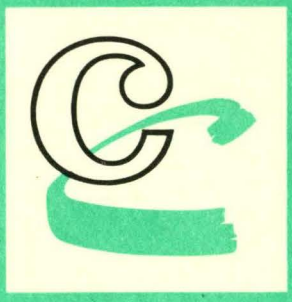
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The Collectors Club

PHILATELIST

Volume 59 Number 2
March 1980

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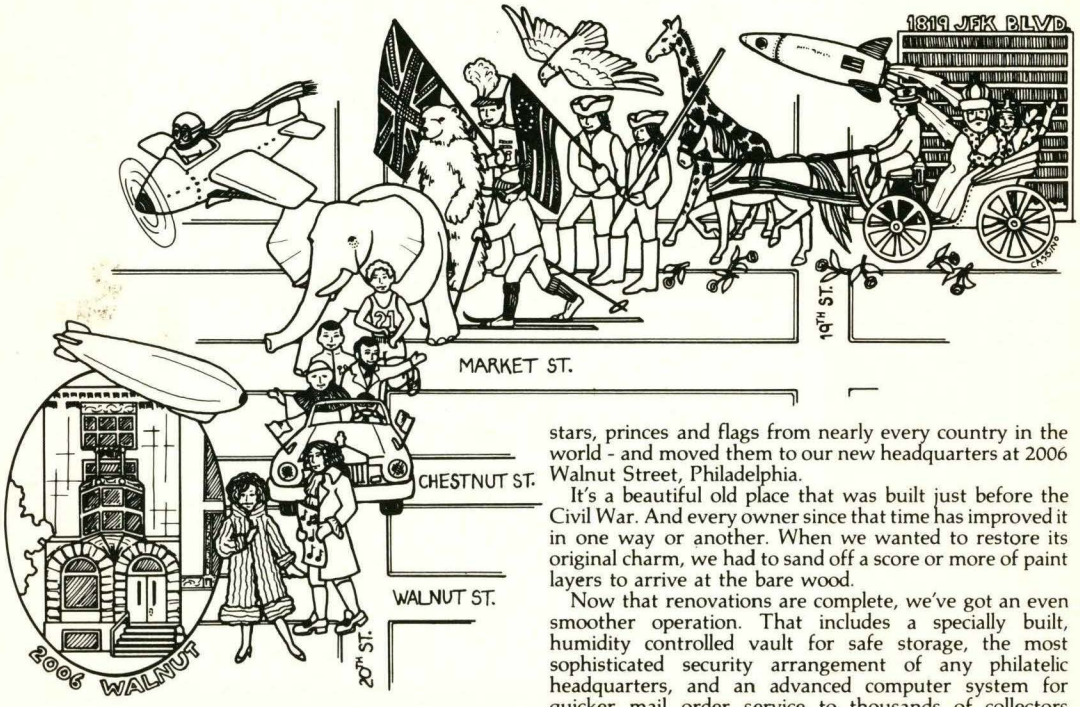
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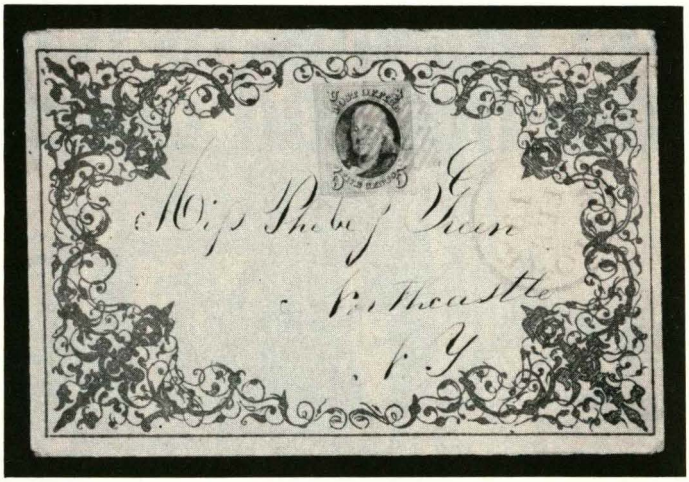
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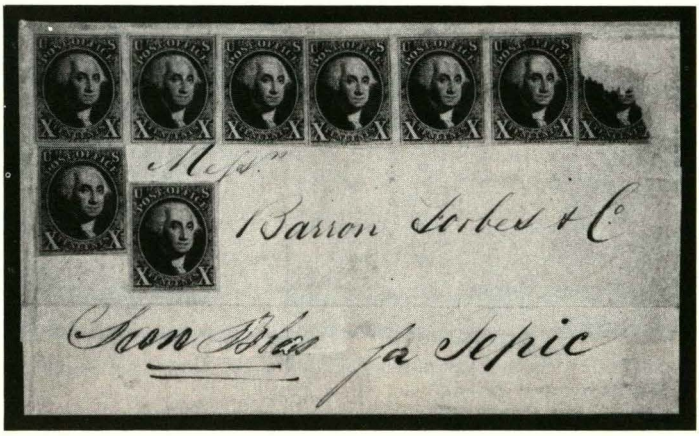




