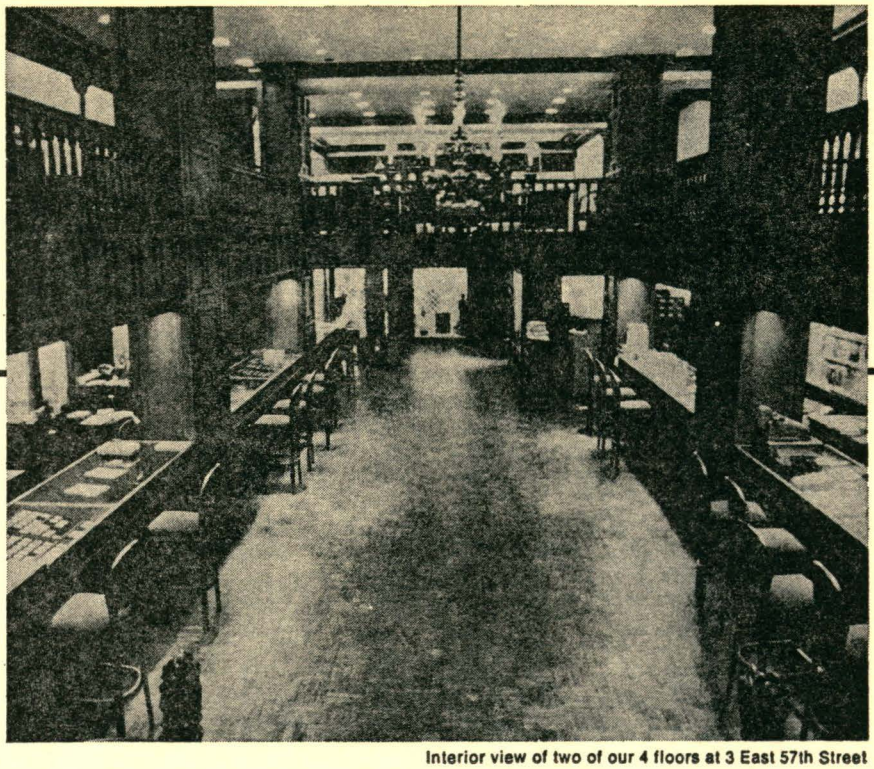


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Volume 52 Number 3
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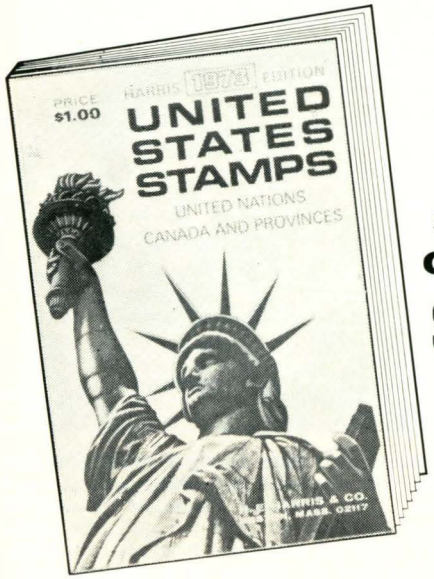
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The 1936-55 Intaglio Landscapes Stamps of Switzerland

By Ernest A. Kehr

The intaglio "Landscapes" stamps that were issued on Nov. 2, 1936, have their own inherent philatelic interest that led many students to their appreciation and study. But in addition to that, they also represent a milestone in the production of Swiss postage stamps since the first ones were introduced by Zurich, on March 1, 1843.

In this current compendium of what is known about them we shall endeavor to discuss and describe all the facets of nine(1) of the world's most practical and attractive postal adhesives that served postal needs for an uninterrupted period of 19 years, two months and 29 days.

Stamp Production Background

Before we enter into the discussion of the stamps themselves, a bit of history about the stamp-producing aspects of Swiss postal paper ought to be considered to better understand the position of this set as a printing innovation.

Until 1936, only a few isolated Swiss issues were produced from engraved copper or steel surfaces, and then only by security firms under contract to the Postal Administration. These were:-

A. The "Standing Helvetia" sets of 1882-1904, from copper plates engraved by Mullhaupt & Son, Bern.
B. The 1900 "U.P.U." commemoratives, engraved in Paris, and printed by Max Giradet, of Bern.
C. The high values of the 1914-30 definitive sets, and the 1927 "Pro Juventutes" (20+5 and 30+10 centime), by the Federal Landestypographie, of Bern.
D. The 1924 "U.P.U." commemoratives, engraved by H. Springer, of Bienne, and printed by the Federal Landestypographie, in Bern.
E. The 1932 "Gotthard Rail Road" commemoratives, by Orell Fuessli, of Zurich. (The same firm which lithographed the Zurich "Numerals" of 1843.)

Until the first decade of this century, *all* other Swiss stamps, whether by lithography or typography, were produced under contract with private firms in Switzerland and Germany; some contracts were let to a Parisian institution for designing and as in the case of the aforementioned 1900 commemorative design, for engravings there as well.

At that time, the Swiss Mint, in the Kirchenfeld district of the capital, began to produce some typographed postal stationery and the 1907 William Tell's son stamps, again under contract to the Postal Administration. This arrangement was very much on the order of the relationship between the United States Post Office Department and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

In 1930, the Postal Administration decided to take over the facilities at the Mint, placing the technical staff on its own payroll under the direction of Hans E. Gaudard, a trained artist and experienced technician in the printing profession.

One of his first recommendations was the addiiton of intaglio production equipment. And conscious of the advantages of recess engraving, the Postal Administration readily agreed to this suggestion.

---

1. Plus the new 20-centime of 1938, and the 25-centime of 1948, both of which were considered part of the original "Landscapes" series.

At that time there were only two types of machinery that could be called "modern," in that they operated on the rotary principle rather than the original and by then antiquated flat-press method.

These were the Stickney, developed in the United States and used by both the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in Washington, and by the Swedish Stamp Printing Office, in Stockholm.(2)

The other rotary press was that developed by Goebel, A. G., of Darmstadt, Germany, for the Danish Government.

Although the Stickney was efficient for its time, it did have certain drawbacks that led Mr. Gaudard to prefer the Goebel press and place an order for one. For instance, the Stickney only *printed* and *gummed* the paper webs, then rewound them. This meant that the rolls had to be placed in second machine to be perforated and cut into sheets; a third operation was required to cut sheets into panes for delivery to post offices.

Moreover, the Stickney process involved the transfer of relief designs onto a flat plate which then had to be mechanically curved into a semi-circle to fit the press' cylindrical beds. This had a tendency to stretch or distort stamp designs. The Goebel equipment had overcome this limitation. The transferring was done from the roll directly onto printing *cylinders*. In addition, perforating, trimming and pane-cutting units were built right into the machine so that before reaching the end of the press, the webs were subdivided into completely finished panes, fully perforated, numbered and ready for shipment.

This latter development was particularly important in its ability to produce perfectly centered stamps. (As every philatelist knows, our pre-1955 rotary stamps are notorious for their bad centering.) To print from intaglio plates, it used to be necessary to first moisten the paper, then both dry it and the applied ink after the impressions had been made. The subsequent gumming process dampened the paper once more and had to be dried a second time before it was re-wound into the take-up rolls.

And because paper used to make U.S. stamps was "only one degree better than newsprint," as one Bureau official described it, there was no small amount of shrinkage. The perforating machines were calibrated to punch holes between stamps as they were laid out on the plates. The paper shrinkage so drastically altered these measurements that the perforators simply could not do a proper job. (The high speed at which webs passed through the perforating pin rolls didn't help matters very much. And even after the electric eye controls were added, centering improved only slightly.)

The Goebel press' ability to perforate as part of the whole printing operation — the two units were carefully sychronized — resulted in perfectly centered, finished products.

A contract was let in 1935, and while the machine was being constructed to specifications in Germany, the Swiss technical staff members were being trained in the art of using all the equipment: the siderography, the chroming of finished printing cylinders, the preparation and mixing of inks, the handling of the press' intricate instruments, and all the other specialized details. By 1936, the machine arrived and was installed on an upper floor of the Mint, and after assembly and testing, was ready for experimental operation.

---

2. The United States had been experimenting with coil stamps since shortly after the Bureau took over production of domestic postage stamps. At first full imperforate sheets were cut into strips, then pasted together so they might be rolled into spools for use in vending or affixing devices which were being developed contemporaneously by private firms. It was the desire to print stamps in long rolls of paper (to eliminate the tedious paste-up job, that led to Benjamin Stickney's experiments and eventual invention of his press for rotary press for printing from intaglio plates.

The Designer

In the meanwhile, the Postal Administration decided that the first stamps to be printed on the new press would be intaglio versions of the typogaphed "Landscapes" set introduced on July 2, 1934. These had been designed by Eugen Jordi, a graphic artist of Kehrsatz, and printed on the existing letter press at the Bern Mint.

The commission to re-design and engrave the dies was given to Karl Bickel, a distinguished artist of Walenstadtberg, high in the Churfirsten Alps. He had been a successful commercial artist when he undertook the designing of his first postage stamps in 1922. These resulted in the first distinctive air-mails of the following year.

Further work had been interrupted when Mr. Bickel was stricken by tuberculosis. During the long years of recuperation he studied and learned the art of steel engraving as an addition to the techniques of oil, water colors, pen-and-ink, pastel and charcoal, which he'd already mastered before his illness. By 1927, he was ready to design his first intaglio die: the 30-centime Pro Juventute of that year, which portrays Heinrich Pestalozzi, Bickel's favorite Swiss personality. Since then he has designed *and* engraved more than 100 diffierent stamps until he retired a few years ago.([3])

Mr. Bickel's relations with the Postal Administration were unusual in that he was permitted to do all his work in his studio aerie where he could "be undisturbed and spiritually inspired among the high Alps that surround" him. He usually was given nothing more than the stamps' purposes and the colors in which they were to be printed, then allowed to let his own creative talents come up with designs. Only when the final die was completely engraved did a courier come up from Bern to accept the specially built carrying case in which the steel rectangles had been locked for its trip to the Printing Plant.

In passing, we might say that in all the years Mr. Bickel worked for the Swiss Postal Administration, not a single progressive or finished die proof ever reached the philatelic market from his studio, a leakage that might have destroyed collector confidence and marred the artist's own high sense of integrity.

This is not to say that enterprising collectors didn't try to get such precious prints — sometimes by devious methods. On one of my many visits to Walenstadtberg, Mr. Bickel showed me a file he kept as evidence that some overseas individuals imagined him to be naive or inexperienced in such matters. We recall one from a Westchester, N.Y., man who devoted several paragraphs to flattery about Mr. Bickel's talents, then proceeded to ask for some progressive proofs, "since impressions from your dies would have no postal value . . . you could certainly have no objection to pulling a few to send me as souvenirs for my enjoyment of your work."

Mr. Bickel is a master engraver in the fullest sense of the word. He considers and contemplates every detail of his assignment that the finished die will meet his own exceptionally high quality standards.

Of the dozens of engravers we have known over the decades, he is one of the very few who insisted on knowing a future stamp's color before he cut the first line into the small steel die. This may seem insignificant to the unitiated,

3. For a number of years since 1950, "Karl Bickel" is credited for many Swiss stamps, since the son also has been commissioned by the Postal Administration to create stamps. Junior's first was the 5+5 centime Pro Patria of 1950. Therefore one must be careful to distinguish between father and son when considering Swiss issues for two decades when both were working for the PTT. In 1971, the son began calling himself Karl Albrecht Bickel and is so identified by Swiss postal press releases.

but it does spell the difference between a perfect stamp and one that is much less attractive. Those to be printed in a strong color can be engraved with fine lines and dots; those scheduled for a weak hue demand deep, broad incisions by the burin.

This was amply demonstrated by any number of stamps, of which the United States' 1940 Pan American Union commemorative is only one striking example. When the die was proofed in black it showed up as a magnificently fine design, but when printed in its final pale violet it lost most of its beauty and became a washed out postage stamp.

In accepting the 1935 assignment, Karl Bickel made trips to the various places in Switzerland to be depicted on the new stamps, to make study sketches on the spot, and only then returned to the task of engraving the dies. In addition to the scenes on the seven typographed stamps, he was later asked to include two more denominations required to meet postal rate changes introduced in the meantime; two entirely new designs were requested a few years afterwards.

Normal intaglio procedures involve the engraving of a single die from an approved design model. Should there be any necessary minor modifications, the artist will retouch or re-engrave this original die to accommodate the wishes of postal authorities.

Not so with Mr. Bickel.

Although his remuneration comprised a definite, mutually satisfactory honorarium, he never worked with the haste generally accepted on any per-piece price payment basis.

It was not at all unusual for him to engrave a die, and if after careful examination and study, it didn't absolutely meet the extremely high standards he had set for himself, he had no hesitation in engraving an entirely new one. He revealed to this writer that unless some piece of his art was not perfect in every detail, he had no compuctions about scrapping it and starting afresh. Under normal, existing circumstances, when printing firms are hard pressed to keep up with increasing demands for new stamps on tight production schedules, such time-consuming practices could not be possible. But no deadlines ever were imposed on this master by postal authorities. In Switzerland, stamp programs are agreed upon as much as three years in advance of release dates; hardly ever less than 18 months. This enables those entrusted with designing and preparation of printing surfaces (whether intaglio or heliogravure) to execute their assignments without hurry, for the finest possible result.

It all reflects that quest for perfection characteristic of the Swiss, whether they are making watches, precision instruments or postage stamps. It is the embodiment of an almost forgotten philosophy of "what is worth doing is worth doing well."

In the case of the "Landscapes," Mr. Bickel cut four individual dies for each of eight values, and five for the five-centime denomination, until he captured the precise spirit of his pictures before the final die was sent to Bern. Each of them is a thing of beauty, and unless one really examines these essays, the ever so slight modifications might not even be noticed: a tiny difference in the size and placement of the inscriptions or numerals; a minute alteration in the shading lines of the main picture, for the desired visual effect. We illustrate both essays and the finished stamp, that the reader may make this comparison.

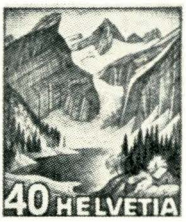


Plate A. Stereos from Bern. These illustrate essays for various designs made by Karl Bickel before final one to be used for stamps.



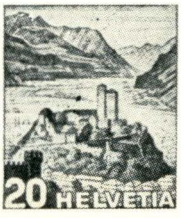


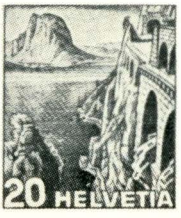






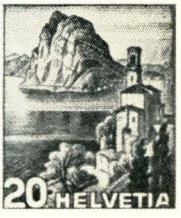












The Bickel "Landscapes" comprise the following:

Three centime, olive, a view of the Lauterbrunnen Valley, near Interlaken, with the famous Staubbach Falls in the right foreground.

