panel on which is the white Gothic lettering "United States Postage."

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of this stamp may send a limited number of addressed envelopes, not in excess of 10, to the Postmaster at Chicago, with a money order or postal note remittance to cover the cost of the stamps to be affixed.

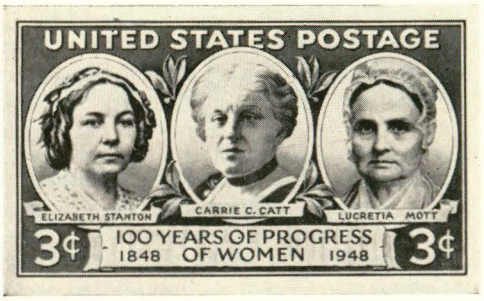
Progress of Women Stamp

June 4, 1948 Release No. 462

Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson today made public the description of the new Progress of Women 3-cent commemorative postage stamp which is to be placed on first-day sale on July 19 at Seneca Falls, N. Y., scene of the First Woman's Rights Convention in 1848.

The new stamp, which is purple in color, is 0.84 by 1.44 inches, arranged horizontally, with a single outline frame. Its central motif comprises the portraits of Elizabeth Stanton, Carrie C. Catt and Lucretia Mott, three of the outstanding leaders in the Century of Progress of American Women, arranged from left to right in that order in ovals on a dark background. Above the portraits appears the white Gothic lettering "United States Postage." Below the central design is a light ribbon on which is the dark Modified Roman wording "100 Years Of Progress of Women 1848 - 1948." At each end of this ribbon is the denomination "3c" in white Gothic.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of this stamp may send a limited number of addressed envelopes, not in excess of 10, to the Postmaster, Seneca Falls, New York, with postal note or money order remittance to cover the cost of the stamps to be affixed.



William Allen White, U. S.-Canada Stamps

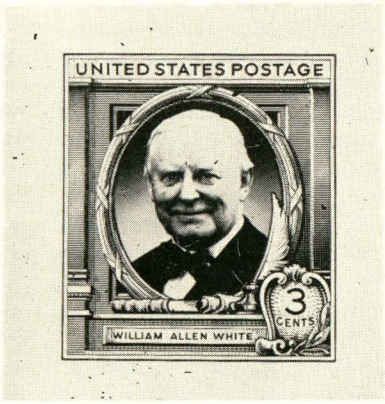
July 8, 1948 Release No. 474

Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson today made public the descriptions of the 3c William Allen White and the 3c United States-Canada Friendship commemorative postage stamps which are to be issued on July 31 and August 2, respectively.

The William Allen White stamp has as its central motif a portrait of the famous author and editor arranged in an oval frame against a background of colonial design. At the base of the portrait is shown a closed book, scroll, quill pen and an inkwell, the symbol of authors. The words "William Allen White" appear at the base of the stamp in a narrow panel with white ground. The denomination designation, with the numeral 3 above and the word "Cent" below, appear in two lines in an ornamental shield-shaped panel, partly bordered with laurel leaves, in the lower right corner. Across the top of the stamp is the wording "United States Postage." All lettering is solid Gothic in the color of the stamp. The stamp is 0.85 by 0.98 inches arranged vertically, printed by the rotary process and electric-eye perforated. It will be issued in sheets of 70 and is purple in color.

The William Allen White stamp will be placed on first-day sale at Emporia, Kansas, on July 31. Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of this new stamp may send not in excess of 10 addressed envelopes, accompanied with remittances for the stamps to be affixed to the Postmaster at Emporia.





The United States-Canada Friendship commemorative stamp has as its central design the old bridge known as the Niagara Railway Suspension Bridge. Above the bridge arranged in three lines of dark Gothic lettering is "A Century of Friendship United States-Canada 1848-1948." Across the lower border appears the wording "United States Postage 3c" in white Gothic.

The stamp is 0.84 by 1.44 inches arranged horizontally with a single outline frame, printed by the rotary process and electric-eye perforated. The stamp will be issued in sheets of 50, and the color will be announced later.