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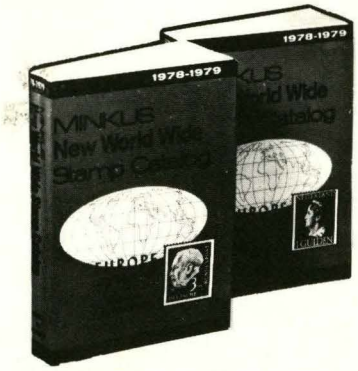
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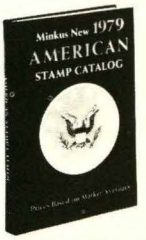
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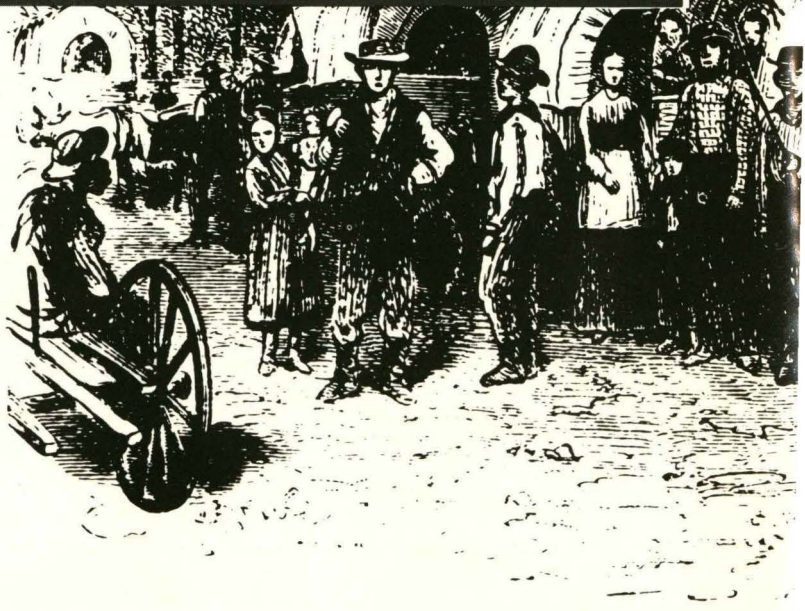
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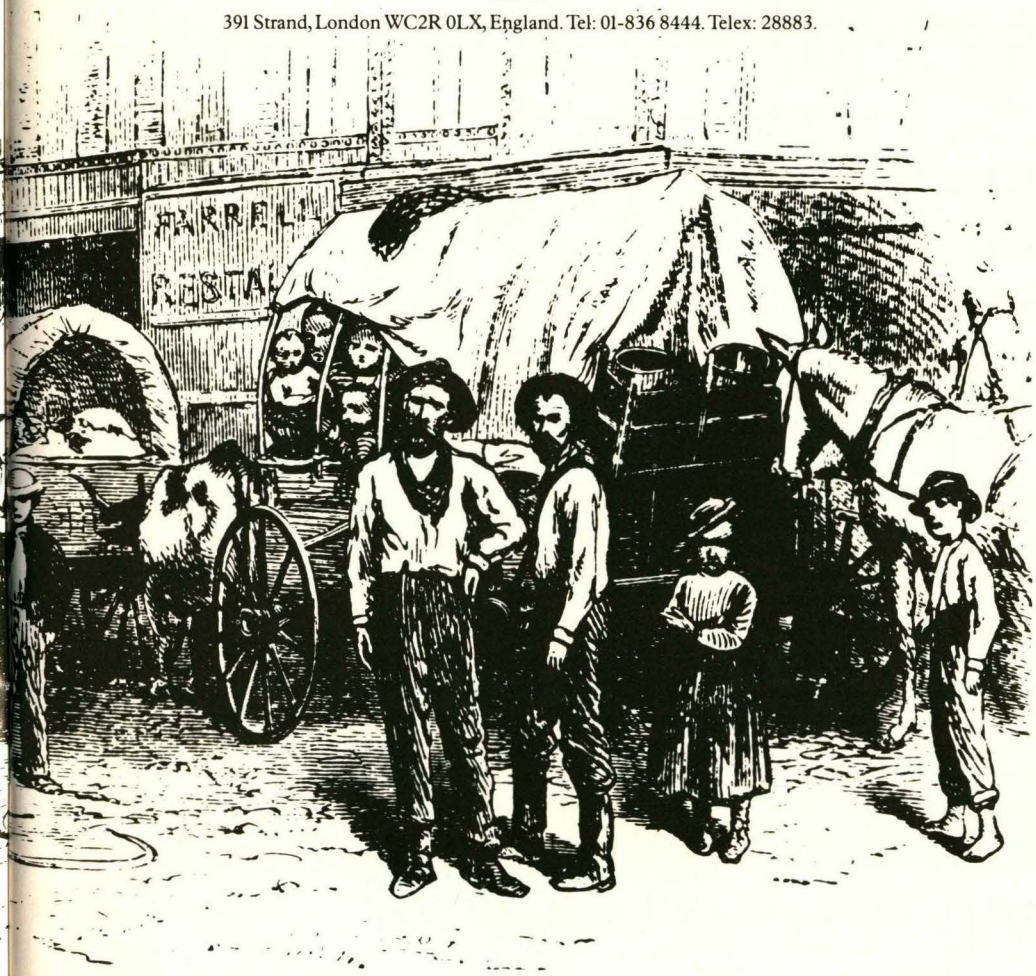
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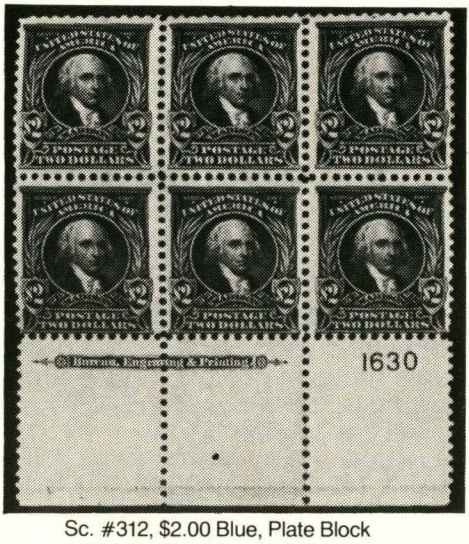
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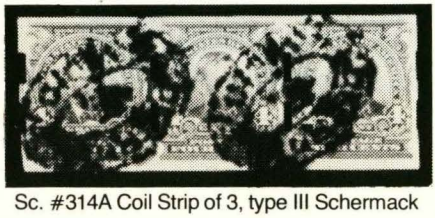
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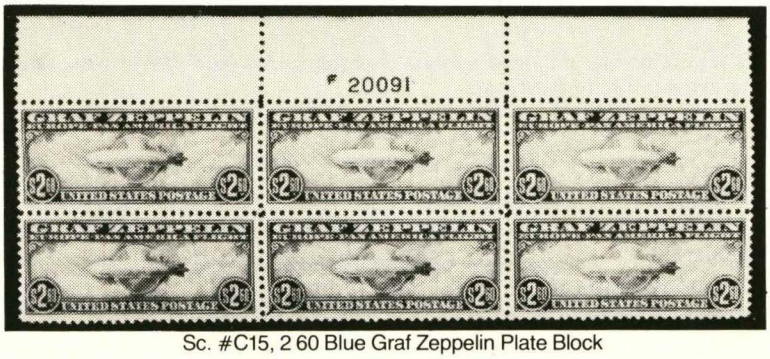
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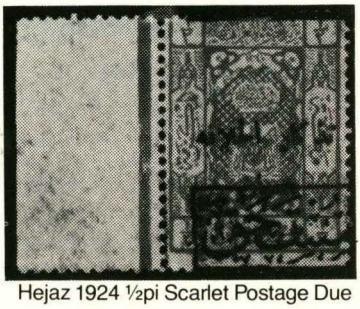
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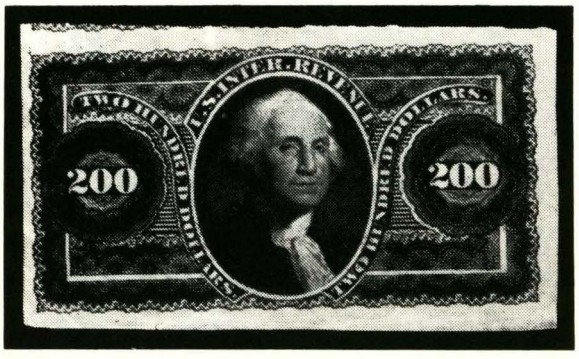
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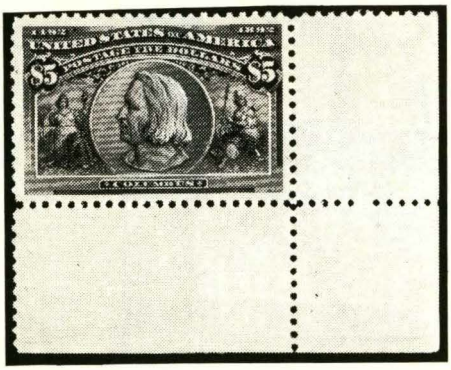
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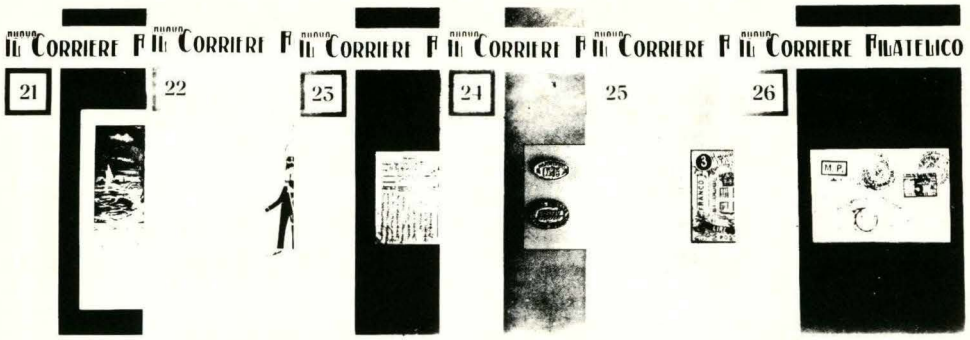
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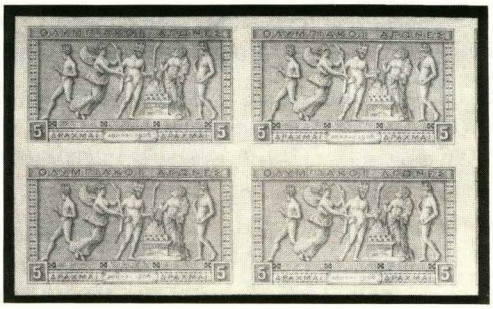