Five centime, blue-green, a view of the eastern side of Mt. Pilatus as seen from Stansstad across the Hergiswil Bay at the southwestern end of the Lake of the Four Forest Cantons.

10 centime, red-lilic, Chillon Castle, on the eastern end of the Lake of Geneva, only a few minutes from Montreux, with the Dents du Midi in the background.

15 centime, orange, the Rhone Glacier and a part of the twisting Furka Pass Highway.

20 centime, red, a view of the valley between Lavorgo and Giornico, in Tessin, with tracks of the Gotthard Rail Road in the foreground.

25 centime, brown, the Via Mala, near Thusis, one of the most specacular gorges of the Grisons, between Chur and St. Moritz.

30 centime, blue, the familiar view of the Rhine Falls at Schaffhausen, in north-central Switzerland.

35 centime, yellow-green, The Klus Ravines near Balsthal, in Solothurn's Jura Alps, with the ruins of Neufalkstein and its chapel at the top, and houses of St. Wolfgang Village at the foot of the mountains.

40 centime, dark gray, the Saentis as seen from the Lake of Seealp in the northeastern section of Appenzell.

(To Be Continued)

The Child & Co. Express

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Charles W. Child, a Portland Maine expressman, ran an express from late 1843 until sometime in 1849. He was probably the same Child who lived at 2 North Square in Boston according to the *Boston Annual Advertiser*, published in June 1843. There was no Boston listing the following year and we know that Child was in Portland then. The earliest notification we have of the Child operation thus far, ran in the Portland papers on November 29, 1843. Dow synopsizes it in his *Postal History of Maine* as,

"Child & Co's Package Express operated Portland and Boston by railroad. Chas. W. Child"

A perhaps more detailed version of the same notice is found in issue number one of the *Portland Daily Express,* March 18, 1844:

"CHILD & CO'S Package Express
BOSTON & PORTLAND
OFFICE—Canal Bank Building, Portland
Adams & Co's No. 9 Court Street, Boston
The Subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has established a permanent Daily Express between Portland and Boston by Rail Road for the prompt transmission of PACKAGES, PARCES, BANK BILLS, &c. and for the transaction of any and all kinds of business entrusted to his care.

Particular attention will be devoted to the purchase and sale of any description of MERCHANDISE, Collecting and paying of DRAFTS, NOTES, BILLS &c.

Merchants and others will find it to the interest to transact at least a portion of their business through the medium of CHILD & CO'S Express, they being hereby announced of instant and prompt attention thereto. CHAS. W. CHILD

At American and Foreign Newspaper and Periodiacl Depot, Canal Bank Building."

This advertisement tells us that Child was initially connected with Adams & Co. and it clearly tells us that he was attempting to split the existing Boston to Portland express and letter business. J. N. Winslow had been servicing the route for years, while E. C. Andrews advertised a Boston Express via the Eastern Railroad on November 30, 1843—one day after Child's advertisement. Jerome, too, had been servicing Portland via the Steamer *Charter Oak* and was one of Winslow's agents.

Mr. Winslow began to pull out in the late Spring of 1844. He stopped advertising in the *Daily Express* on April 29, 1844 and on May 31, 1844 sold his business east of Portland to J. J. Jerome, his agent. The remainder of the business was purchased by Child on July 17, 1844. Hale & Co. which had been using Winslow as the Portland agent announced the beginning of Portland service on June 20, 1844 using Charles Racklyft at the Canal Bank Building—the same address as Child's.

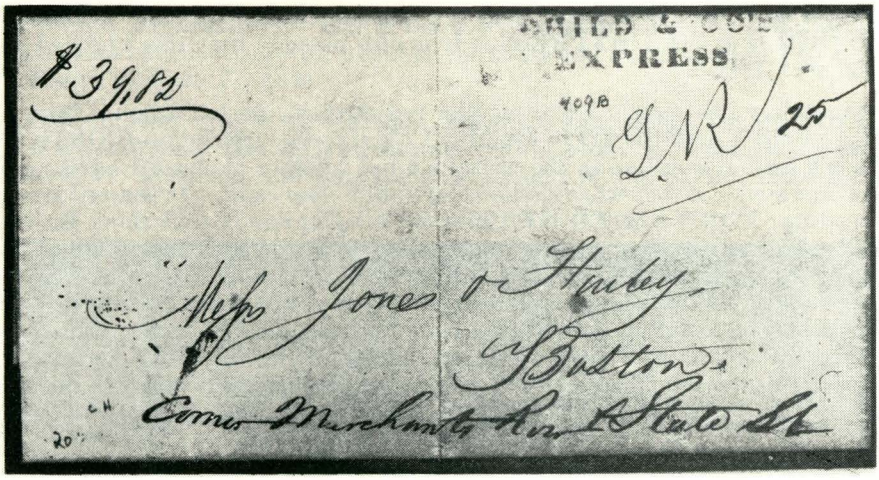


Figure 1. Recording item of the 2-line handstamp of Child.

Independent Mail Markings

No markings are known from the early days of the Child express operation. There are manuscript markings from both 1844 and 1845, but the earliest thus far recorded is November 1, 1844. It is on a cover from Portland to South Berwick and has a red PAID. handstamp with it. This is not the earliest Child cover as one from August 9, 1844 is reported below from the Hazelton collection and it is not unlikely that others will turn up from the Spring of 1844.

A two-line handstamp in red (Figure 1) is recorded (Blake listing 409B) that may be from this period. Undated, it is a money letter for $39.82 addressed to Jones & Hanley, Boston. A manuscript G. R. 25 records the rate which is either a high competitive rate compared to the official post office charge or more likely a quadruple of the standard Child fee which was 5c, 6c, or 6¼c, depending

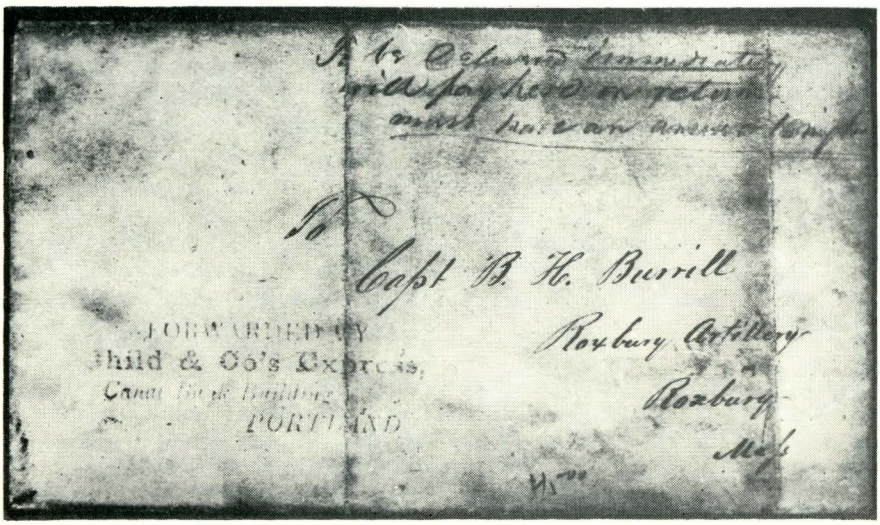


Figure 2. Portland handstamp and earliest reported Child marking; 5c rate.

upon date and coin available. The red handstamp measures 50 x 10mm and reads: CHILD & CO'S/EXPRESS. It is also possible that this undated cover is from late 1847-8.

Konweiser has reported a three-line red straightline handstamp from 1844 reading: FORWARDED BY/—Child & Co's Express (Street)—/PORTLAND. There is a serious question in the writer's mind whether or not this strike exists. A four-line strike of somewhat similar discription does exist. It is a red straightline reading: FORWARDED BY/Child & Co's Express,/Canal Bank Building/ PORTLAND and is 54 x 18mm in size. The earliest yet reported Child cover bears this handstamp (Figure 2). This letter of August 9, 1844 was written in Portland and discusses the reception to be accorded the Roxbury Artillery Company. A pencil notation on the face reads "To be delivered *immediately.* will pay here on return. *must have an answer today.*" There is one more marking —a red 6 x 4mm 5 handstamp—which until now had even escaped the notice

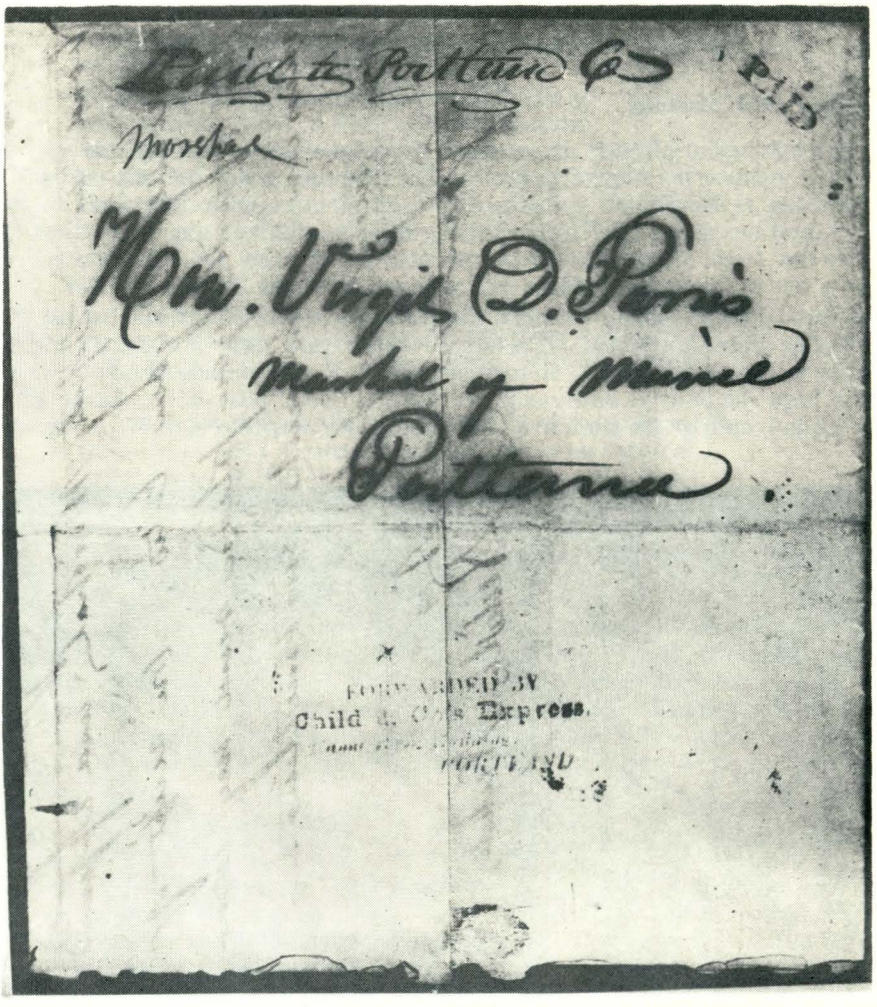


Figure 3. Early use of the 6c rate by Child; 2nd copy Portland handstamp.

of the owner, Mr. Hazelton. This is the only recorded 5c rate by Child although it was a rate experimented with by other expresses and the rate quoted by Roberts to Portland August 17, 1844.

A second item, also in the Hazelton collection, (Figure 3), has the 54 x 18mm Child-Portland four line red handstamp. This letter is from Bath, Me. on November 12, 1944 and discusses the appointment of the deputy marshall. Ad-



Figure 4. Listing item of the matching Boston handstamp.

dressed to Portland, it bears a red 16 x 4mm PAID and a manuscript "Paid to Portland 6" showing that the 5c rate either did not last long or that it did not apply north of Portland where Roberts was not a factor, probably the former.

The matching handstamp for Boston (Figure 4) is found on a letter dated Portland December 10, 1844. Ex-Donald Malcolm, this also bears a red 16x4mm PAID and is the recording item. It reads: FORWARDED BY/Child & Co's Express/of No. 9 Court St., BOSTON and is a red 54 x 14mm straightline.

An orange label is also reported as being used in 1844 on a letter from Boston. It is presumably similar to the black on orange 37 x 45mm label noted by Konweiser. This undated label reals: FORWARDED BY/Child & Co's/ GREAT WESTERN EXPRESS (railroad car illustration)/—From—/Canal Bank Building,/Middle Street/PORTLAND. The date of this label must be prior to 1848 as Child's address changed then. The use of Middle Street suggests that the period of use is 1844 as is that of the other dated orange label.

The Kennebec Express Operation

The last time the previously quoted March 18, 1844 advertisement ran was on May 8, 1844. On May 20, 1844, prior to the purchase of the Winslow express business, the *Portland Daily Express* carried a new and different ad:

"KENNEBEC EXPRESS
Bath, Gardiner Hallowell
and Augusta
CHILD & CO.

Having extended their Express to the Kennebec are now prepared to forward on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, by Steam Boat, attended by faithful conductors.

Every description of Merchandise, Packages, Parcels, Bundles, Specie, Bank Notes, &c.
Notes, Bills, Drafts &c. paid and collected.
Particular attention devoted to the purchase and sale of Merchandise promptly attended to.
All Packages to be marked CHILD & CO'S EXPRESS.
OFFICES—Canal Bank Building Middle Street, Portland; and No. 9 Court Street, Boston.
May 20 tf. '' (still running 9/2/1844)

This advertisement gives us a clear picture of the operations of an Independent Mail operator who was also an Expressman in the pre-1845 period. The catalog of services depicts the business and indicates why many of these operators did not greatly suffer when the government clamped down and put the letter carrying part of their operations out of existence in mid-1845. The advertisement also identifies the scarce but well-known Kennebec Express handstamp and label as being a Child emission, a point that has not previously been reported.