The United States-Canada Friendship commemorative stamp will be placed on first-day sale at Niagara Falls, New York on August 2. Stamp collectors desiring first day cancellations of this new stamp may send not in excess of 10 addressed envelopes, accompanied with remittances for the stamps to be affixed, to the Postmaster at Niagara Falls.

Five Cent New York Golden Air Mail

June 29, 1948 Release No. 473

The Post Office Department today made public the description of the new five cent Golden Anniversary of New York City Commemorative Air Mail Stamp which is to be placed on first-day sale on July 31 at New York, New York.

The new stamp, which is red in color, is .75 inches by .87 inches, arranged vertically. Its central motif comprises the five New York City Boroughs on a dark background, around which is a ring bearing the inscription, "1898 The City of New York 1948 Golden Anniversary" in dark Roman. Circling the ring are seven modern airplanes. The wording "United States Postage" appears across the top of the stamp in one line of white Modified Roman. In the same style across the bottom appears "5c U. S. Air Mail 5c."

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of this stamp may send a limited number of addressed envelopes, not in excess of 10, to the Postmaster at New York City, with postal note or money order remittance to cover the cost of the stamps to be affixed.



U. S.-Canada Friendship

July 13, 1948 Release No. 477

The United States-Canada Friendship Stamp which is to be placed on first day sale at Niagara Falls, N. Y., on August 2, will be printed in blue.

Francis Scott Key Stamp

July 13, 1948 Release No. 477

Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson today announced the description of the three cent Francis Scott Key commemorative postage stamp which is to be placed on first-day sale at Frederick, Maryland, on August 9, 1948.

The stamp, which is red, is 0.84 by 1.44 inches, arranged horizontally, with a narrow light band border. The central design is a portrait of Francis Scott Key in an oval, below which appears his name in white Gothic on a dark background. The American flags of the Period of 1814 and today are draped on the left and right sides of the portrait, respectively. The old Key Home appears in the lower left corner, and in the lower right corner is Fort McHenry with dark Gothic lettering on ribbons identifying each. Above the central design is the dark Gothic lettering "U. S. Postage," to the left and right of which is the denomination "3c" in the same style.

The new stamp will be issued in sheets of 50 and an initial order of 115,000,000 has been authorized.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of this stamp may send not in excess of 10 self-addressed envelopes to the Postmaster at Frederick with money order or postal note remittance to cover the cost of the stamps to be affixed.



Salute to Youth Stamp

June 24, 1948 Release No. 469

Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson announced today that he has authorized the issuance of a special commemorative postage stamp honoring the Youth of America.

Further details relative to the denomination, size, date, and place of the first-day sale, together with the full description of the stamp will be made public later by the Post Office Department, the Postmaster General said.

July 13, 1948 Release No. 478

Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson today announced the description of the three cent "Salute To Youth" commemorative postage stamp which will be dedicated by President Truman at Washington, D. C., on August 11, 1948.

The new stamp is 0.84 by 1.44 inches, arranged horizontally, with a single outline frame. The left central portion depicts a girl and a boy walking in step carrying books, and to the right is a dark shield on which is a light panel bearing the wording "Youth Month Sept. 1-30, 1948" in dark Gothic. Five stars appear below this panel. The lettering "Saluting Young America" and "United States Postage" in dark Gothic appears



across the top and bottom, respectively. The denomination "3c" in white Gothic appears in each lower corner on a dark circular background. The stamp will be issued in sheets of 50, and an initial printing order of 75,000,000 has been authorized.

The issuance of the stamp is one of the important features of Youth Month which is to be observed in September throughout the country with special activities and youth tributes by newspapers, magazines, radio and motion pictures.

In announcing the description of the new stamp, the Postmaster General declared, "The Post Office Department is proud to play a part in the observance of Youth Month. America looks to our youth of today, because the future destiny of this country depends in large measure on the younger generation.

"Only by continuing to recognize the importance of the men and women of tomorrow can America maintain the strong bulwark of freedom that it is today," Mr. Donaldson said:

Stamp collectors desiring first day cancellations of this new stamp may send not in excess of 10 self-addressed envelopes to the Postmaster at Washington, D. C., with postal note or money order remittance to cover the cost of the stamps to be affixed.

The color of this new stamp will be announced later. (blue).