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SWEDEN
THE SKILLING BANCO ISSUE

by Lauson H. Stone and Thomas Bjaringer

One of philately's great classis issues, the skilling banco existed for only three years; nevertheless its short life is packed with philatelic interest.



The "Skilling Banco Issue of Sweden" was Sweden's first issue of adhesive stamps. The issue takes its name from the unit of currency in which the stamps were denominated. First issued on July 1, 1855, the stamps were replaced by new ones on July 1, 1858 because the Swedish Post Office decided to issue stamps denominated in Ore, a currency which had first come into use a few years earlier. One Skilling was approximately equal to three Ore. All Post Offices were requested to turn in the remainders of the Skilling stamps which were then destroyed. However, the Skilling Banco stamps were another matter. They remained valid for postal purposes until December 31, 1910. Since some post offices may not have

turned in all their stamps, and since some concerns and individuals undoubtedly had supplies on hand, copies of Skilling Banco stamps used after July 1, 1858, are known used mostly late in 1858, although they are relatively scarce. In fact, the Skilling stamps are all relatively scarce partly because of their relatively short life of three years. Except for the Stockholm Black Local Stamp (issued July 1, 1856), the five stamps of the first issue were the only ones ever sold for Skilling Banco.

The Swedish postal system dates back to its first establishment in 1636. In 1823, a proposal was considered by the Swedish Parliament that postal fees be collected through the sale of special handstamped paper which would be required for all letters. Since at that time there was no uniform internal letter rate in Sweden, this proposal was impractical, and nothing came of it.

In 1853, the Swedish Postal Administration proposed a uniform letter rate and also the use of adhesive stamps. The Government accepted this proposal and adopted a basic letter rate of 4 Skilling Banco. The Postal Administration in April 1855, entered into a contract for the production of the stamps with Count P. A. Sparre who had his own printing press in Stockholm. In his preliminary proposal, Sparre suggested a design with a coat of arms, denominations of 4, 8, and 24 Skilling Banco, and that the stamps be perforated. The final contract adopted these features, but added two additional denominations, 3 and 6 Skilling Banco, and specified the colors for each denomination—green for the 3 Sk., blue for the 4 Sk., vermilion or violet for the 6 Sk., yellow for the 8 Sk., and dark red for the 24 Sk. Sparre printed the stamps until 1857, after which another printer, Scheutz, printed them using Sparre's equipment.