There are two recorded types of Kennebec Express handstamps, neither of which is common. The best-known is recorded from August 23, 1844 (and September 10, 1844 with a manuscript 6c rate) until February 28, 1848 (according to Blake), and possibly into 1849 according to E. N. Sampson's *Stampless Cover Catalog*. The September 10, 1844 item from Augusta to Boston shows that the

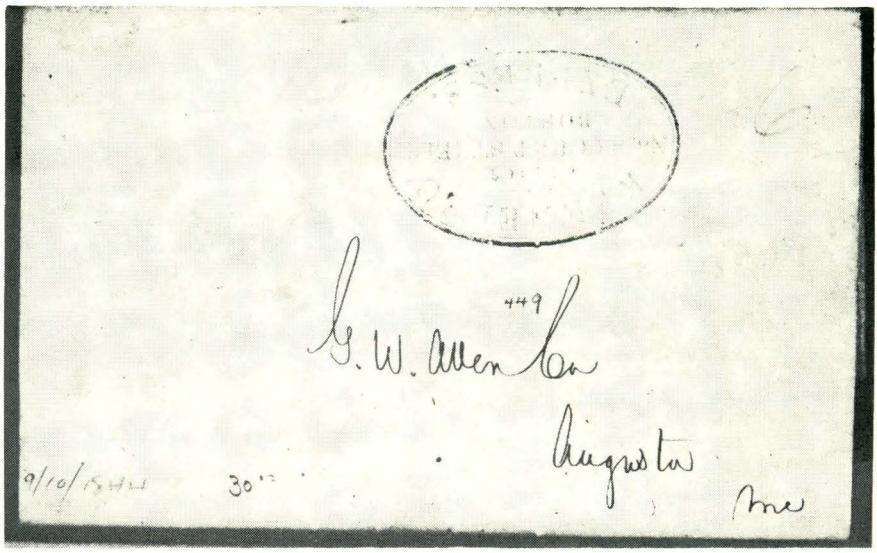


Figure 5. Handstamp of Child's Kennebec Express operation.

6c rate was in use at that time. This is, thus far, the earliest reported use of the 6c rather than the 5c rate on a Child operation, (Figure 5). A copy dated May 15, 1845 has a manuscript 8c rate (Blake 449A) presumably to take care of the two cent local delivery by the Boston carriers or a local tied in with Child. Dow reports one of the Kennebec strikes used on February 12, 1845 from Boston to Augusta. The handstamp is usually faintly struck and is a doublelined 43 x 28mm red oval (Blake 449), reading: KENNEBEC/OFFICE/No. 8 COURT STREET/BOSTON/EXPRESS.

The Kennebec handstamp dates overlap two and possibly three of the Child & Co. handstamps and suggest that it was used to denote a specific separate service of Child's. It is true that the number eight Court address on the handstamp differs from the Child Kennebec advertisement which specifies number nine Court. The former is the Harnden, and the latter the Adams office. However, the difference may not be significant for the regular Child handstamp specifies both eight and nine Court in Boston, although the early one specifies only number nine Court. The other Kennebec operator of the period, the American Letter Mail Company, does not cover the period of use of the Kennebec handstamp, while Child's operation did.

The second handstamp used on the Kennebec operation is a red oval (Blake 449B) reading: KENNEBEC/ RAILROAD EXCHANGE/EXPRESS. The cover is reported as going from Gardiner, Maine to Boston. No data was reported on dates or size and information on this item, which Blake did not apparently personally inspect prior to listing it, is requested. The marking is presumably late as the Railroad Exchange, 32 Court Square, address is not found on express labels prior to 1848 to my knowledge. A label for the Kennebec operation is also reported by Konweiser in 1848 reading KENNEBEC EXPRESS/ Office, etc. Data on this item is also requested.

The best known, and most common, of the Child handstamps is a four straightline marking (Blake 409) recorded, so far, from January 2, 1845 with a manuscript 6¼c rate in the Hazelton collection until June 26, 1845 (from Lowell, Mass.) This red 57 x 18mm handstamp reads: CHILD & CO'S/EXPRESS./Nos. 8 & 9 Court St. BOSTON/Canal Bank Building: PORTLAND. The Boston addresses cover both the Adams and Harnden offices unlike the earlier December 10, 1844 three line strike from Boston which only specifies the Adams (#9 Court) address. Interestingly enough this strike is reported by Blake on the Kennebec route from Bath Maine on May 6, 1845 and June 5, 1845 with a manuscript double rate of 12½ (Blake 410) and a small red PAID. (Blake 411) in a use that directly overlaps known Kennebec covers (i. e. the May 15th one reported by Blake). The small red Paid reported on the June 5, 1845 cover has a manuscript 'Herson 6' next to it for the rate. Mr. Herson may have been the agent at Bath or the writer.

The Supplemental Handstamps

Three supplemental handstamp markings are known connected with Child. First is the PAID. which is recorded on 11/12 and 12/10 in 1844 and 2/27, 5/6 and 6/5 in 1845. Second is the scarce handstamp red 5 used on August 9, 1844. Equally scarce is the third, the handstamp 6 found on a cover with a faint manuscript pencil "City NN" (presumably a note to locate the addressee or a City carrier notation). This cover, (Figure 6), is from Portland to Boston and is dated May 28, 1845. As the 6 matches that of no other express or independent mail handstamp I've seen used in the Boston area during this period, it is unlikely to indicate use of a second mail service in addition to Child's. Child was supplying the *Portland Transcript* with Boston news at this time, for a note in the paper



Figure 6. The 4-line most common Child handstamp with listing item of the 6c rate handstamp.

of May 3, 1845 credits a dispatch to Child.

Too few Child covers bear rate markings for us to properly fill in the rate structure used, however, three different base rates appear to be used in the independent mail period—5c, 6c and 6¼c. Uses are as follows:

5c	6c	6¼c
8/9/44 *handstamp*	9/10/44 (Kennebec)	1/22/45
	11/12/44	5/8/45 (12½c)
	5/6/45 PAID	6/5/45 (12½c)
	5/15/45 (Kennebec)	undated 2-lined (25c quadruple)
	5/28/45 *handstamp*	
	6/5/45 PAID	

As previously noted the 5c rate is slightly before the Roberts 5c rate and may have been in anticipation of it or it may reflect the early Child rates from founding onward. The rate changed sometime in August/September of 1844. There is a question about the separate nature of the next two rates. Of great significance is the fact that on June 5, 1845 a prepaid 6c rate was used while a double unpaid used the 6¼c rate. Too, no 6¼c handstamp has been recorded. As the small coins of the period fitted either rate—half a bit or half a shilling for 6¼c rate —or penny rates, for practical purposes the two were identical and 6c was accepted for the minimum single in my opinion. The 6¼c uses, save for the 1/22/45 item, are all multiples. If the rate was, as with the other independent mail companies, 6¼c then Child may have accepted prepaid 6c or 6¼c but would not give the break on unpaid and/or multiple rates. Hale used a multiple 12c rate as well as a 12½c rate, so it may be that the two rates were used indiscriminately depending upon the coin proferred or it may be that the real difference is in multiples where the value difference could become significant. The latter seems more likely.

Operations in the post independent mail period

Child did not stop operation on June 30, 1845 when the independent mail services were suspended. In fact, Dow's *Postal History of Maine* reports a July 1, 1845 advertisement reading:

> "Child & Co. Leaves for the Penobscot, stopping at Thomaston, Camden, Belfast, Bucksport, Frankfort, Hampden and Bangor, through Gilman's and Jerome's Expresses.
>
> Leaves for the Kennebec stopping at Bath, Gardiner, Hallowell and Augusta.
>
> Leaves for Eastport, Calais, Lubec, Robbinston, St. John and St. Andrews.
>
> Canadian Express via Burlington to Montreal and Quebec."

The Maine and other northbound expresses also banded together in a joint advertising operation in Boston. Child was a participant. The advertisement carried by the *Boston Daily Mail* from October 27, 1845 until at least January 27, 1847 reads:

> "EASTERN EXPRESSES
> OFFICES NO. 8 COURT STREET
> BOSTON
> GUNNISON'S—Eastport, Calais and St. John
> JEROME & CO—Bangor
> CARPENTER & CO.—Augusta, Bath and Hallowell.
> CHILD & CO.—Portland
> WALKER & JACKSON—Portsmouth
> FORBES—Newsburyport
> EASTMAN—Salem tf 027"

Child also advertised separately in this period. We find the *Boston Traveller* of August 25, 1846 carrying an ad dating from March 31, 1846 which reads:

> "CHILD & CO'S (TWICE DAILY) EXPRESS FOR PORTLAND, BERWICK KENNEBUNK AND SACO.
> Leaves Offices No 8 and 9 Court street every day, Sundays excepted, at 6-3/4 A. M. and 2 P.M. DTF mh 31"

Additional information on Child in this period can be obtained from the *Portland City Directory*, published July 1, 1847. The earliest available to me, it lists Charles W. Child, express offices, Exchange and Periodical Depot, Canal Bank, with his home located at 17 Cross. It also notes an associate or assistant in the business—William J. Lord, Child & Co's Express, living: William Lord, 18 Willow. The *Portland City Directory* of 1850, published January 1, 1850, lists neither man as being in the express business. Mr. Lord is not listed at all, while Child is only reported at his 17 Cross street home; apparently he was retired. He is again listed at home at 17 Cross in 1852; however the 1856 directory records him at home at 19 Cross, presumably a typographical error.

In addition to the previously noted markings, there is one reported only from this period. This label, recorded in October 1848, refers to a Great Eastern rather than Great Western express. The previously cited Great Western label may have been a typographical error in Konweiser's records. This late label is black on green and is 49 x 28mm in size. It reads: FORWARDED BY/CHILD & CO'S/GREAT EASTERN EXPRESS/PRINCIPAL OFFICES: No. 7 State Street, Boston/30 Exchange St., Portland. The addresses differ from those in the 1846 advertisement and the 1847 Portland City Directory.

When Child advertised along with the other Boston area expresses in a joint program, John R. Hall, the company's Boston agent placed the ad. Mr. Hall served as agent for a number of companies and was subsequently involved in the formation of the Eastern Express Company. On May 6, 1848 Child broke away from this group and set up a different agent. This was four days after Longley and Co. (on May 2, 1848) took John R. Hall in as a partner. Longley and Halls's activities in the Portland and Penobscot express business are detailed for this period in my *Longley of Portland—a Family Express* article. The *Boston Daily Mail* on May 6, 1848 carried the Child announcement of this change. It reads:

"EXPRESS NOTICE
Removal of the GREAT EASTERN EXPRESS
From the Railroad Exchange, to No.
7 State street, Portland, Saco, Lewiston, Brunswich, Kennebec, Bangor, Eastport and St. John.
Child & Co's Great Eastern Express Offices has been removed to No. 7 State street.
The Subscribers, ever mindful of the favors received during the several years of their establishment respectfully request a continuance thereof, and would renew announcing of entire satisfaction in the transportation of packages and in all business themselves.
N.B. Bills Drafts collected and paid with the usual promptitude.
CHILD & Co.
C. Child & Cos. Express connections embrace all parts of the State of Maine. Packages forwarded to any city or towns within these limits. Also to St. John New Brunswick from Portland by regular steamer.
N.B. Mr. J. R. Hall is no longer an agent, Mr. James L. Libby being recognized as such by the subscribers.
CHILD & CO. May 6 tf."

Mr. Libby had been Longley's agent and served them at the 7 State Street address. As agents changed and Longley moved to the Railroad Exchange according to the mid-1849 *Boston City Directory,* it is quite possible the change took place at this time. There is an extant undated Jerome & Co. label which reports J. L. Libby as the Jerome Boston agent at 7 State street and which also bears a reference to Child &Co. as the Portland agent at 30 Exchange St.—the address known on the October 1848 Child & Co. label. As my article on *Libbey & Co.—A Rare Boston Local* records, Mr. Libby was not reported in the Boston City Directory published in mid-1848 although he was at that address as the above advertisement and the Child and Jerome labels indicate, and it is probable that it was he who ran the Longley 7 State office in Boston in 1847.

Child apparently managed to get at least one other express to work with them after the shift away from Hall. Dow reports an October 3, 1848 advertisement in Portland papers which notes,

"Cleveland's Express leaves Portland daily for the East from Child & Co's office, via North Yarmouth, Freeport and Brunswick."

The End of the Child Operation

The latest of the Child & Co. advertisements reported so far for the company is the cited one of May 6, 1848. We know, of course, that the company was in operation later from the late 1848 (October) and possibly 1849 (as noted by E. N. Sampson) covers. The undated 45 x 32mm Jerome labels in yellow and pink show Child in operation in late 1848. Putting a closer fix on the date, we find that Child was listed in the *Boston Annual Advertiser* in the 1848 issue but not in the 1849 which shows that the Boston office was no longer in existence in May-June of 1849. This is also confirmed by the *Boston Pathfinder*, a monthly express publication, which does not list any Portland express in its January 17, 1850 issue (data collected December 17, 1849). Thus the latest confirmed record is the October 1848 label and the ones reported for 1849 together with the 1848 undated Jerome ones. The *Portland City Directory* of January 1, 1850 does not list Child.

The disposition of the Child & Co. operation is not yet known. It disappears from history in late 1848 or early 1849. It is possible that it was taken over by James N. Winslow who, as noted earlier, had sold part of his express business to Child and who in the 1847 *Portland City Directory* was reported as a "provisioner". Mr. Winslow had a reputation for acquisitions. Too, he was located at the 7 State street address in Boston and at 58 Exchange in Portland. A label dated May 10, 1850 advertises his operation as "Portland and the Kennebec" and this does suggest him as a probable successor.

Several other expresses are possible successors. These include Longley who was an expressman in both the 1847 and the January 1, 1850 Portland directory. It is this directory that lists Winslow as an express at 58 Exchange. Another potential acquirer was the E. C. Prince express, located at 129 Fore street (James H. and Charles S. D. Prince having taken over from their deceased father, E. C. Prince). The Prince Boston operation was out of 7 State as were a number of other expresses. William F. and James Spear were reported only as "truckman" and with home addresses rather than an office suggesting they can be disregarded as a potential. The Longley operation was run from the Custom House building in Portland and the Boston operation from the Railroad Exchange, Court Square in that city—the last of the Child addresses in Boston for the Kennebec handstamp. Longley was also reported as doing business along the Kennebec.

One final human interest note about Mr. Child should be brought out. It has been suggested, through the *Portland City Directory* addresses, that Mr. Child retired in 1849 or 1850. This is not completely true. One attempted business venture did reach the Boston paper. The *Boston Daily Mail* of July 14, 1851 carries the news in a dispatch from Portland dated July 12. This reports that Charles W. Child was examined on Friday, charged with selling two quarts of Brandy and was fined $10 and costs. Subsequently, it notes, he was brought up on a second charge and pleaded 'nol con' and was fined $20 and costs. Further prosecution was dropped on condition that he would sell no more.

A number of other sources including New England geneologies have been checked without yielding further information about Mr. Child and his operations. Any more data about the operator, the company, dates of operation, handstamps, advertisements, etc. is solicited by the writer in care of this publication.

CUBA — ½ Real — 1857 Issue on Unwatermarked Paper — The Damaged Upper Left Corner Variety

By Dr. Roberto Rosende and Edward Goldsmith

The ½ Real value of the 1857 issue of stamps was printed at the Fabrica Nacional de Sellos in Madrid, Spain from a plate composed of 170 different moveable cliches arranged in 10 horizontal rows of 17 cliches each.

The original Die was engraved by Don Jose Perez Varela in 1854 and electrotypes were made from this and used until 1864. The plate made from these electrotype cliches was used for the surface printing (typography) of the ½ Real of 1855 on Loop Watermarked paper and the Lozenge or crossed lines watermarked paper printing of the ½ Real of 1856. The variety that we are concerned with here has not been found in either of these two earlier printings.