Palomar Observatory Stamp

July 20, 1948 Release No. 481

Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson today announced the description of the three cent Palomar Mountain Observatory commemorative postage stamp which is to be placed on first-day sale at Palomar Mountain, California, on August 30, 1948.

The new stamp is .85 by .98 inches, arranged vertically with a single outline frame. The central motif is an exterior view of the Palomar Mountain Observatory with the name in white Gothic just above. In the lower left corner on a dark background appears the denomination "3c" followed by the wording "United States Postage" in the same style, and just above appears the date "1948" in dark Gothic.

The stamp is printed by the rotary process, is electric-eye perforated and will be issued in sheets of 70. An initial printing order of 50,000,000 stamps has been authorized.

Samuel R. Young, Executive Assistant to the Postmaster General and a member of National Capital Astronomers of Washington, D. C., has been designated to represent Postmaster General Donaldson at the Palomar Mountain Observatory ceremonies when the new stamp is placed on first-day sale. Mr. Young has gained considerable reputation as an amateur astronomer.

Stamp collectors, astronomers, scientists and others desiring to obtain first-day cancellations of this new stamp may send not in excess of 10 self-addressed envelopes to the Postmaster at Palomar Mountain, California, with postal note or money order remittance to cover the cost of the stamps to be affixed.

Oregon Territory Stamp

July 20, 1948 Release No. 482

Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson today announced the description of the three cent Oregon Territory Centennial commemorative postage stamp which is to be placed on sale at Oregon City, Oregon, on August 14, 1948.

The stamp is 0.84 by 1.44 inches, arranged horizontally, with a single outline frame. The central design depicts a wagon on the Oregon Trail with the dark Roman lettering "Oregon Territory Centennial" within a circle on which appears the white Gothic dates "1848-1948." Arranged in the upper left and right corners respectively are ovals bearing the portraits of John McLaughlin and Jason Lee. Below each portrait is the denomination "3c" in white Modified Roman. In the upper center is the wording "U. S. Postage" in dark Roman.

The new stamp is printed by the Rotary process, is electric-eye perforated and will be

issued in sheets of 50. An initial printing order of 50,000,000 stamps has been authorized. The color of the stamp will be announced later.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of this new stamp may send not in excess of 10 self-addressed envelopes to the Postmaster at Oregon City, Oregon, with postal note or money order remittance to cover the cost of the stamps to be affixed.

Complete Stamp Program for the Remainder of the Year Outlined

July 21, 1948 Release No. 484

As a convenience to stamp collectors, the Post Office Department today made public a complete list of new postage stamps to be issued during the remainder of 1948, together with the places and first day sale of each.

This new list in its entirety follows:

All 3 cent Stamps except the New York Golden Jubilee, which is 5 cents.

July 1948

New York Golden Anniversary	New York, N. Y.	July 31
William Allen White	Emporia, Kansas	July 31

August 1948

U. S.-Canada Friendship	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Aug. 2
Francis Scott Key	Frederick, Md.	Aug. 9
Salute to Youth	Washington, D. C.	Aug. 11
Oregon Territory	Oregon City, Oregon	Aug. 14
Harlan Fiske Stone	Chesterfield, N. H.	Aug. 25
Palomar Mountain Observatory	Palomar Mountain, Calif.	Aug. 30

September 1948

Clara Barton	Oxford, Mass.	Sept. 7
Poultry Industry	New Haven, Conn.	Sept. 14
Gold Star Mothers	Washington, D. C.	Sept. 21
Fort Kearny	Minden, Nebr.	Sept. 22

October 1948

Volunteer Firemen	Dover, Del.	Oct. 4
Indian Centennial	Muskogee, Okla.	Oct. 15
Rough Riders	Prescott, Ariz.	Oct. 27

November 1948

Will Rogers	Claremore, Okla.	Nov. 4
Fort Bliss	El Paso, Texas	Nov. 8
Moina Michael	Athens, Ga.	Nov. 9
Juliette Low	Savannah, Ga.	Nov. 15
Gettysburg Address	Gettysburg, Pa.	Nov. 19
American Turners Society	Cincinnati, Ohio	Nov. 20