Mr. Stone and Mr. Bjaringer are both recognized authorities on Seden's skilling Banco issue. Mr. Bjaringer resides in Belbium, Mr. Stone in N.Y.



Proposed Design I



Proposed Design II

Two proposed designs for the stamps are known, both unique. The origin of the first design is unknown, although some 50 years ago it was in the collection of Postmaster General Wilhelm Roos. The second proposed design was drawn by Sparre and resembles the design ultimately used. A final approved drawing was attached to the contract but has become lost.

In order to produce the stamps, two so-called "Mother Dies" without denominations, were engraved. One of these was rejected. A proof in black of this die in an incomplete condition is known. The second "Mothe Die" was approved, and altogether 9 proofs in 5 different colors are known, one in blue-green, three in blue-ultramarine, one in dull ultramarine, two in yellow-orange, and two in dull brown red. From this approved die a set of 5 secondary "mother dies" was made and these secondary dies were further engraved with the respective denominations of the stamps. Without going into details of the process cliches were then made from the completed secondary dies and assembled into blocks of 25. These blocks were in turn assembled into printing plates consisting of one or two panes of 100 each. It is not certain, however, that all of the stamps were printed in two panes of 100 each, as the 4 Sk. seems to have been. This uncertainty arises because any such double panes had to be severed before perforating since the per-

forating machine could only accommodate single panes.

A few imperforate prints of the 4 Skilling also exist which are thought to be proofs of the approved color. Lettering on the back of these prints supports the belief that they are proofs. Similar proofs for the other denominations are not known.

On May 24, 1855, shortly before the stamps were issued, the Postal Administration issued a circular setting forth the regulations concerning the new postal rates and specifying how and under what conditions the new postage should be used.

During the period of the Skilling Banco issue, the Postal Department maintained a special ledger called the "Control Book" in which it recorded the date on which the Department sent stamps to each post office in Sweden, the denominations of the stamps sent, the number of each denomination sent, and the printing deliveries from which each sending of stamps came. Information provided by the Control Book can be used in many ways for philatelic study. There is, for instance, important information as to when stamps of a particular delivery were sent to each separate post office is important information as is the quantities sent. They are perfect for determining the relative rarity of respective post office cancellations on particular stamps or deliveries. For example, we know that the city of Haparanda, in the north of Sweden, received 3 Sk. Bco. stamps only once. That was on June 24, 1855. Delivered were 800 stamps of the first and second printing deliveries. We know also that 4 Sk. Bco. stamps were sent to Haparanda on 10 different occasions from 11 different deliveries. Only the third, ninth, and eleventh deliveries were not sent to Haparanda, indicating that cancellations of that city on those deliveries of the 4 Sk. should be scarce.

Count Sparre printed the Skilling Banco stamps on a press from Hopkinson & Copes in London. The printing was carried out by letter press with loose cliches. Owing to the softness of the metal, many flaws occurred in the stamps. The stamps were not all printed at one time or in a continuous process. Instead, they were ordered in batches from time to time—often several months apart—as needed. Apparently the printer prepared a new supply of ink for each order, leading to substantial color variations in each stamp of the issue. Many of the resulting color varieties are scarce—notably so in the case of the 4 Sk. These separate printings are usually referred to as "deliveries."

The paper used for the Skilling Banco issue was made by the government-owned Tumba paper mill. The paper was watermarked with a crown with ornamentation in each corner of the printing sheet and with two straight lines in the sheet margin in order to facilitate control and recording. While these watermarks were intended not to appear in the stamps themselves, a few instances are known of stamps with part of the watermark.

The paper used for the first deliveries of the stamps was thin—0.05 mm. At this paper was found not to be particularly suitable, a thicker paper was ordered. For this reason the deliveries of stamps after 1856 were printed on medium thick to thick paper. All of the stamps of the first issue except the 3 Sk. were printed on both papers. The difference between the two papers can readily be detected by the fingers. Swedish stamp paper was solely hand made until 1874.

When Sparre made his original proposal, perforations had been used in England for only a few months and, in contrast to the majority of the first postal issues of other countries, the first stamps of Sweden were perforated. Sparre made his own perforating machine. All the Skilling stamps are perforated 14, i.e., 15 teeth in two centimeters. The machine perforated simultaneously both vertically and horizontally sheets of 100 stamps; a so-called "sheet" perforation machine. Some stamps of the issue have a comparatively defective perforation, due to the needles not always perforating sufficiently the five sheets which were perforated at the same time. A very few imperforate stamps are known. They are believed to have resulted from this failure.

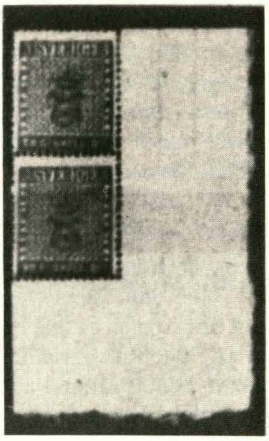
Before perforation, the printed sheets were gummed. Cumming was performed by hand and a dextrin solution was used. In the course of time this gum has become pulverized and has tended to fall off, which explains why practically all Skilling Banco stamps lack gum. Stamps of the twelfth and fourteenth deliveries of the 4 Sk. are almost the only ones which have retained the original gum. During the period of printing by Scheutz, a different gum with starch was used. The so-called ribbed paper which occurs in some deliveries of the 4, 8, and 24 Sk. is most probably due to this gum.

A great deal of research has been done on the Skilling Banco stamps. In this connection it is appropriate that we pay tribute to the work of Dr. Georg Menzinsky. Siqge Ringström, Per Sjoman and Sven °Akerstedt, all well-known authorities in Swedish philately. They are responsible for the main research on the Skilling Banco issue. It should be pointed out that the largest accumulation of Skilling Banco stamps of which we are aware is to be found in the philatelic museum in Trelleborg, Sweden, established by Mr. Ringström.

Turning now to the stamps themselves, there were, of course, five, the 3 Sk. green, the 4 Sk. blue, the 6 Sk. gray, the 8 Sk. orange-yellow, and the 24 Sk. red.