The Upper Left Corner variety occupies position III-4, i.e., it is the 4th stamp in the 3rd horizontal row of the sheet.

Since the ½ Real value was the most commonly used denomination in Cuba and Puerto Rico, multiple impressions were made The wear on the plate appears in a number of the cliches, producing broken frames, dents,, scratches, etc., enabling the plating of this issue.

The first indication of the damage from wear on this particular stamp (III-4) is a very thin white sliver in the upper left side between the outer frame line and the design (Fig. 1). This constant variety can be found in the early printings on unwatermarked paper made at the end of 1856 and the beginning of 1857.



Figure 1.

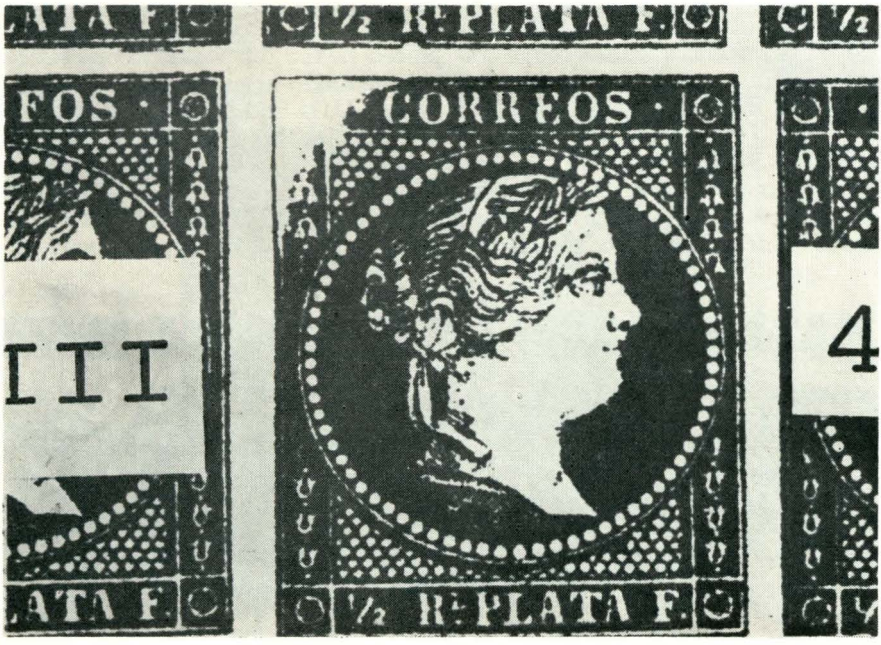


Figure 2.

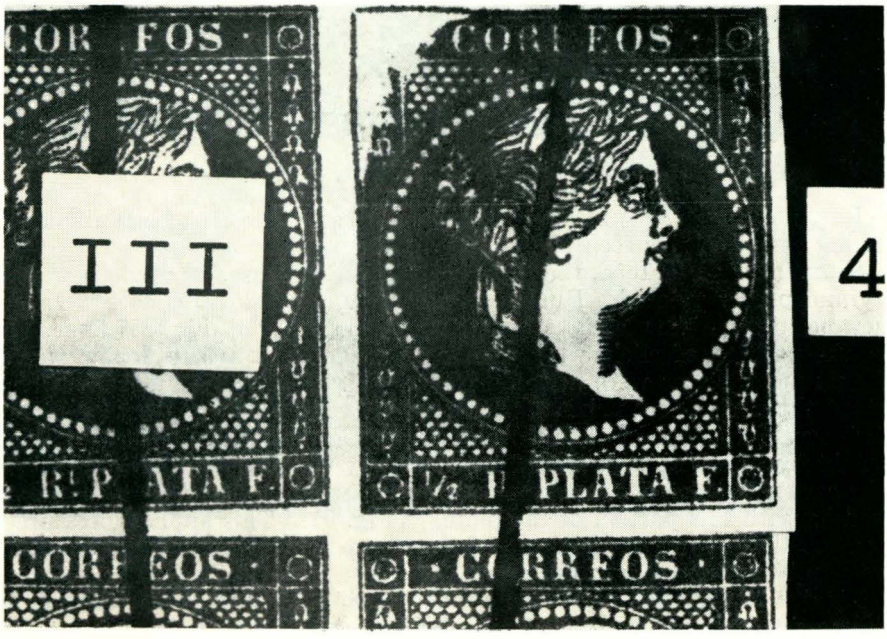


Figure 3.

When this wear on the cliche was noticed, steps were taken to prolong the life of this position in the plate by adding two metal lines in the form of a square angle. In addition, a small wedge was placed in the top frame about six millimeters from the left corner in order to hold the angle in place. This wedge produced a dent in both the upper frame of stamp III-4 and in the bottom frame of stamp II-4. (Fig. 2)

The continuous use of this plate had its effect on the repair and the two lines curve toward the outside. In order to reinforce the frames of this cliche, two wedges were applied on the left frame at 6½ and 13 millimeters from the top frame line. These wedges also produced dents in the right frame of the adjacent position III-3. (Fig. 3)



Figure 4.

But, not even this procedure managed to save the makeshift corner from breaking completely as seen in Fig. 4.

Sometime in mid 1858, the plate was cleaned because impressions were very dirty and poorly printed. During this cleaning process, 40 cliches were moved to new positions in the plate, resulting in the 2nd setting of this 1857 issue. However, the position of cliche III-4 was not changed. A second repair was done and new metal strips were added. The work was more carefully done so that more of the design was printed. This second repair variety may be identified in two ways: 1. The adjoining stamp in position III-3 shows the two dents in the right frame, which were caused previously by the placing of wedges; 2. More of the corner is printed because more pressure was applied due to the underlay placed beneath this portion of the plate. (Fig. 5). This applied pressure may be seen on the back of this printing of the stamp which resulted in the ink being more deeply impressed into the paper.

Finally in 1861 the plate was cleaned again, this time more carefully. At the same time, twelve new cliches replaced old ones that were in very bad shape. Position III-4 was one of these replacements. Fig. 6 shows the new cliche to the

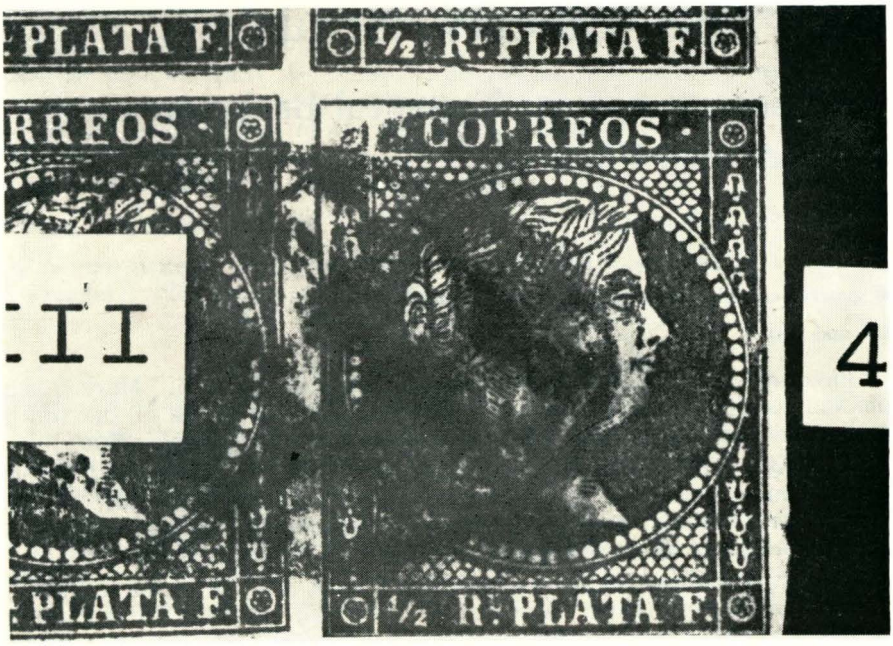


Figure 5.

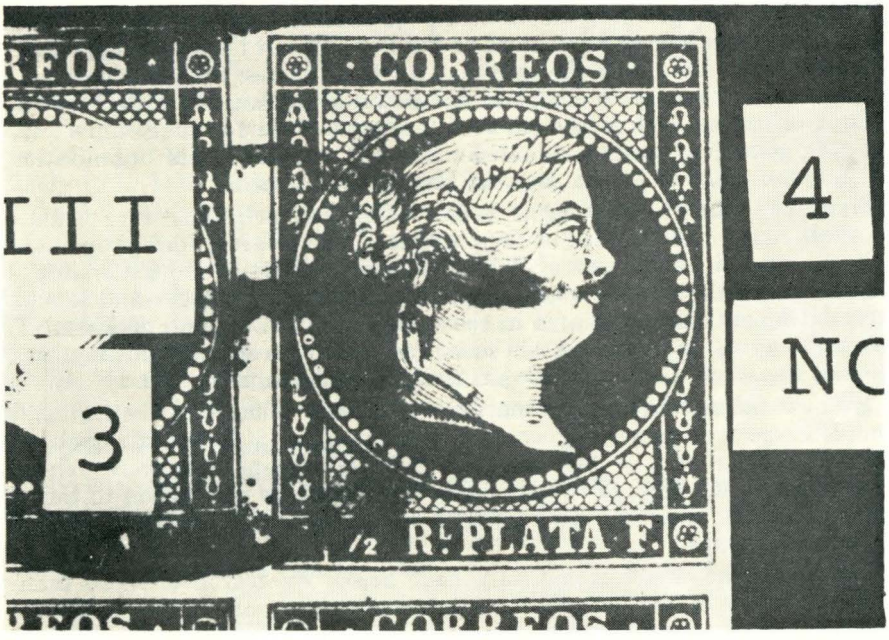


Figure 6.

right of position III-3 with its two dents in the right frame.

The new cliche is perfect except that one of the pearls making up the upper left corner design is missing. This is an additional way to identify ths new cliche.

Haiti: The 'Liberty Heads'

A Re-assessment of the Technical Background: New Facts and Findings

By J. R. W. Purves, F.R.P.S.L.

(Continued from Page 88)

More general considerations in the Imperforates

Shades and tints

I have little argument with the present listing of S.G. 1-6. Marked shades in the stamps themselves and marked differences in the shade of the tint previously surface-printed on the printing surface *do* exist in each value.

Hausburg thought this indicated that *more than one* printing of the value in question must have been made. I think, however, that it is easily explained if we remember that the work was done by a comparatively small printing establishment, working in the *summer* of 1881.

These stamps signalled the entry of Haiti into the U.P.U., on 1 July 1881 and were probably all issued on that day. One can also have little doubt that the order was given in a hurry and that it was also desirable to avoid unnecessary expense. 'The Philatelic Record' for August 1881, at p. 124 reported that Messrs. Whitfield, King had shown them all values.

With that background, the difficulty of maintaining the correct "mixes" of inks, whether in respect of content or fluidity, are not hard to understand. It could, also, easily have been the case that for most values, the printing may have taken *more than one* day to complete which would explain the differences in the shades of one value and in the tints of the paper used for that value. Everything was going on, in this establishment, all the time! Its organisation, in short, fell far short of De La Rue, or Hulot, or Enschedé!

Hausburg was probably right in his belief that printings were made on a large sheet *four* times the size of the 50 pane. The original idea propounded — which was of a 6 pane sheet of 300 impressions in all — unquestionably came from the fact of the *French* stamps (produced in a much larger and less primitive establishment) being printed in sheets of 300 (in two panes of 150). There seems to be no doubt that this 300 idea was totally wrong and in any case the quantities issued of the 7c and 20c values are not divisible by 300.

My own thought is that the marginal markings relative to the tint indicate a complete sheet of paper big enough to print *four* 50's but Mr. Sellers has suggested to me that it is just as likely that 100 stamps only were printed on the one sheet — one half, of course, being the tête-bêche in relation to the other. In that event the sheets of tinted paper would have been cut into two before printing any stamps.

The tête-bêche varieties can only have arisen by reason of more than one impression of the 50 subject plate being made on the same sheet of paper. It was fed in one way and printed, taken out of the press, dried and when dried, fed in the *other* way (hence the tête-bêche). This same procedure was followed, for instance, in Victoria from 1882 on to 1912, whenever only the one plate was used. There the De La Rue paper employed was of *double* sheet size (240 watermarks) and the later Waterlow paper of *quadruple* sheet size (480 water-

marks). This explains the 50:50 occurrence, in certain values in that period, of normal and inverted watermarks.

In the case of Haiti the necessity for drying and printing again provides yet another reason for believing that the printing of any one value (and there *was* only the *one* printing of the *one* value) extended over 2 or days and inevitably involved more than one shade and/or tint. I shall deal with the question of sheet markings in a separate appendix.

Number of Impressions

The quantities of the imperforates supplied are *known* (see 'S.G.' and Hausburg articles). They were as follows:-

1c:	300,000	5c:	150,000
2c:	150,000	7c:	250,000
3c:	150,000	20c:	25,000

This gives us a total of 1,025,000 stamps.

Assuming that the *one* plate of 50 was used (as I believe) this only means that a total of 20,500 pulls was taken from it, no very great number for an electrotyped surface-printing plate.

The various 2d. Victoria plates (unplated copper electrotypes) used from 1864 on averaged between 200,000 and 300,000 pulls each, 10-15 times the Haitian production.

So that this factor would provide no argument whatsoever — quite the contrary — against the "one plate theory".

Mr. Sellers informs me that in an article by Monsieur Darteyre ('La Revue Postale' for July 1930) the following figures were given as the quantities issued:-

1c:	209,700	5c:	81,700		
2c:	80,950	7c:	131,800		
3c:	77,700	20c:	25,650	*Total*	607,500

These figures (the source of which I do not know) represent, save for the 1c and 20c, slightly more than *half* only of the quantities first set out. Only the 20c is similar in the two lists. I incline to the view that the figures first given are likely to be more reliable. Take, for instance, the 7c — the value most used after the 1c. This stamp remained in issue until December 1885, a period of nearly 4½ years! I think the Darteyre quantity (131,800) would have been quite insufficient to supply the demand over such a period.

Some of the Darteyre numbers are divisible by 50 only, and not by 100 or 200. Assuming they are authentic it may be that they were arrived at after deducting the quantities of panes or sheets *destroyed* which had been deemed unsuitable for use. But, in my opinion, they cannot, in any event, cover the total quantities of the Imperforates issued, with the exception of the 20c.

Stamps printed on the wrong (untinted) side

Here is something (discovered early in the piece) that has seemingly been forgotten but unquestionably presents us with two highly interesting varieties, both — in my opinion — worthy of catalogue rank.