December 1948

Joel Chandler Harris	Eatonton, Ga.	Dec. 9

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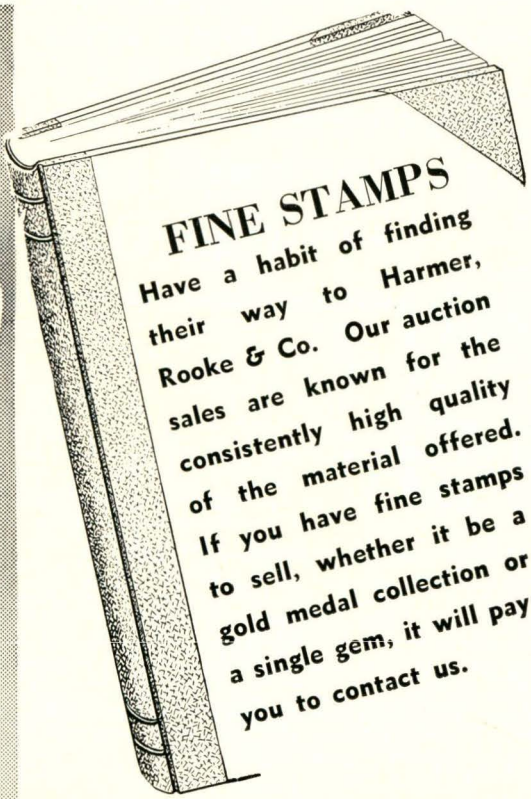
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SEPTEMBER 28th, 29th, 30th, 1948

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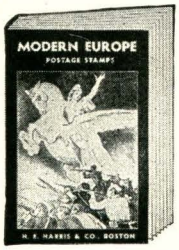


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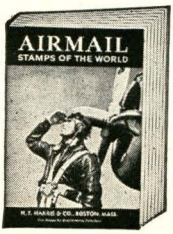


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LIBERIA

(Continued from page 60)

with name of printer. Stamps were lithographed in London. Out of the aforementioned 200 examples only 22 are used and all the numbers are not represented in these used stamps. All are cancelled in the two first-mentioned towns, except two copies cancelled with a stamped "paid" and one in red at a sea post-office.

Many stamps cancelled "Monpowa" are found, and the writer believes that every one of the stamps so cancelled is a counterfeit, as he is in possession of sheets of the 6 and 24, all cancelled from the alleged place. If it existed in the days of which we speak the population must have consisted of natives living in thatched houses, and one or two white men who were engaged in trading. It is very doubtful if a single letter was ever mailed from that benighted spot (if, truly, it even existed).

The 1880 issue, which is quite common, is cancelled officially generally with six thick bars.



Boston Auction Sales

I hold auctions regularly in Boston, and would be glad to send my Catalogues to any Collector applying for them.

I am always in the market for collections, U. S. or B. N. A., which I will buy for cash outright, or sell at private sale, or at auction on a commission basis. If desired, a liberal advance against pending sales will be allowed on any desirable items.

DANIEL F. KELLEHER

7 Water Street Room 404 Boston, Mass.

REVIEWS

(Continued from page 63)

pire Postage Stamps is anything but simple and since a high proportion of the expressions of opinion emanate from the pen of Robson Lowe, I feel a circumspect approach is advisable.

It might with some justification be suggested that in a volume that can lay some claim to being a work of reference that prices are out of place; against this the satisfaction to a large number of collectors of the reigning valuation of an item cannot be lightly dismissed.

If you know Robson Lowe, his views on British postage stamps, and his curiously unique collection of Great Britain, you will not be surprised at what you find in these three-hundred-odd pages. The book has been divided into six parts which I must take in order.

Part 1. The Handstruck Postage Stamps of Great Britain. An interesting introduction which explains the raison d'etre of collecting this type of material is followed by an excellent article by George Brumell on "Postal History in Outline," and the postal letter rates from 1638 to 1948. The main catalogue of handstruck stamps then takes nearly a hundred pages and much of it is entirely rewritten in a logical and more interesting arrangement. The uniform Penny Post stamps of 1840 have now been extended to thirty pages and there are over 440 different types illustrated making a total of 933 in the first part of the catalogue.