The 3 Sk. is the scarcest stamp of the issue, owing to the fact that it was not needed for the inland rate structure which was based on the 4 Sk. and multiples thereof. As a result, its use was primarily on letters to other countries involving rates in odd amounts. Allowing for the remainders destroyed by the Postal Administration, it is estimated that only about 91,000 copies were sold.

The 3 Sk. is the only stamp of the issue which was printed only on the thin paper. There were four deliveries, and the quantities printed were such that no further printings were needed after the introduction of the thicker paper. The color of the first three deliveries was green and light green. The last delivery, probably about 10,000 copies of which were sold, was



Unused corner pair of the 3 Sk.

blue-green and darker. Here, it is important to note that multiple pieces of the Skilling Banco stamps are extremely scarce. In unused condition there is only one corner pair—nothing larger—which is of the blue-green shade of the last delivery.

The first day of issue, July 1, 1855, was a Sunday, so Skilling Banco stamps cancelled on that date are scarce. This is especially true of the 3 Sk., of which only a few copies with first day cancellation are known. In used condition, the largest known multiples of the 3 Skilling are strips of four, of which three are known, and one block of four, which is on a cover in the Postal Museum in Stockholm.

The 4 Sk. Bco., basically blue in color, is by far the commonest of the Skilling stamps, since it corresponds to the inland rate for a single weight letter. The total number of copies sold is estimated at 6,600,000. In all there were 14 printings delivered, of which five were on the thin paper. The 4 Sk. stamps were also used to some extent on letters to Norway, Denmark, Finland and Russia, but are rare on mail to other countries.

The 4 Sk. value with its many shades, countless minor varieties and rich variety of cancellations, is one of Sweden's most interesting postage stamps. The largest known unit unused is a block of twenty-five on thin paper, in the possession of the

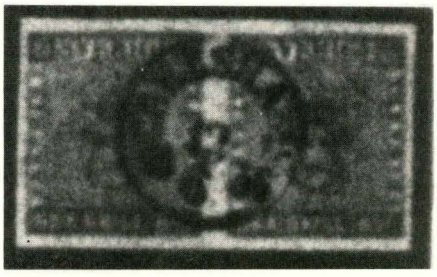
Postal Museum in Stockholm. A few unused blocks of four and an unused strip of four are known in private hands; pairs are seldom found. On cover the largest number known is five copies. Three used blocks of four are known, the largest used unit. The only major variety is the double print of which five exist, three and one pair.

Among the normal blue colors, the dull or "steel" blue with dense background on medium thick paper is one of the most sought after. The background or guilloche appears heavily inked and fully as dark as the other parts of the stamp. This same dense background is characteristic of some of the other deliveries of the 4 Sk. and some deliveries of the 8 and 24 Sk.

In 1857, starting with the ninth delivery, Scheutz began to print the stamps, owing to Count Sparre having taken up residence abroad. In the eleventh delivery, Scheutz ran into difficulty in matching the generally blue color of the earlier deliveries, possibly because of a different source of supply for the ingredients of the ink. As a result, this rather small delivery of 301,800 stamps has at least six different varieties of color or print. The principal shades of color are described as ultramarine gray, dull ultramarine ("slate blue"), ultramarinish gray ("slate gray"), greenish light dull blue ("turquoise"), and light dull blue. All these shades come with the so-called "blurred print"—in which the inking appears uneven and blotchy, probably from the overflowing of the ink during the printing process. The ultramarine gray stamps also come with the dense background previously described. The most difficult stamp to find of this delivery is the turquoise, which is distinguished by a touch of green. Typical of these stamps is that they are almost always cancelled in Stockholm beginning in September 1857, or shortly thereafter. The turquoise shade is known on a few letters; there is only one known copy unused; and only one used pair, with no larger units known.

The 6 Sk. was intended to be violet or vermilion, but apparently never existed in any color except gray or brownish gray. This was probably due to the failure of the available pigments to produce the desired color when mixed. There were six deliveries, the first four being on thin paper, with shades of gray, light to dark, and brownish gray. The last two deliveries were on the medium thick paper, both have brownish accents and tend to be lighter in shade.

The largest multiple in unused condition of the 6 Sr. is, as in the case of the 3 Sk., is a corner pair, of which only one is known. Unused stamps on the medium thick paper are unknown. In used condition, the browner shades are much sought after, since they are relatively scarce. The largest used multiples are strips of three, of which four are known.



Imperforate pair of the 6 Sk.

The 6 Sk. is also known in imperforate condition, probably owing to the failure of the perforating needles to completely perforate all the sheets. Only the 6 Sk. and the 8 Sk. are known in imperforate condition. Of the imperforate 6 Skilling, there are one pair and four single copies. All are cancelled in Carlshamn in the summer of 1856. It is said that in 1880, a cover with two imperforate pairs was found among some family correspondence in Hamburg. The dealer who then acquired the cover planned to sever the pairs and sell them singly. Fortunately, one prospective buyer insisted on buying an unsevered pair so that there could be no doubt whatever as to the imperforate condition of the stamps. Thus, one such pair remains today.

The 8 Sk. is, after the 4 Sk., the most common of the Skilling values. In all,

718,000 copies are estimated to have been sold. There were nine different deliveries, five on the thin paper and four on the medium thick paper. The colors range from reddish and brownish orange to yellow. With regard to large units, only two unused pairs exist, while in used condition there are only three strips of three, two of which are on letters. The main purpose of the 8 Sk. was for double rate inland letters, for registered letters, and for single and double rate letters to Norway.

The most interesting delivery of the 8 Sk. is the eighth, of August 1857, which was contemporary with the eleventh delivery of the 4 Sk. The color is orange yellow and the print is blurred in the same way as seen as a characteristic of the turquoise 4 Sk. There is only one unused copy of a stamp of this delivery, and a few pairs are the largest known used units. The scarcest and most sought after color of the 8 Sk. is the lemon-yellow, usually cancelled in Gefle. Only one unused copy of this shade is known.

replacing a damaged cliche. The fact that only one copy has been found is probably due to the erroneous cliche being inserted late in the printing process. The stamp is cancelled at N(ya). Kopp(arberget) on 13.7.18(57).