Moens noted them as follows: (See "S.G.M." for 30 Sept. 1899 at p. 65):-

> "Printed on the wrong side of the paper, thus showing the face *white* and the back *tinted.*
>
> 1c red on *white*
>
> 2c deep violet on *white.*"

I possess both these varieties, the 1c being a *used* single while I have a mint block of ten and two pairs and a single respectively of the 2c variety. None of these items exhibit — to me — anything but a 100% authenticity. Hausburg

never mentioned them (and he should have been well acquainted with the Moens article), which suggests that they are of some rarity.

They are, further, the only instance of this class of mistake found in the whole of the 'Liberty Head' issues.

DATES OF ISSUE : PERIODS OF USE

Hausburg's Table of these (see "London Philatelist" for June 1912 at p. 141) is an immensely useful contribution. What has to be realised is that the quantities ordered for the Plate I printings were the result of estimates which, as with many others, proved in certain cases to be bad guesses. That is, of course, if these estimates were allied with the belief that the first supplies for any one value would be exhausted at approximately the same time as the first supplies of all the other values.

A perusal of Hausburg's Table will show (inter alia) that both the 7c and 20c imperforates remained in use until 1885 while the 5c imperforates only lasted until mid-1882 or thereabouts.

In the result while the perforated issues of the original design (see later Tabulation) appear — with some exceptions — to have been printed in 'sets' they were certainly not *in use* as 'sets'. Various covers and stamps on pieces fully corroborate these findings, already clear from a study of the dated cancellations.

Technically and philatelically the perforated stamps should be collected and arranged according to their respective printings, so long as it is understood that it rarely happened that all values involved in the one set of printings were on issue at the same time.

Coming to the question of the examination of *dated cancellations* . . . the first thing to be understood is that 90% of the cancellations found are those of the capital. I think therefore that if one finds two or more 'late' dates of the same stamp cancelled 'Port-au-Prince' that is a solid indication that the particular stamp was then on *general issue* in Port-au-Prince. On the other hand, with the possible exception of cancellations from Cap-Haitien, I would not regard 'late' dates from the *other* Post Offices (e.g. Jacmel, Gonaives, Les Cayes, Jérémie, Port de Paix etc.) as having much significance as indicators of *general* usage.

Hence, in the tabulations to follow, for the 'late' dates in both series, *only* 'Port-au-Prince' dates have been chronicled.

The next factor to be noted is that the cancellations, all of the common French type of the time, were (it appears) introduced simultaneously with the stamps on 1.7.81([8]). It follows that the Port-au-Prince canceller, of which infinitely the most use was made, commenced to wear much faster and therefore earlier than the others. As time passed, the proportion of Port-au-Prince dates decipherable with certainty therefore became substantially smaller. Theoretically all stamps cancelled on the island should show a date (or part of it) but the actual job of deciphering, particularly from 1884 on, is far from easy, and often needs the use of a glass, particularly on the 2c value, where the violet of the stamp largely masks the black of the cancellation.

These difficulties, however, have not prevented a careful examination of all the writer's *used* material. While it is certain that Hausburg in 1912 would have had access to more of this used material, the writer's own holding is sub-

8. As to the imperforates it seems to be established that these were issued on 1/7/81, the date Haiti became a member of the U.P.U.

stantial enough to have uncovered a fair number of dates earlier or later than Hausburg as the case might be. At the least his results *confirm* the Hausburg tabulation.

The early and late dates found for the Perforated issues will be tabulated separately in the *second* section of these articles.

The *earliest* date found by the writer (and so far as he knows, unrecorded) is a 7c, dated 9.7.81. Mr. Sellers possesses a copy of the 5c with this same date, and this has now been incorporated in the tabulation.

A tabulation follows, for the *imperforates* only, of early and late dates. H indicates Hausburg and P Purves. Where the P earliest dates are later than the H they have nevertheless been included (for both series) since (as has been said) they corroborate the pattern established by Hausburg.

VALUE	EARLY DATES		LATE DATES	
	H	P	H	P
1c	25. 7.81	24. 9.81	16. 2.84	19. 1.84
2c	25. 7.81	10. 7.81+	19. 5.83	20. 4.83
5c	26. 7.81	9. 7.81+	8. 5.83	8. 9.83
2c	—.11.81	10. 7.81	19. 5.83	20. 4.83
3c	—. 7.81	—. 7.81	14. 4.83	22. 3.84
7c	16. 7.81	9. 7.81+	6. 9.85	24. 9.85
20c	21. 1.82	7. 8.81+	21. 2.85	1. 4.85

+ indicates new early date.

1c Plate 1, Perforated!

Perhaps the most extraordinary single "find' I have made is of a mint, *perforated* copy of the 1c, from Position 18 in the sheet, Plate 1.

It was one of a very few perforated stamps (all the *rest* being heavily cancelled stamps) which — despite an awful lot of concentration — I could not place in either the Plate 2 or the Plate 3 sheets. At a later stage, going over my imperforates again, the truth suddenly hit me and I was able to plate it correctly.

There is, in my view, no doubt whatever of the authenticity either of the stamp or of its perforation. What can one say about it, more particularly as one has only the one copy to go on?

The only explanation that seems feasible is that the printers, before they forwarded the first *perforated* consignment, discovered a few sheets still on hand of the original imperforate printing of the 1c, perforated them, and included them with the rest of the first perforated consignment printed from Plate 2.

It is, probably, too much to hope that anyone except the most ardent of platers will be able to locate further copies. All the same it is an intriguing possibility.

With this sole exception all the *perforated* stamps of the first type that I have seen come from Plates 2 and 3 and not from Plate 1, each of these three plates being, as we have said, completely separate entities.

Plates 1, 2, 3

CONSTANT VARIETIES IN THE FIGURES OF VALUE

Very little attention has hitherto been paid to the defects to be found in the value plugs but — where they do occur — they provide another constant flaw, on the position concerned, for use by the plater.

The following general considerations may be useful for those prepared to work in this particular groove.

It seems reasonably sure that, for each figure (1, 2, 3, 5, 7) or figures (20), *more than 50 plugs* were, on any one occasion, available, from which 50 were

selected for use. It did not follow therefore, the different selections never being identical, that if a variety occurred in one printing it necessarily occurred in another.

It is, however, quite certain that the *same* collection of figure plugs were in use, for any one value, from first to last, for the Plate 1 printing, the Plate 2 printings and the Plate 3 printing. Marked flaws are relatively few but in the 2c, 3c and 20c values I have been able to trace a few constant abnormalities which are found in more than one printing (one case occurs first in the original Plate 1 printing), on each occasion in *different* positions on the sheet. Nothing else can more effectively demonstrate the *moveable* nature of these plugs as compared with the constancy of the main plate. These will be described shortly.

In the next place the proportion of such flaws (as compared with more normal figures) was naturally much *lower* on the occasion of their *first* use for the Plate 1 (Imperforate) printings. New flaws arose with each plugging and also doubtless from any careless handling as they were removed after each printing. They were then probably "thrown" rather than placed back in their box, to await the next occasion on which they would be required. It follows from this that the last printing of the more used values (e.g. the 2c from Plate 3) certainly contained constant plug varieties which did not and could not appear in earlier printings, since they only arose at later stages.

It should be emphasised that the few details I give now of the plug varieties are fragmentary since — particularly in the perforated issues — there are still a small number of sheet positions, in various printings, which I have not yet "covered". However, these can be left to future students, in the hope that ultimately a complete "plater's guide" (incorporating plug as well as frame characteristics) can be produced. A plater, if he is to get the greatest fun out of his work, must be *certain*. A 'maybe' is the last thing he wants. In fact there are few 'experts' today who have not had 'plating' experience, and despite the criticism, from some quarters of such work as 'flyspeck' philately, plating — like Latin and Mathematics in the general educational field — still remains one of the great training grounds for the student. Further, plating — if it is successful — produces a sense of *discipline* which cannot well be produced elsewhere in the philatelic world.

Coming now from philosophy to fact, here are a number of constant identifications which may prove useful.

Occurrence of the same plugs in different positions in the sheet, according to the printing in which they are found.

2c

(i) The top of the inside white of the figure — which is normally curved — has its left half more or less squared.

So far found in Plate 2 (*last* printing), on No. 31 in sheet and also in the plate 3 printing, where it is No. 48 in the sheet. (See Figure 8)

(ii) The right half of the top of the inside curve is not curved but is a diagonal straight line (which gives the white curve a pointed appearance at its top) with an inwards nick at the lower right of the top portion of the figure.

So far found in Plate 2 (*first* printing) where it is No. 1 in the sheet; Plate 2 (*last* printing) where it is No. 16 in the sheet; Plate 3 where it is No. 50 in the sheet.



Figure 8. Constant variety (i) of 2c. Plate 2, position 31 and plate 3, position 48.



Figure 9. Constant variety (iii) of 2c. Plate 1, position 19 and plate 2, position 30.



Figure 10. Constant variety (iii) of 3c. Plate 2, second printing, position 10.



Figure 11. Constant variety (i) of 7c. Plate, second printing, position 37.

(iii) Shows a dent (which practically makes a right angle) in the outside right of the top of the figure.

So far found in Plate 1 where it is No. 19 in the sheet; Plate 2 (*first* printing) where it is No. 15 in the sheet; Plate 2 (*second* printing) where it is No. 30 in the sheet and Plate 3 where it is No. 25 in the sheet. (See Figure 9).

(iv) There is a nick on the inside of the '2' at right middle.
So far found in Plate 2 (*first* printing) where it is No. 27 in the sheet and Plate 2 (*second* printing) where it is No. 7 in the sheet.

3c

(i) There is a nick in the outside of the figure, at top right. So far found in Plate 2 (*first* printing) where it is No. 31 in the sheet and Plate 2 (*second* printing) where it is No. 18 in the sheet.

(ii) Shows a nick on the outside right of the lower loop of the '3'. So far found in Plate 2 (*first* printing) where it is No. 28 in the sheet and in Plate 2 (*second* printing) where it is No. 41 in the sheet.

(iii) Shows a white diagonal 'cut' flaw in the top of the figure, just to the right of center. Found in Plate 2, *first* printing (where it is No. 34 in the sheet) and in Plate 2, *second* printing (where it is No. 10 in the sheet, see Figure 10).

5c

(i) There is a large vertically shaped colored flaw to the right of the figure '5'. It occurs on No. 7 of the Plate 1 sheet (5 Copies seen to date).

7c

(i) Shows the inner part of N. E. corner of the neck of the '7' with a hollowed-out appearance. Found in Plate 2, *first* printing (where it is No. 22 in the sheet), and in Plate 2, *second* printing (where it is No. 37 in the sheet, see Figure 11).

20c

(i) Shows a white nick on the inner left side of the '0', just *above* its middle. So far found in the Plate 2 printing where it is No. 2 in the sheet and in the Plate 3 printing where it is No. 1.

(ii) Shows a dent as well as an extra patch of color on the inner left side of the '0', just *below* its middle. So far found in the Plate 2 printing where it is No. 11 in the sheet and in the Plate 3 printing where it is No. 34.

20c: The 'missing right frame of value tablet' varieties.
Found in Plates 1 and 3 respectively.

Quite a number of stamps in the sheet of the 20c printing from Plate 3 show the top five-sixths or thereabouts of the right frame of the value tablet entirely missing. These phenomena are *constant* for that printing. The sheet positions concerned are Nos. 24, 29, 33, 43, 44, 50 (a total of 6 positions). Certain other similar but much smaller weaknesses are also peculiar to this printing.

These same positions, in the 2c and 5c printings from the same plate, show this right frame *normal*.

Since we already have positive proof that this 20c printing was made *before* the 2c and 5c printings these missing right frames of the value tablet *cannot* derive from any damage.

I have discussed these varieties with my friend John Gartner, a philatelist who is also a printer, and we have agreed that the likely explanation (already mentioned previously) is this.

In the six cases in question the left edge of the plug (the right on the stamp) *tilted* up very slightly above the horizontal plane — not sufficiently high for that

edge to catch the inking roller and to print, but sufficiently high to project above the edge of the neighboring relief (i.e. the right frame of the value tablet on the stamp) *and to prevent also receiving any ink and printing.*

No such varieties are to be met in the 20c perforated printing from Plate 2 but at least four sheet positions in the *imperforate* 20c (and there are probably more) from Plate 1, viz. Nos. 3, 30, 40, 46 *constantly* show a similar deficiency in the right frame of the value tablet. In these positions, in all the *other* imperforate values, including the 1c, the right frame in question appears *normal.*

The Order of Pluggings (and Printings)

When supplies of *more than one* value were required.

Here a conclusion has been reached which at first sight seemed a little bizarre but which further reflection has suggested is not illogical.

It is that on the three occasions when printings of the 20c value were required (and when other values also were ordered) the *first* plugs to be inserted (and consequently the first printing to be made) were the 20's!

We will look for the probable reason for this before we explore the philatelic indications. Briefly, my view is based on the simple fact that the '20' plugs — alone of the 'set' — bore *two* figures. Those two figures occupied a much greater area of the plug than the various single figures and made the fitment job *more difficult* than it was with the other values since with the smaller area of *blank* space on the plug it was (using a small hammer etc.) that much harder to avoid injurnig either the plugs *or* their surrounds. The '20' job, in short, required more care and time than the other plugging jobs and therefore, in each of the three relevant cases, it was done *first.*

In relation to the Printings from Plate 1 and Plate 3 we have *direct* evidence to support this finding and for all three cases there is also a strong line of circumstantial reasoning which is in its favor,

Before examining the direct evidence let us look at the circumstantial. *If* more difficulty was to be met in the '20' pluggings one would expect that the greater proportion of the 'value tablet' flaws would be created at this first stage. For Plate 1 we start with *nine* 'damaged tablet' positions — found in the 1c and 20c, while another six positions were affected *following* the plugging of the 2's.

For the second group of Plate 2 printings (which included the first 20c perforated) *seven* new 'damaged tablet' varieties occur which are not to be found in the previous six perforated printings. All values from these Plate 2 printings show the *same* seven 'damaged tablet' varieties. Once these seven varieties appear no further 'damaged tablet' varieties were created. Is it not the most likely explanation that these varieties were first created in the plugging of the 20s, and that no further troubles arose with the other pluggings which conceivably (as we *can* prove with the *first* perforated printings) took place in ascending numerical order viz. 1, 3, 5 and 7? At a later stage the tabulated analysis of the progressive creation of such flaws in the *perforated* issues should be consulted to appreciate these facts more clearly. It is, however, convenient for this purpose to deal with both imperforates and perforates.

Now for the more direct evidence available in the Plate 1 and Plate 3 printings respectively.

If the "one plate" theory be accepted — and it seems impossible to the writer to argue otherwise — the 1c and 20c printings were made from Plate 1 in its *first* state. It then contained *nine* 'damaged tablet' positions. Is it not much more likely that the damage arose from a plugging with the 20's than from a plugging with the 1's?