Part 11 deals with the adhesive postage stamps of Great Britain and the introduction includes a valuable chapter on condition which is illustrated so that the collector may appreciate what qualities influence the enhancement in value. For instance, the penny black plate VI is catalogued at 20/- and ten copies are illustrated from stock priced at sums varying from 20/- to £5. Other examples are illustrated in the later line-engraved and surface printed issues.

The arrangement of the catalogue is revised. Three reference numbers being given to each stamp—Regent, Gibbons and Scott respectively. The description of the issue includes notes on the size of sheets and after

(Continued on page 87)

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REVIEWS

(Continued from page 86)

the main price list follows details and prices of Proofs, Essays, Colour Trials, Imprimaturs, Specimens, Covers, Pieces and Blocks.

The catalogue is not entirely orthodox as issues are listed chronologically. The second line-engraved section, that of the 1854-57 perforated issues is re-arranged into a more logical manner, thereby completing an innovation that was started some years ago by others. The S. C. 14 is now divided into four sub-headings:

Die I Alphabet I
Die I Alphabet II
Die II Alphabet II
Die II Alphabet III

This concession to the several thousand collectors who know their alphabets will be appreciated and the illustrations of the alphabets will prove a useful guide to those who are not yet au fait with their A to T.

Other innovations in the later issues include details and valuations of booklets and the re-writing of the Edward VII issues.

Control letters are not listed but are dealt with in an article that mentions the rarities. Channel Islands are dismissed with a cutting comment but a real development for the specialist is the illustration of essays which now fill thirteen pages. The specialized data on the line-engraved issues has been considerably expanded and now includes no less than nine pages devoted to the plating of the penny black. The author writes "It is not suggested that plating may be achieved but of the 2,880 penny blacks, nearly one thousand may be identified with certainty."

Part III comprises an entirely re-written priced catalogue of the postal Stationery of Great Britain with special chapters on the Mulready and other pictorial envelopes garnished with illustrations of these attractive covers. This part is a typical example of the motif of the catalogue but as it only uses twenty-five pages it is probably more easily understood. The general and specialised collector may find all he wants—the dilettante (who probably gets more out of his hobby than his more serious-minded brethren) may dip in every few pages and find selected gems illustrated and described for his delight.

(Concluded on page 88)

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REVIEWS

(Concluded from page 87)

Part IV lists the British Empire in Europe and now includes Cyprus, Gibraltar, Malta and Southern Ireland. With the exception of the last named, the adhesive issues were preceded by the handstruck stamps and the British stamps used in the colony. The listing of the used abroads is novel and interesting and is probably of greater use to the collector than long detailed lists.

Part V covers the ex-British possessions in Europe—British issues only, and the editorial pen is seen in the inclusion of paragraphs on France and Minorca! The more serious side of the hobby is catered for by excellent lists of Heligoland and Ionian Islands—both dealt with in the grand manner. Heligoland has the reprints of each issue described following the catalogue listing of the genuine stamps.

Part VI embraces the British Consular and other Post Offices in Europe with Crete, Germany, Long Island, Portugal, Spain, Turkey and the Levant.

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From the Committee Chairman who Authorized the Sale of the

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on May 11, 12

MERCHANDISING ADVISORY COMMITTEE
TO THE
PREPARATORY COMMISSION
INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION
119 WEST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

May 14, 1948

Dear Mr. Harmer:

This acknowledges receipt of your report on the sale of the stamps belonging to the Merchandise Advisory Committee to the PC-IRO.

I want both you and Mr. Buck to know that I am extremely pleased with the way in which you handled this auction. As you know I sat through both sessions. I did this because it was our first venture of this type and I wanted to see how it functioned so as to have some guidance for future sales. I also wanted to be able to report to my Committee first hand on the manner in which the sale was conducted.

I shall tell my associates that in my judgment no one could have done as fine a job as your firm did for us. I was impressed with the huge number of mail order bids that had a very important influence on the bidding from the room and I was impressed by the large crowd that attended both sessions.

I think the auction itself was conducted skillfully and I am thoroughly pleased with the whole affair.

Regards.

R. C. KRAMER

Mr. Bernard Harmer
32 East 57th Street
New York, N.Y.

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