The authenticity of the stamp has been verified as a result of careful examination by a variety of experts. It is established that the stamp is printed on the medium thick paper—which was *not* used in printing the 3 Skilling—and that the pigment is chemically the same as that used for the seventh delivery of the 8 Sk. The origin and history of the stamp itself are well documented in Soren Ahman's book, "The Yellow Three Skilling." Briefly, a schoolboy found the stamp in 1885 or 1886 in his grandmother's correspondence. He sold the stamp, together with other Skilling stamps, to a dealer, H. Lichtenstein, who noticed that it was yellow instead of green. The stamp was exhibited as early as 1890 and was listed in Lichtenstein's catalog published in 1894. Lichtenstein sold the stamp



Unused pair of the 8 Sk. showing marginal watermarking.

The printing of the 8 Skilling gave rise to the scarcest stamp of Sweden—the 3 Skilling Yellow—of which only one copy exists. Not only is this the scarcest stamp of Sweden, but it is one of the world's greatest rarities. This stamp came into being as a result of the inadvertant insertion of a 3 Skilling cliche in the 8 Skilling printing plate used for printing the seventh delivery of the 8 Sk., probably in

through a Viennese dealer, Friedl, to Ferrary. Ferrary's collections were confiscated during World War I, and were subsequently auctioned. The Swedish collector, Leijonhufund bought the 3 Skilling Yellow at the Ferrary auction in 1922. Leijonhufund sold it to Tamm, who sold it to Ramberg. During Ramberg's ownership, the schoolboy, by then a respected citizen and retired Lt. Colonel of

60, gave sworn testimony in court concerning his finding of the stamp. In 1937, Ramberg sold the stamp through Harmer in London to King Carol of Romania. The King sold the stamp through dealers in 1950 to the present owner, believed to be a collector in Belgium.

There is another major variety of the 8 Skilling Banco, the imperforate stamp, presumably resulting from perforation failure. There are only two copies known, one being in the Postal Museum in Stockholm. Both are cancelled at Carlshamm on February 11, 1858. The stamp is of the eighth delivery, printed on medium thick paper, orange-yellow with blurred print. Since only two copies are known, it is said to be the second greatest rarity of Sweden.

The 24 Sk. Bco. was the subject of nine different deliveries, of which five were printed on the thin paper. The total number of stamps sold is estimated at 174,000. The basic color is orange red, but at least five different shades occur, notably the so-called "brick-red" with dense print and the dark brownish red with blurred print. The latter comes from the eighth delivery which was contemporaneous with the eleventh delivery of the 4 Sk. and the eighth delivery of the 8 Sk. The stamps of this delivery of the 24 Sk. are characterized by their bad printing and streaked paper as well as the brownish-red color, and were normally cancelled in the months April to June 1858. No stamps of the eighth delivery are known in unused condition. The stamps of the last or ninth delivery are more often than not cancelled during the late fall of 1858.

In unused condition, the 24 Sk. is only known in single copies, and is thus, the only stamp of the Skilling Banco issue which does not exist in unused multiples. The largest units of the 24 Sk. in used condition are strips of three of which a few exist. One possible explanation as to why so few multiple units of the Skilling Banko issue have been preserved may well be their thin paper and fragile perforations.

There are no major varieties of this last stamp of the Skilling Banco issue.

No full pane of any of the Skilling Banco stamps remains. However, when preparations were being made for the new Ore stamps issued July 1, 1858, colors were tested using a printing plate which had been used for printing the 4 Sk. stamps. In all probability this was the plate from which the last delivery of the 4 Sk. was made. As a result, we have trial color proofs of 4 Sk. stamps in black, green, lilac, orange, and carmine. Through the use of large blocks of these proofs, it has been possible to reconstruct a complete pane of 100, imperforate, which is, in effect, a complete pane of the last printing of the 4 Skilling Banco.

After the introduction of the Ore stamps in 1858, the Postal Administration received many requests from foreign Post Offices for samples of the Skilling Banco stamps. The remainders on hand were insufficient to satisfy all these requests, so it became necessary to prepare reprints of the stamps. There were four separate reprintings; on June 2, 1868 of all five values; on November 2, 1868, again of all five values; on August 15, 1871, of the 3 Sk. Bco. only; and on March 18, 1885, of all five values. Proofs exist of all the reprints except the 1871 issue of the 3 Sk.

Some of the reprints were sold to the public, and they, as well as the original Skilling Banco stamps, were valid for postal purposes until December 31, 1910. Consequently, used reprints and even a few covers franked with reprints are known. In this respect the reprints of Sweden are more or less unique. The reprints were printed in sheets of nine from cliches newly made from some of the original printing materials. As a result, there are minor differences which help to distinguish them from the original stamps. The paper was that being used for regular stamps at the time the reprints were made. This is a further distinguishing feature. Under these circumstances, one may well question whether the term "reprints" is an accurate one. However, that term is the generally accepted one.

Continued on page 119

A REBUTTAL

Glen E. Jackson

Accusations and conclusions made by Calvet M. Hahn in his review of The Waterbury Cancellatins 1865-1890 by Paul C. Rohloff are false and unfounded. It is too bad the reviewer did not become better acquainted with his subject before expounding upon his theory of "sequencing."

The question of erratic or interrupted use of these cancellations, both the town postmark and the cut cork cancellers, is not a new one. The question was posed to none other than John W. Hill (the whittling post office worker) by John P. Elton, the first extensive collector of Waterburys and a relative of Mr. Hill.

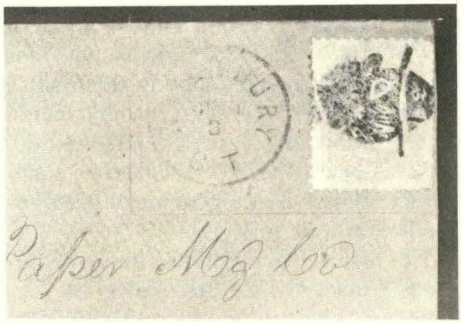


(1) THE STAR AND HEARTS. Dated March 17, 1865.