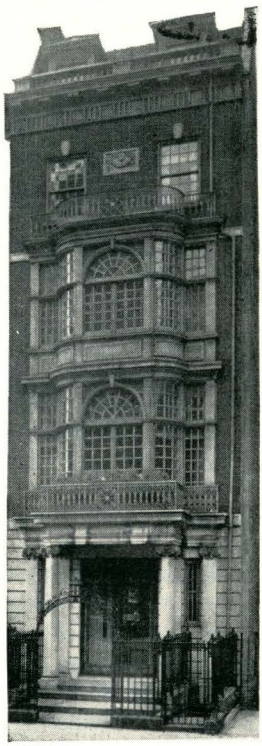
As for Plate 3 — here the evidence is the *most direct* of all. Only three values were printed from this plate — the 2c, 5c and 20c — and on the facts there is no room for doubt that the plugging and the printing of the 20's came first, *before* those of the 2's and the 5's. Here there are several sheet positions which, in the 2c and 5c values, show 'damaged tablet' flaws of which there is *no* sign in the 20c. The most noteworthy of these is illustrated. It concerns No. 27 in the sheet. This is a plate flaw described by Hausburg as one of the main varieties which distinguishes this plate from Plate 2. In the 2c and 5c examples of this position it will be seen that there is a prominent "damaged (dented) tablet" in the left border of the shield. *There is no sign of this in the 20c.*

Other 'subsequent' plate damage found in the 2c and 5c but *not* in the 20c is to be found on Nos. 11, 19, 26 and 29 in the sheets (see Appendix).

If these indications in respect of Plates 1 and 3 are accepted is it not even more likely that the same applied to the printing of the 20c made from Plate 2 and that it also came *first*, and not last?

This is about as far as one can go on this subject. Save in the case of Plate 3 there is no conclusive proof that the 20's were the first plugs inserted, but when one has added up all we do know the only possible answer seems to lie in the theory advanced.

(To Be Continued)



THE COLLECTORS CLUB

22 East 35th Street, New York, N. Y. 10016

1972 Officers

F. Burton Sellers ..... *President*
H. D. S. Haverbeck ..... *Vice-President*
Norman S. Hubbard ..... *Secretary*
Albert H. Higgins ..... *Treasurer*

Governors

Class of 1973	*Class of 1974*	*Class of 1975*
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John R. Boker, Jr.	Ernest A. Kehr	Norman S. Hubbard
Albert H. Higgins	Robert A. Siegel	William H. Miller, Jr.
Louis Grunin	F. Burton Sellers	Robert P. Odenweller
Bernard D. Harmer	Philip Silver	John D. Dowd
Ernest Wilkens	Ira Zweifach	Lawrence L. Shenfield

Trustees

John R. Boker, Jr. H. D. S. Haverbeck Philip Silver

The Postage Stamps of Jasdan, Some Further Notes

By Harrison D. S. Haverbeck



Figure 1.

One of the fascinations of philately is that the process of learning and the making of new discoveries never ceases. Since I wrote previously on the stamps of Jasdan *(Collectors Club Philatelist, Vol. XXXV, No. VI, page 358)* some new material has come to light which deserves to be recorded.

In the previous article, written in 1956, I made the statement that "covers are decidedly rare." I have recently acquired two covers bearing these stamps with clear cancellations. These are in the form of a town marking. The marking consists of a large, double lined circle with the wording, "Kingdom of Jasdan" inscribed at the top in Gujrati characters. There are two rosettes, one on each side, and at the bottom another inscription which may be the town name. There is another scalloped circle in the center, making a place for the date. There are four Gujrati characters inside this inner circle. The date is inserted by a familiar office dater stamp. The whole marking is struck in violet ink. The illustration in figure 1 shows this in full detail.

The covers themselves are quite similar. The stamps are affixed to the reverse side so as to form a seal to the envelope. The earliest of these covers is dated August,3,1943. The one illustrated bears the date September 10, 1948. (Figure 2) At a casual glance this may seem to be a favor usage. The facts of the case show it is not. In July, 1947, when the Dominion of India was formed Jasdan joined the United States of Saurashtra, which was made up of the Feudatory States situated in the Kathiawar peninsula. The States which had postal services of their own at this time continued to use their own postage stamps. These were Jasdan, Morvi, and Soruth. When the Republic of India was formed, January 26, 1950, the United States of Saurashtra was given six months to integrate its postal system into that of India. This was accomplished on May 1, 1950.

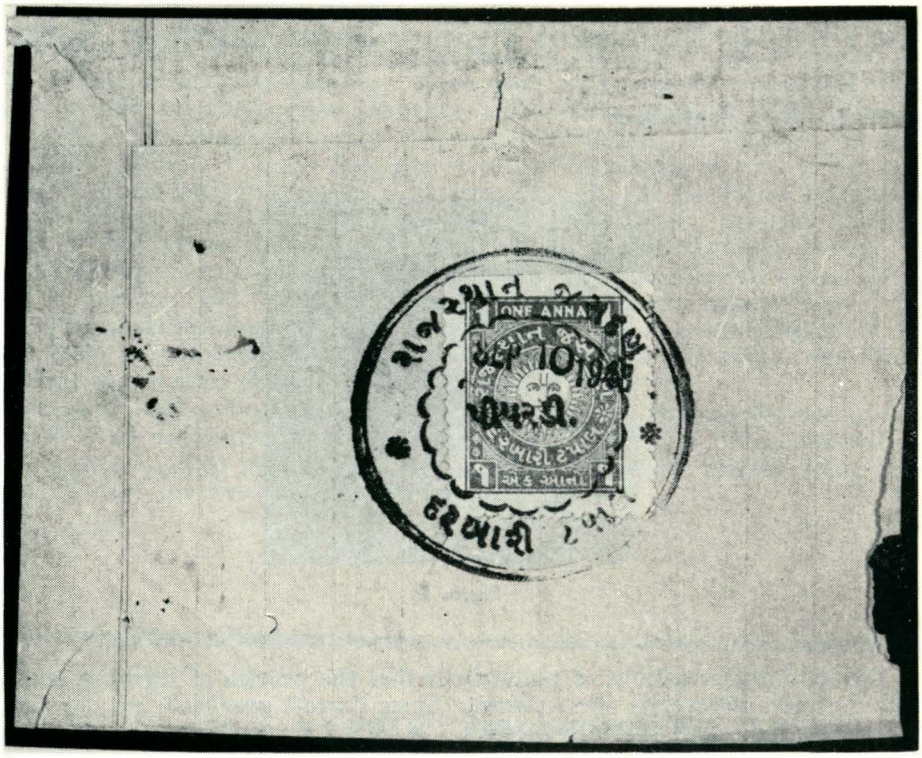


Figure 2.

PATRICK D. PILLA

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
39 MAIN STREET
TARRYTOWN, N. Y. 10591
914 - 631-1359

February 28, 1973

To the Board of Governors
The Collectors Club, Inc.
New York, New York 10016

I have examined the balance sheet of The Collectors Club, Inc. as of December 31, 1972, the related statement of operations and surplus and the statement of changes in fund balanances for the year then ended. My examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as I considered necessary in the circumstances.

In my opinion, the accompanying statements present fairly the assets and liabilities of The Collectors Club, Inc. at December 31, 1972, arising from cash transactions, the revenues collected and expenditures made by it, and changes in fund balances during the year then ended on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

PATRICK D. PILLA
Certified Public Accountant

THE COLLECTORS CLUB, INC.
BALANCE SHEET
DECEMBER 31, 1972

ASSETS

CURRENT FUNDS			
Cash in Banks:			
Chemical Bank New York Trust Co.	$ 1,368.32		
Bowery Savings ank	1,705.12	$ 3,073.44	
Petty Cash Fund		50.00	
Deposit with Post Office		20.00	
Due from J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund		499.25	
Due from Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund		92.30	
Total Current Funds			$ 3,734.99
PLANT INVESTMENT FUND:			
Real Estate	69,780.87		
Furniture & Equipment	28,986.19		
Library	30,293.35		
Total Plant Investment			129,060.41
OTHER FUNDS:			
House Replacement Fund:			
Cash-Seamen's Bank for Savings	8,215.14		
Marketable Securities at cost	25,107.26	33,322.40	
(Market Value $32,207)			
J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund:			
Cash-Seamen's Bank for Savings	2,195.50		
Marketable Securities at cost	14,422.34	16,617.84	
(Market Value $27,996)			
Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund:			
Cash-Manhattan Savings Bank		3,909.83	
Dr. Harry Mark Daggett, Jr., Fund:			
Cash-Seamen's Bank for Savings	501.74		
Federal Government Notes	9,336.25		
Due from Current Funds	932.47	10,770.46	
Life Membership Fund:			
Cash-Bowery Savings Bank		590.00	
Capital Fund:			
Cash-Union Dime Savings Bank	32,075.84		
-Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank	181.84		
Marketable Securities at cost	145,824.55		
(Market Value $144,085)			
Due from Current Fund	932.47	179,014.70	
Total Other Funds			244,225.23
TOTAL ASSETS			$377,020.63

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

CURRENT FUNDS:			
Due to Dr. Harry Mark Daggett, Jr., Fund		$ 932.47	
Due to Capital Fund		4,615.06	
Payroll taxes payable		559.27	
Reserve for anticipated street assessment		2,500.00	
Current fund deficit		(4,871.81)	
Total Current Funds			$ 3,734.99
PLANT INVESTMENT FUND			129,060.41
OTHER FUNDS:			
House Replacement Fund		33,322.40	
J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund:			
Due to Current Fund	$ 499.25		
Surplus	16,118.59	16,617.84	
Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund:			
Due to Current Fund	92.30		
Surplus	3,817.53	3,909.83	
Dr. Harry Mark Daggett, Jr., Fund		10,770.46	
Life Membership Fund		590.00	
Capital Fund		179,014.70	
Total Other Funds			244,225.23
TOTAL LIBIBILITIES AND CAPITAL			$377,020.63

THE COLLECTORS CLUB, INC.
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND SURPLUS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1972

CURRENT FUND

Income:		
Membership dues	$ 18,270.36	
Interest on bank account	106.00	
Contributions	1,573.00	
Awards Dinner	1,380.00	$ 21,329.36
Operating Expenses:		
Office	7,078.49	
Club Activities	5,514.10	
House	11,089.46	
Library	5,269.41	28,951.46
		(7,622.10)
Cost of publising **Philatelist**		8,433.10
Excess of operating expenses over income		(16,055.20)
Transfer from Capital Fund		10,500.00
Net change in surplus		(5,555.20)
Surplus — January 1, 1972		683.39
Deficit — December 31, 1972		$ (4,871.81)

THE COLLECTORS CLUB, INC.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1972

PLANT INVESTMENT FUND

Balance, January 1, 1972 and December 31, 1972	$129,060.41

HOUSE REPLACEMENT FUND

Balance, January 1, 1972	$ 33,458.52
Add:	
Interest and Dividends	1,763.88
Deduct:	
Shelving purchased for basement	1,900.00
Balance, December 31, 1972	$ 33,322.40

J. BRACE CHITTENDEN MEMORIAL FUND

Balance, January 1, 1972	$ 15,192.63
Add:	
Interest and Dividends	925.96
Balance, December 31, 1972	$ 16,118.59

THEODORE E. STEINWAY MEMORIAL PUBLICATIONS FUND

Balance, January 1, 1972		$ 2,904.02
Add:		
Publication Income	$ 3,478.34	
Interest on bank account	177.47	3,655.81
		6,559.83
Deduct:		
Printing and publishing costs		2,742.30
Balance, December 31, 1972		$ 3,817.53

DR. HARRY MARK DAGGETT, JR., FUND

Balance, January 1, 1972	$ 10,076.30
Add:	
Interest income	694.16
Balance, December 31, 1972	$ 10,770.46

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND

Balance, January 1, 1972	$ 660.00
Deduct:	
Allocated to 1972 membership dues	70.00
Balance, December 31, 1972	$ 590.00

CAPITAL FUND

Balance, January 1, 1972		$171,783.20
Add:		
Income from securities	$ 12,661.50	
Contributions	5,070.00	17,731.50
		189,514.70
Deduct:		
Transfer to Current Fund		10,500.00
Balance, December 31, 1972		$179,014.70

THE COLLECTORS CLUB, INC.
OPERATING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1972

Office:		
Salary		$ 3,799.92
Telephone & Telegraph		588.31
Postage		247.14
Audit & Legal		1,477.92
Stationery & supplies		543.63
Miscellaneous		113.85
Payroll taxes		307.72
		$ 7,078.49
Club Activities:		
Stationery & supplies		$ 515.52
Printing — Membership list		400.00
Program and meeting expenses		676.32
Publicity		129.90
Exhibiiton and special events		2,795.32
Miscellaneous		397.04
Postage		600.00
		$ 5,514.10
House:		
Wages		$ 2,343.00
Electric, gas and oil		2,675.30
Building repairs and painting		1,793.11
Supplies		315.58
Cleaning		369.40
Elevator maintenance and repair		427.16
Insurance		2,641.14
Miscellaneous		294.50
Payroll taxes		230.27
		$ 11,089.46
Library:		
Salary		$ 3,319.92
Acquisitions and subscriptions		261.15
Stationery and supplies		175.48
Photostats		201.28
Miscellaneous		215.00
Payroll taxes		268.91
Typing services		604.00
Binding		526.75
		5,572.49
Less: Reimbursements of expenses		303.08
		$ 5,269.41

THE COLLECTORS CLUB, INC.
COST OF PUBLISHING *PHILATELIST*
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1972

Costs:		
Printing		$ 8,614.00
Engraving, photos and etc.		1,442.25
Stationery, supplies and postage		1,097.00
Editor's expense:		
Honorarium		1,200.00
Other		1,380.78
Miscellaneous		122.00
		13,856.03
Revenues:		
Advertising	$ 4,996.29	
Subscriptions and Sales	426.64	5,422.93
Net Cost — Exhibit B		$ 8,433.10

The Clubhouse

The Meeting of February 7, 1973

IRISH PHILATELY

By Joseph E. Foley

The first frame presented a selection of distinctive Irish markings of the stampless era. Of particular interest was the Belfast forwarding agent's stamp here illustrated. (Figure 1) It is suspected that the stamp was made up of individual letters and altered to suit various occasions. Two other contemporary covers are known with this agent's marking and no two are alike, but appear to be from the same font of type with either the date (as in this cover) or the name of the particular ship included in the handstamp.



Figure 1. The Belfast forwarding agent's marking.

The early adhesive era was represented with a group of Maltese Cross obliterators, including some of the distinctive Irish Crosses, followed by a frame of Mulready 1d. envelopes and wrappers used in Ireland including one signed by Daniel O'Connell who was to be depicted on Ireland's first commemorative. This was followed by a comprehensive display of the Irish Numeral Cancellations which showed the evolution of the size and shape of the diamond, the early duplex obliterators (i.e., "spoons") and later markings. Included were many of the interesting variations such as the roller obliterator, a study of the early duplex with the redundant "PAID" included in the date stamp, a similar contemporary type without the "PAID" and the modification of the first with the "PAID" removed, the Holyhead and Kingstown packet duplex, and examples of the various "TOO LATE" and "LATE FEE" duplex obliterators. The section on postal markings was concluded with examples of the modified parcel post obliterators used temporarily on letters in Dublin after the G. P. O. was burned during the 1916 Easter Rebellion.

The overprints were introduced with a study of the Dollard printing. Following an explanation of the three settings of the overprint, proofs on plain paper and in red on the ½d were shown. The latter included a pair with the overprint grossly misplaced with the date being at the top of the stamp instead of the bottom. Large multiples were displayed that illustrated the poor alignment of the 3 by 5 cliches of the overprint. The red overprints included multiples showing the composite plate made up of clichés of settings 1 and 3. The carmine overprint included a multiple of 51 of the 4d. Both the major and minor varieties including the inverted overprints, broken and damaged letters and numerals and misplaced overprints were shown. The Dollard high values were represented with proofs, varieties, and multiples. The Dollards were concluded with bogus five line overprints on the 1/ and 5/ stamps.

Proofs were also shown of the Thom overprints which were rubber stamped on the back "ORIGINAL PROOF SUPPLIED BY THOM TO DOLLARD 17.2.22". These are most likely philatelic in nature and possibly originally associated with the Freeman and Stubbs booklet on the overprints which was itself printed by Dollard in April, 1922 and included extremely accurate proof-like illustrations of all overprints from both Dollard and Thom. The various Thom printings were well represented and contained most of the major and many of the minor varieties, multiple pieces, etc. Of particular interest was a postally used block of 4 of the Thom 10/ 4 line overprint. Also shown were the Wexford regums, believed to have been brought about by the regumming of recovered stamps which were stolen by the Irish Republican Army during the Civil War and water damaged before their recovery. The Thom three line overprints included a number of varieties such as the interesting accent variations. Many of the Harrison coil overprints were represented in strips with coil leaders attached. A number of varieties of the Thom and Castle high values were shown.

The essays for the permanent definitives included those of Hely, Dollard (with multiples), O'Loughlin, Murphy & Boland, and a block of 10 of the Pictorial Printing Machinery Co. in brown. The definitives themselves were chiefly represented by the booklets and coils. Among them were booklet 23-40 which contained the pane of three 1d plus three labels, watermarked "e" (Scott 107b) and the 1935 2d coil, perforated 15 horizontally.

One commeorative set was shown: a study of the 1929 Catholic Emancipation issue which contained the original engraving on which the vignette was based, the retouch on the 2d and other varieties. In the airmail section was the 1/ definitive stamp privately overprinted for the 1932 Mollison flight, varieties and Zeppelin flight covers.

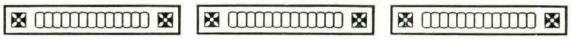


Figure 2. The 1c Fenian, actual label on the left, illustration from Taylor's "The Stamp Collector's Record" on the right.

This was followed by a frame of postal stationery limited to commercial or stamped to order stationery as opposed to that available "over the counter" at Post Offices. This is a field about which comparitively little is known.

The next two frames were what Mr. Foley termed political and pseudo-political labels. Of considerable interest were the spurious "Fenian Essays" produced by S. Allan Taylor in 1865. (See Figure 2) Long believed to have been produced by or for the Fenian Brotherhood, Mr. Foley uncovered their true origin in researching contemporary literature in the library of the Collectors Club. The original Taylor labels were shown together with later reproductions, as well as some of the bonds of the Fenians. Photocopies of some of the principal evidence linking these labels to Taylor was also shown. Mr. Foley's study was published by the American Philatelic Society in 1971. These were followed by an assortment of other labels that reflect the troubles of Ireland down to the present day.

The last frame was termed "etcetera" and contained representation of other sidelights of Irish philately such as Telegraph forms with embossed postage stamps, revenues, Christmas seals, and Railway Letter stamps.



The Meeting of February 21st

Rare Stamps by Raymond H. Weill

The speaker at the February 21, 1973 meeting of The Collectors Club was Raymond H. Weill, one of the Weill brothers of New Orleans. His subject was rare stamps. The program consisted of a display in the clubroom frames of 12 album pages, containing the following items:

United States:

5c Brattleboro Postmaster's Provisional, the complete reconstructed sheet of ten stamps plus what is called the eleventh position in an unused example.
5c St. Louis on greenish, a pair from the corner of the sheet on part cover.
5c 1847, the Earl of Crawford unused block of sixteen.
10c 1847 unused block of six.
10c 1847 sheet margin strip of four on cover from Waukegan, Illinois.
90c 1869 Re-issue, an unused block of fourteen with full imprint and plate number.
4c 1908 "Shermack" an unused strip of five.
1c thru 5c Proprietary stamps, all with inverted centers (The 5c is, of course, unique.)

Ceylon:

4 pence 1859 issue, what is described as the only known perfect mint example.
—, another copy on a cover.

Hawaii:

13c Missionary Type I on piece cover, the Caspary copy that is described as "The finest known example of a Missionary".

British Guiana:

2c "Cotton Reel", the Burrus pair on cover.
4c "Cotton Reel", the Burrus corner copy on cover.

Mr. Weill also showed the membership a series of slides containing some of the important items the Weill Company either owns or has handled in recent years, and he recounted stories about the acquisition and in some cases, the disposition, of some of these rarities.

Mr. Weill told us that the firm sold a block of the 2c Pan American invert (one of two known) and the Eugene Klein block of the air mail invert to one of their clients a few years ago. This party had four heirs and in order that each would be treated equally, he asked the Weill brothers to break the block into singles. Of course, that made the remaining 2c Pan American invert block unique, and instead of five mail invert blocks, there are now only four.

The most prized item in the slide show was the cover bearing 2 one penny Post Office Mauritius stamps, for which the Weills paid $380,000.00 in the Louise Boyd Dale sale in 1968. This cover is still in the Weill "stables".

After the slides were shown, there was a period of Questions and Answers.

The Meeting of March 7th

Some Interesting Proofs and Essays of French Colonies

By Robert G. Stone

The collection of all essays and proofs of a large group of countries, or even of a single large country, is seldom attempted, though apparently some such collections have been made for British North America, U. S., and Great Britain at least. There are of course problems involved in such a large scope, but for the student and researcher some great advantages. The large scope permits the appreciation of the full variety and general classification of the proofs by periods, types of printing processes, different printers, different engravers, etc. — thus making it more clear what is characteristic and what is exceptional or unique. The French colonial proofs are sort of virgin territory from this point of view, for there is very little literature, documentation, or catalogued material. One might think that similarities with French proofs would be a helful guide; but the truth is that French proofs have not been much studied, except lately, for some of the 19th Century issues; we learn a few things from the French proofs of the 19th but in the 20th it is the other way around, for there were many more issues for the colonies and they have therefore many more proofs to be sampled. 20th Century French proofs up to 1940 are collected by specialists in each issue but not studied and nothing is published to speak of; also they are scarce and very hard or expensive to obtain. Although nearly all the colonies stamps came from the same printers as the French, we think we have found many things from the colonies proofs that we have never seen or heard of on French proofs of the same period (20th Cent., that is). Comparison of French and colonies proofs with those of other countries seems unfruitful because the types of proofs are so different from country to cuntry and the terminology often untranslatable.

The cornerstone of stamp collecting is the straightforward feasibility of functionally classifying postage stamps according to kind of use; with proofs this is very difficult and often impossible because you usually cannot tell just by lloking at a proof who made it, when, by what procedure, why, for whom. So instead the identification of proofs is made primarily on their format, aided by some obvious inferences, some limited documentation perhaps, tradition, notations on the proofs, and a lot of speculation. The difficulty of classification varies greatly from case to case but in general it is frustrating. Moreover, the lack of a generally accepted and understood terminology leads to much confusion and misunderstanding, since the descriptions given verbally or in print fail to elucidate what is really at hand. We think we know what a proof is supposed to be but in practice you can't be sure what is and what isn't a proof. As a result the unsophisticated are easily hoodwinked. Dr. Christian points out in Essay-

Proof Journal recently that many of the U. S. proofs listed in the Scott catalogue are only reprints. The situation is hardly any better if not worse with French and Colonies proofs.

In view of all these problems and difficulties, we have a great many mysteries among the material we display here tonight. There is a very great variety of French colonies proofs, as you can see, greater we think than we know of for any other country. To make an ordered and comprehensible arrangement of all these from a proof classification point of view has turned out to be very difficult without going into much complexity and detailed speculative explanations.

A number of typical and some unusual items were shown on slides with special comments.

Items on display which were given particular mention include:- the various kinds of surrounds showing die size and shape and the peculiar methods of registration for two-part dies; the oversize die essays; the long suites of color trials; the weird overlaid die proofs of Guadeloupe; the Hourriez window cards; the collective die proofs; the photos of original paintings to be compared with the proofs of the stamps; and examples of changes made in the engravings before acceptance.

1973 PROGRAM OF MEETINGS

Exhibit opens at 7:30 p. m.

Meetings convene at 8:00 p. m.

May 16th	— *THE MERRY WIDOW SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMP OF THE UNITED STATES (E7)*—Robert L. Markovits, Middletown, N. Y.
June 6th	— *SALVADOR*—Dr. Norman S. Hubbard, Oyster Bay, N. Y.
	Summer Recess
September 19th	— *JEWELS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC*—John Gartner, Melbourne, Australia.
October 3rd	— *HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS OF FRENCH PHILATELY*—John Levett, Woking, Surrey, England.
October 17th	— *PHILATELIC JUDGING.*
November 7th	— *PHILATELY AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL*—John C. Chapin, Washington, D. C.
November 21st	— *G.R.I.'s OF THE WORLD*—Wolfgang Heinrich, Saugerties, N. Y.
December 5th	— *PHILATELIC PHOTOGRAPHY*—Ernest A. Kehr, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
December 19th	— *BOARD OF GOVERNORS OPEN HOUSE*—Robert P. Odenweller, Theo. Van Dam, Co-Chairmen.

Book Reviews

History of Letter Post Communication Between the United States and Europe 1845-1875 by George E. Hargest, 234 pp. 11½ x 8¾ in. Published by the Smithsonian Institution Press and available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 at $4.25.

Public opinion and poltical pressure being exerted by commerical interests forced Congress to pave the way for the establishment of a United States postal service to Europe in 1844 and the subsidizing of United States mail packets as well as the reduction and simplification of postal rates.

This is a book for the postal historian, not the pure philatelist. It begins with the subsidy of United States steam mail packets in 1845 and ends in 1876 when France, the last of nineteen European countries to do so, became an active member of the General Postal Union. It considers only letter communications, eliminating arrangements for the exchange of newspapers, printed circulars and registered mail.

Prepayment or collection of the entire postage from point of mailing to destination required that international accounting be established by postal convention and that any such convention include provision for optional prepayment if the entire postage was to be paid at the place where the letters were mailed.

The first convention discussed is the Bremen Postal Arrangement of 1847. This is followed by the postal treaty with Great Britain in 1848. This treaty was not easy to negotiate.

The British considered themselves omnipotent and intended to protect the Cunard Liners so they imposed the British Packet Postage of one shilling for each letter not exceeding ½ ounce brought in the United States mails by an American steamer, including those destined for France. The effect was to subject all letters to double postage because the United States had already charged and collected its basic rate from the sender.

Negotiations came to a stalemate and Congress adopted the Retaliatory Act of 27 June 1848 which imposed a 24c charge on every letter arriving in the United States on a Cunard ship. Since a one shilling charge had been collected in Britain, this likewise resulted in double sea postage and quickly brought the British to their senses. On 15 December 1848 a treaty was signed fixing the sea rate at 16c, the British inland rate at 3c, and the United States inland rate at 5c. The country whose ship carried the letter got the ocean rate.

Other chapters discuss postal relations with France, the French Postal Convention of 2 March 1857, the Prussian Closed-Mail Convention and arrangements with Belgium. Amendments, new conventions, the operations of the steamship lines, postal relations with France from 1870 to 1876 and depreciated currency covers are also covered in depth. There is an extended bibliography and an appendix giving detailed information regarding postal rates to foreign countries from 1848 to 1875.

Each section gives the rates and routes, the debits and credits to be accounted for amongst the countries concerned, and names the steamship companies. When, for various reasons, a particular company carried mail for only a short time, a complete list of sailing dates and packet names is given.

As, apart from the Bremen Arrangement of 1847 and the treaty with Britain in 1848, the United States had no postal arrangements with other European countries until the conventions with France and Belgium in 1857 and 1859, United States mail to other countries carried their marks with elucidation

of which requires knowledge not ouly of the regulations but also of the comparative values of the currencies concerned. Professor Hargest gives meticulous details which should enable anyone having a cover sent to Europe during the period covered to accurately determine the rate, route and charge.

This is essentially a reference book, certainly not one for light reading. It is scholarly, carefully done and represents a tremendous amount of study and research. For anyone interested in covers of the period it is a "must".

(W. W. K.)

The Musson Stamp Dictionary. By Douglas and Mary Patrick. Published by Musson Book Combany, Toronto, Canada. 277 pages, illustrated. Hard cover. $9.50.

This stamp dictionary may also be classified as an encyclopedia of stamp collecting. The alphabetical listings include philatelic organizations, publications, airlines, countries large and small. The smaller and obsolete countries garnering more space than the larger ones. Rightly so.

The Patrick's book may also be used as a language dictionary for French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish and Swedish words. With words like "Abgefaerbt (German) faded" which is not listed in either by Zumstein A or B Dictionary. Don't throw your Zumstein language dictionary away. There are many words not listed in the Musson Dictionary. But enough to make it workable.

Cancellation markings are illustrated (where necessary) and explained. So are the names of many famous philatelists, stamp designers etc. Overprints are treated in great depth.

Many printing terms are included and well explained.

Even the Trucial States may be found within these pages, for example:

"Fujeira or Fujaira a trucial state on the Persian Gulf. Issued stamps first in 1964. These labels are not allowed in many stamp exhibitions, and are mainly for beginners in stamp collecting." A rather gentle "black blot."

Tannu Touva is not listed as such, but Touva is listed and so is TOVVA/K8K/POSTAGE — which in turn explains the existence of Tannu Tuva. No "black blot" inference here.

After the letter Z there is a Non-Latin European Alphabet section dealing in the Cyrillic and Greek alphabets with sections for Bulgaria, Greece, Jugoslavia and Russia.