John Hill's reply was that he might carve a new cork (he spent all his spare time whittling) and then remove the one in use, although not worn out, and throw it into an old cigar box. It might then remain in the box for an extended period, even as long as three years, and then be brought back into service due to the unexpected demise of the cork then in use.

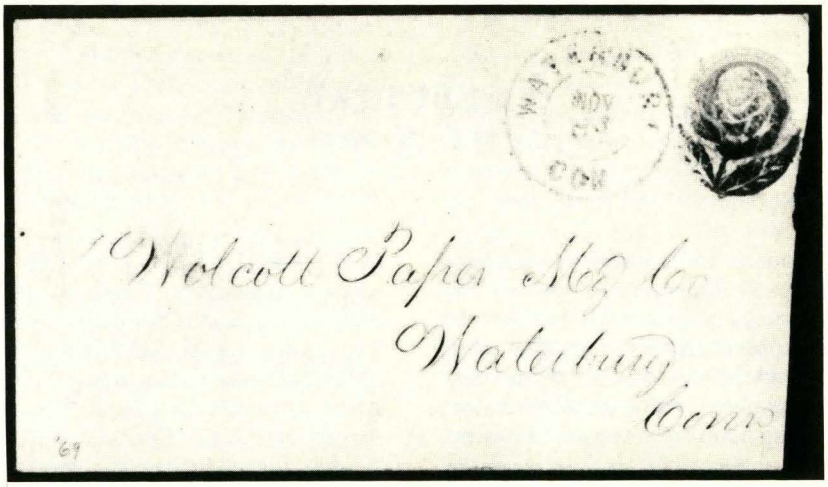
Illustrated and explained are three examples of Mr. Hahn's "baddies." I have plenty more showing the interrupted usage. First: The Star and Hearts cancellation (Rohloff's J-10). This is the earliest known Waterbury Fancy Cancellation and was no doubt made for Valentine's Day 1865, but the cover in John Elton's collection was dated Mar. 17, 65. The cover illustrated in Rohloff's book is dated Oct. 22, 67. The canceller rested in the box for more than two years and was brought back into service at a time of year when Valentine's Day was forgotten. Many more covers have turned up with the '67 date than those with the '65 marking. Definitely not a "baddie"; see illustration.

Second: The Bridgeport Fireman (Rohloff E-6). It is found used late in April and early May of 1866 but was called back into service from the cigar box on June 3, 1869. Again, not a "baddie"; see illustration. Third: The Rose (Rohloff F-2). This cancellation demonstrates the use of the town postmark "out of sequence," the double circle town postmark used on an 1869 stamp November 26, 1869.



(2) THE BRIDGEPORT FIREMAN. Dated June 3, 1869.

Mr. Hahn does not need to worry about the handwriting on these covers addressed to the "Wolcott Paper Mfg. Co." They are part of a find made by Oliver Hill, a Waterbury collector and antique dealer late in the 1920's. I can go on



(3) THE ROSE. Dated November 26, 1869.

proving the validity of other cancels given a question mark in the review, but I believe those cited explode Mr. Hahn's "sequencing theory."

In reference to the cancels in his "sequential" listing, he asserts that there are "definite baddies among these," a statement I challenge Mr. Hahn to prove.

What happened to the old cigar box full of cork cancellers? It burned with the Post Office in the Great Waterbury Fire, February 2, 1902.

AN ANALYSIS OF THREE WATERBURY ITEMS IN RESPONSE TO DR. JACKSON

Calvet Hahn

Dr. Jackson is a well-known collector of the Waterbury cancels who has been recording and studying them since the late 1930's. As such, readers should give his opinions respectful attention despite demonstrably inaccurate statements. Otherwise the essence of his argument would be lost.

He states "accusations and conclusions" made by me are "false and unfounded." he further claims I have propounded a "theory of sequencing." " Although I have reread it a number of times, I can see nothing in the review that "accuses" someone of something.

Is it Dr. Jackson's contention that I was making a false or unfounded accusation or drawing such a conclusion when I said Mr. Rohloff "devoted numerous hours" to this work? Or, is it when I said, "important known fancy cancels are not always included" including some Dr. Jackson owned? Is it false to state that the date section does not always cover the dates of illustrated covers? Is it false and unfounded to conclude that "the author and editors apparently did not feel that a date sequence was useful"? If Dr. Jackson does not contend each of the above, his allegations are demonstrably inaccurate.

I do not know why Dr. Jackson opposes publication of a date sequence list or a call for expertizing these covers. However, his real objections seem to lie in these two areas.

I was well aware of the reported Hill "cigar box" explanation of interrupted

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date sequence cancel use. However, Elton published in the 1930's, a decade after Hill's death and over a decade after Ault published his 1919 Waterbury article. Hill was apparently in his mid to late 80's when he offered the explanation which covered events some 45 years earlier. The details, therefore, would not be fresh in his memory.

Dr. Jackson does not seem to have observed that I did not signal out all items with an interrupted sequence. I accepted the Hill explanation, in part. However, I don't think it can be used for every odd marking any more than "human error" in the post office explains all odd rates or uses.

In fact, Dr. Jackson has misread the review if the finds a "theory of sequencing" in it. I did feel that the lack of a dated list of the markings was a significant omission in the book and set about to remedy it.

Once I made such a list, I noted a number of covers with unusual characteristics "popped out." *Some might not* be able to obtain "good" certificates from an expertizing organization if presented today.

I felt, too, that it was an omission of consequence for the Waterbury book authors to label all photoed items "authentic" without explanation of some of the more unusual situations.

Jean Sperati made an excellent point in his *La Philatelie Sans Experts* when he suggested each item should be viewed as bad until sufficient evidence has accumulated to prove it good. In keeping with this approach to expertizing, I do not consider it my obligation to *prove* any item is bad. Rather, any burden of proof that a given Waterbury cancel is authentic rests upon Dr. Jackson and his ability to generate hard evidence. My responsibility as a reviewer ends with noting certain items are different and thus should be expertized. But I am not unwilling to indicate *some* of the points I feel an expert committee should consider in regard to the three items selected by Dr. Jackson.