This dictionary is a worthwhile addition to one's philatelic library both for the beginner and for the specialist. *(Abbot Lutz)*

The Congress Book 1972, 38th American Philatelic Congress. 262 pages, buckram bound, illustrated. Published by the APC and edited by James P. Harris. Available from R. B. Brandeberry, 58 W. Salisbury Dr., Wilmington, Del. 19809. Price, $10.

A commendable effort was made by editor Harris to focus the 1972 Congress Book on a theme and he selected almost half the 17 articles from the area of classic U. S. issues. Future Congress Books will hopefully follow this approach even more closely as the theme concept permits greater depth to the book. Mr. Harris is undoubtedly aware of numerous editing flaws. For readers, the most serious of these are in the illustrations where streaky photographs, inadequate closeups, and meaningless pictures exist. As this his first Congress Book, we can hope Mr. Harris will be a more severe and critical editor in the future.

Designed to 'disseminate philatelic knowledge', the Congress Books continue to do this, and as in the past the knowledge continues to have the same relation to philatelic scholarship and research as chop suey to the classic Chinese cuisine. This year we are given catalogs — of elephants, equestrian issues, colored cancels, county cancels, engravers, offices that changed countries — but little higher level knowledge. The selection makes the audience amorphous, however, the advanced philatelist has little to interest him. Conversely, it is too detailed for the beginner. Perhaps the 1972 Congress Book can best be viewed as a gift for a favorite niece or nephew who has been general collecting a year or so and now wants to know how the adults collect and how they develop catologs.

The lead, and award-winning, article is Craig Turner's 37-page writeup of the U. S. bank note companies, their personnel, and the stamps issued. Very smoothly written, the style permits Mr. Turner to evade and avoid much of the serious discussion on these issues. He cites the reason for issuing some stamps, records the original color of some issues, and is detailed when controversy is limited, but omissions abound where serious questions exist. Ignoring Brazier's documentary evidence and that cited in the *Chronicle* of the 1851 unit, which he receives as a member, he leaves the impression we know little about the production of the 1847 issue. On the 1861 issue he tells us the contract was awarded August 15, 1861, although correspondence shows that the production run was originally to have been completed by August 1st, and that the National Bank Note Company requested a two week extension until the 15th. Considering Mr. Schriber's serial on the "Encyclopedia of Designs, Designers, Engravers, Artists . . ." in the *American Philatelist* it is questionable as to what Mr. Turner's article adds with its lack of depth approach — a fault not infrequently found in association with the Smithsonian philatelic endeavors.

Franklin Bruns presents in an interesting fashion the story behind the Post Office's Philatelic Truck, one of the important predecessors of the present Postal Service's massive assault on collector's pocketbooks through posters, cards, and multiple plate numbers.

The article on Patent Improvements and Experiments of the Sixties by C. W. Bert Christian is quite readable and a genuine contribution to philatelic knowledge in spite of its badly skimped coverage of the Steele patents which were the most important improvement. That information can be obtained from the Haverbeck article in the CCP of March 1956 and from examination of the Club's holdings of original papers. Roy Johns' *American Philatelist* article of July 1939 and Sol Altman's work in the *Essay-Proof Journal* (Vol. 11-2) should also be examined by specialists as they are not cited here. Mr. Christian's focus is on the lesser known patent approaches.

Everett C. Erle wrote on the handstamps used in the Cuba-New York steamship service. He is apparently unaware of a number of the markings or the fact that several of them are known in different sizes. His method of presentation of the data he has observed means that much of the work will need to be redone by anyone seriously interested in this service. Further, there is no explanation of what the markings represent or why.

Professor Hargest's scholarly report on the effect of the 1868 and 1869 U. S.-British Conventions on the Continuation of French Mail supplements his already famous book on the TransAtlantic mails and is an essential tool for students of that service, although its scope is narrow and its style not of the easiest.

Both Abe Boyarsky's Colored Cancellations on the United States Three Cent 1861-67 issue and Larry Resnick's County and Postmaster Postmarks of

Florida are useful catalogs of known material. Both are admittedly incomplete, but that is not a fault in this type of material, and both update material previously published in even less complete form. The question is not the usefulness of these listings but whether the Congress Book should function as a catalog.

Brian and Patricia Green's article on the Field Cancels of the Confederate Army of Tennessee focuses as a whodunit on the Chattanooga handstamp and demonstrates that well-researched, smoothly written specialist material has wide reader appeal. Dan Warren's work on Richmond's Libby Prison is also well written and carefully puts the subject in philatelic perspective so that only the specialist in Southern prison correspondence could ask for more, while the non-Civil War buff will have gotten an education with his enjoyment.

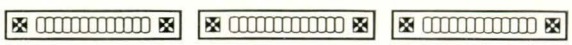
Three articles are devoted to topicals. P. J. Drossos shows how history can be illustrated by stamps. In this example the decisive battle in the Greek War of Independence — Navarino — is discussed along with the philatelic data about the commemorative stamps. Ruth Wetmore looks at the Olympic riders and catagorizes the numerous Olympic stamps and the increasing tendency of stamp-issuers to exploit any topical theme. Mary Ann Owens examines elephant topicals. It is difficult to justify topical articles as being disseminators of philatelic knowledge. They tell us little about either the posts or their products, although quite a bit about the interests of the writers. In a similar, but non topical vein, Ernest Kehr tells us quite a bit about Mr. Kehr and a little about Mr. Steinway whose stamp commemoration he discusses.

Robert Stone takes us through some of the name changes in French Africa and the resulting shift in 'countries' of various offices as the French Colonial Office shuffled and dealt its possessions around. It shows no insight into the postal operation or the problems caused, or solved, by the shuffle.

In the Foreign Post Offices in China, Ellery Denison gives us a fascinating insight into the development of the foreign services in China that would warrant further expansion into a major study. There are some minor inaccuracies which such expansion would probably eliminate.

George Griffffenhagen's article on the Zemstvo issues of Russia tells us far more about the development of Mr. Griffenhagen's hobbyhorse, the pharmacy, than it does about the Zemstvo issues. It is a good example of documentation gone wild. Having personally inspected a number of 'aptekas' I can understand his interest in them, but in this article I wanted to know about the stamps and found very little solid information.

The Congress Book ends, as it began, with a catalog, for the end it is Peter Ibbotson's Circular Date-Stamps of Mauritius. His four groups are difficult to follow, especially as he has two sets of four, and he assumes heavy specialist knowledge of his subject, and complete elimination of his first page would have aided rather than hindered understanding, as would elimination of the interesting but unrelated second paragraph on pg. 252. Mr. Ibbotson, in his last two paragraphs, has given us more meat to chew on than throughout the rest of his article. *(C. M. H.)*



Stanley Gibbons Europe 3 Stamp Catalogue: Q-Z. Published 1972 by Stanley Gibbons Limited, 391 Strand, London, WC2R 0LX. 596 pages, fully illustrated. Soft cover. $7.95.

The third and final volume Q to Z, arrived and again compliments are in order. Especially with regard to the Spanish Civil War issues. Gibbons lists 22 towns, or areas, against Scott's 8 towns, or areas. Pricing is very interesting

between similar civil war issues in both catalogues. Gibbons pricing is usually lower and closer to reality.

Early Turkish material is very well covered and should appeal to those interested in these issues who want an English language catalogue.

Of course the only Q countries are Qatar, Queensland and Quelimane. None of these are in Europe and are thus not in this catalogue. The listing ends with Yugoslavia. Issues are listed to July 1972.

Will there be a 1974 edition? Let's look forward to one. *(Abbot Lutz)*

1922 — Ireland — 1972, by Robson Lowe, 12 pp., paperbound, illustrated. U. S. Distributors: H. J. M. R. Co. $1.25.

Published in conjuction with the 50th anniversary of the first definitive stamp for Ireland, this monograph describes and illustrates 75 of the 129 original designs proposed for that issue that are still contained in the files of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, Dublin. The Irish postmaster general invited the public to submit designs on February 1, 1922. However, until this publication, very little information was available to philatelists on the subject. Mr. Lowe illustrates each design, explains it, and notes the name of the artist. In addition, the overprints are briefly described, the chosen designs fully explained, and the essays previously known to collectors detailed. In the latter category, the author curiously states that he does not consider the De Valdivia essays to have been produced by the Dollard Printing House, which is at odds with a letter from the Irish G.P.O. published in the July, 1959 issue of *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* stating that the copies in their files were submitted by Dollard.

This booklet is a welcome addition to the steadily increasing literature on Irish philately. The quality of illustrations, printing and layout is of the usual high standard associated with Robson Lowe publications. *(Joseph E. Foley)*

The Postage Stamps, Postal Stationery and Postmarks of the Bechuanalands by H. R. Holmes. 189 pages, illustrated. Published by the Royal Philatelic Society, London, 41 Devonshire Place, London W1N 1PE. Price £8.50 ($21.25)

This book lives up to what we have come to expect from its very distinguished author. The very high standards of the Royal Philatelic Society, London have been maintained in its manufacture. The layout, type and illustrations are excellent.

The Bechuanalands comprise Stellaland, British Bechuanaland and the Bechuanaland Protectorate. The former Stellaland, centered on Vryburg, was absorbed into British Bechuanaland. These two entities had a short, separate philatelic existence from 1884 to 1885 (Stellaland) and 1885 to 1895 when British Bechuanaland was absorbed into the Cape of Good Hope.

The treatment of Stellaland is most complete. both as to stamps and postal history. It is difficult to see where improvement can be made in the light of existing material.

The British Bechuanaland overprints are similarly treated. Unless some very large multiple pieces are found, this work has progressed as far as it can be taken. We are pleased to see the inclusion of the postal stationery. This is an area that has been overlooked by too many students. Used post cards are especially important in a study of postal routing. This is so because it is more likely that the entire card will be preserved and in this way save all the postal markings.

Bechuanaland Protectorate was created in 1888. It comprised the territory North of British Bechuanaland and East of South West Africa up to the Transvaal border. Its headquarters were in Mafeking. Stamps were made by overprinting until 1932. Mr. Holmes describes these fully and clearly.

The sections dealing with the postmarks are copiously illustrated and reflect the great amount of study that must have gone into this section.

The only fault that we can see is the lack of maps. It would have been preferable to include them rather than require the reader to use another book of maps while studying this volume. The omission of an index may be questioned by some, but we feel that the table of contents is so complete as to nearly eliminate the need. A gazetteer of place names would have served well in its stead.

There is a rather complete philatelic bibliography. This reviewer may be carping when he feels that a few non-philatelic, historical references also would have been helpful. Too often the historical references in the text of a philatelic work are so sketchy that the reader has little knowledge of the background surrounding a particular issue of stamps.

This is a splendid work. The book belongs in every major philatelic library. It is a necessity for every student of the stamps and postal history of Southern Africa. Mr. Holmes is to be congratulated on a labor of love well done.

H. D. S. Haverbeck

The Postal History of Great Britain and Ireland/A Summarized Catalogue to 1840. By R. M. Willcocks. Published by Vale Stamps, 21 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, London SE3 0BU. 80 pages, illustrated. Hard cover. £3.50. ($8.75).

This book is the first volume of what should develop into a very important series. The next volume will be The History of The Post. This volume will encompass those two important works long out of print, one by Prof. Howard Robinson and the other by Alcock and Holland. While this book is being worked on there will be a series of County Catalogs published going up to 1840/43. Finally separate works will be published for London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

What do we have in this initial book? It is best to use a paragraph from Mr. Willcocks introduction: "It continues the pioneer work of the postal history section of the Robson Lowe Encyclopaedia, Part I, and is a price guide for the beginner and medium collector. For this reason, some parts have been simplified, and stamps for a similar purpose may have been grouped if they are of the same value. Again some have been omitted (particularly town stamps) if only one example is known to us, for it is very doubtful if the medium collector will be concerned with them. They would only confuse and complicate the parts which do concern him, and they will appear in the county catalogues. It is primarily a guide to prices, an attempt to bring a little order into the chaos reigning at present. . . . Because something is omitted do not assume it is extremely valuable, more detail may be in the next edition, together with things forgotten."

With the above summary we can only add that checking against postal history material realizations at English auctions during the past six months we find the pricing fairly accurate and in many cases lower than realizations. As to the cheaper material, it is a good gauge to go by.

Comparing this work with the Robson Lowe material, there has been much work and separation. Plus the adding of excellent notes.

Three sections have noted collaborators, such as F. W. Thompson on The Government Penny Post — A new classification. Scotland by A. Bruce Aukland and Ship Letters and India Letters of The British Isles by Colonel A. Murray.

A well organized and much needed work. Even the postal history societies of Great Britain are listed with full information. There are items missing and there are also many marks new to this eye. This is a must for the G.B. collector. He may not be interested in this material at the moment but the time may come when he'll be glad he has this book at hand.

(Abbot Lutz)

The Early Postal History of the British West Indies and North America, H. C. Westley, 2nd Edition, 1972, with additional notes by Jeremy Greenwood; Special Series Publication No. 30, of the Postal History Society, 50 Reigate Road, Surrey, Great Britain. 5 page introduction, 34 page text, 3 pages of photocopied illustrations. £1.25 ($3.20)

This modestly priced booklet, in mimeographed format, is a re-issue of the 1957 original, with an additional preface by Jeremy Greenwood which gives a brief review of the early posts of the British colonies in the New World.

The majority of the booklet consists of the texts of various documents pertaining to postal history, typed from the originals. These include such items as the Order establishing the post office in Jamaica in 1688; the Royal Warrant for the Thomas Neale Patent in 1691; documents relating to the repurchase of the Neale Patent; and various other papers and contracts.

One of the most interesting is the July, 1705 "Instructions Given by Sir Robert Cotton, Knight and Sir Thomas Frankland, Baronet, Her Majesty's Postmasters General of England, Scotland and Ireland and in All Her Majesty's Other Dominions and Territories and Isles Thereunto belonging in Europe, Africa and America, to Thomas Wood, Gentleman, Deputy Postmaster of Her Island of Jamaica in the West Indies". Copies of this were also sent to "Barbados, Antego, Nevis, Montserat, and Et. Xtopher". It describes in detail the duties of post office operation.

Another notice to the same postmasters is dated July 29, 1705 and instructs them that "all letters to be sent for London be stamped with the name of the place where they will first be put in" and that the Postmasters General have "sent you two stamps for your island with which you are to stamp all letters which shall be put in at your office". It also includes instructions on how to make a stamp pad!

Although there are a few typographical errors and the illustrations are photocopies, this booklet (together with *The West Indies: A Research Document* by W. G. Stitt Dibden, also published by the Postal History Society as Special Series #21 in 1966) provides a useful, inexpensive, and convenient source for the text of many significant postal history documents not otherwise easily accessible.

Daniel C. Warren, M.D.

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