Hearts and Stars (J10--dated 3/17/65)

Dr. Jackson says this is a Valentine cancellation; however, other students disagree and feel it is a patriotic. Certainly, no heart cancel or Valentine-type cancel has been reported from Waterbury used on or about Valentine's Day until 1870.

This is the earliest "Waterbury" reported in the Waterbury book and the earliest on record if we disregard the 8-petal rosette found on a 3¢ #26 (ex-Matthies lot #326). That would have to be used after demonetization if Hill is involved. I presume Dr. Jackson does not accept this item as it is not cited in the Waterbury book for which he was an advisor.

As the "earliest" accepted Waterbury, this cover should be given special attention. This is particularly true because of two anomolies. First, no other "Waterbury" is reported until five months later, on August 26, 1865. Second, the first non-star or geometric Waterbury, other than this one, does not appear until 1866. This cover stands alone in 1865 as a "theme" fancy cancel. As such it should be singled out for expertising.

If Dr. Jackson is correct in his opinion that this cancellation was first introduced for Valentine's day 1865, it would have seen over 30 days use by March 17th. As such it should show considerable wear which it does not. Further, there should be numerous surviving examples if Dr. Jackson is correct. Yet there are not.

I think Dr. Jackson is wrong here. Using the methods discussed by Robert Dalton Harris in his series of articles on postal revenues for individual towns presented in the journal *P.S.*, we can ascertain that Waterbury cancelled about $25 worth of postage daily during the early "Waterbury cancel" period, or about 800 plus letters.

From a number of studies in the classic era we know that about 1% of the stamps or covers survive. Thus, there should be about eight surviving cancels a day for every type of Waterbury cancel.

Using the dating sequence, which Dr. Jackson finds inappropriate, we also know that the longest number of days of use of any of the Waterbury cancels is

about 20. This represents about 15,000-16,000 covers originally cancelled. The more delicate obliterators could not be used for over a few thousand strikes, e.g. 1-2 days.

If one is convinced from the above analysis that this obliterator did not have continuous service in 1865, could it have been "tossed in the cigar box" after Valentine's Day and brought back when Valentine's Day was forgotten, the solution proposed by Dr. Jackson to account for the 1867 usage?

If the obliterator was brought back a bit over a month later, the question is why. Was it because some ardent swain wooing a girl remembered the month-earlier cancel in mid-March and asked to have it applied to his letter? If the letter is addressed to a young lady, a March "revival" might be reasonable. However, if the cover is part of a business correspondence, then a "revival" in 1865 stretches credulity. Dr. Jackson has not supplied the data here, for all we have is a "cut square" illustration.

Even with interrupted use, this cancel should show signs of wear if it was used at Valentine's—for that was a heavy mailing period by the 1860's.

Another line of argument raised by Dr. Jackson is the "defense" of provenance. He notes this item is ex-John Elton. This argument would have more validity if we knew when and from whom Elton acquired it. Provenance is only a partial proof of genuineness. It only dates material back so far.

First, we do know that the faking of covers began in the 1850's—long before John Hill even thought of whittling cork "Waterbury obliterators." In addition, there now seems to be a growing body of evidence that there was a very good cover "manipulator" operating circa 1890 whose work remained undetected until the last few years. Both points given experts problems with provenance.

It is also a fact of life that most leading collectors (including knowledgeable students or experts) have been shown to have owned or missed recognizing some bad material in their own holdings or areas of expertize. In addition, it is well-known that most famous correspondences have been tampered with at one time or another. These two points give us problems in claiming genuineness because an item came from a genuine correspondence or was owned by a student. An expert committee needs to weight the evidence in each case separately in this form of provenance.

Let us assume this stamp might have been substituted as a method of approach. I would hope an expert committee would look very hard at the "tie." From the photocopy submitted to me, it is not clear that the tie proves anything. The question an expert group must answer is whether this stmap originated on this item or was a substitute. To do this, the original needs to be examined carefully.

I would hope an expert committee would examine the obliteration on this stamp in relation to the ones on 1867 covers to check wear. The Waterbury book reports the latest use of this obliterator is October 22, 1867—the illustrated copy—however, examples have been recorded a week after that, on the 25th and 26th.

The 10/22/67 example seems to have a "break" in the star on two of the points. The 3/17/65 copy seems to have only one such break. An expert committee needs to ask itself if the right side point on the 3/17 cancel represents the state before or after a thin piece has flaked off. If the point is narrower than in 1867, it would suggest the stamp was obliterated after October 22nd 1867 and we may have a substituted stamp. If it is broader, it tends to support an earlier date, although not necessarily 1865. It could be a few days earlier in 1867.

In sum, I believe I have adduced enough points to meet my responsibility of suggesting that this item be submitted for expertizing in light of the other data furnished by the Waterbury book.

Bridgeport Fireman (E6—June 3, 1869)

Dr. Jackson offers an illustration of the Bridgeport fireman (E6) with a date of

June 3, 1869. this is apparently the item listed as June 8 in the Rohloff book, for I don't record another in that time period. The photocopy shown to me looks like a cutout of the cancel and stamp laid against the background of a cover addressed to the Wolcott Paper Company. I am assuming it is a photocopy of the full original cover, although Dr. Jackson does not so state.

An expert committee needs to address itself to the question of whether this stamp originated upon this cover. The cancellation appears to have the characteristics of the genuine example, e.g. it plates.

Thus, while an expert committee should check to see if one of the methods used to obtain a "plateable" cancel was used, for purposes of argument I am assuming the cancel is genuine.

I would expect a committee to examine this cancel carefully in terms of the sequencing of E6 and E6a. The Rohloff book notes that E6a (photographed as a May 7, 1866 date) appears to have a portion of the device broken off and is a variety of E6. If the book is correct, the stamp Dr. Jackson offers as a June 3, 1869 use has to have been added, for it shows a more complete design.

I should put on record at this point that I am aware of Bridgeport fireman covers used on May 8, 1866 that do not show the deterioration of the E6a used the day before. This data suggests that E6a is a poor strike. Certainly, it should be expertized to be sure it does fit between the two complete strikes.

We do know of off-cover examples of the complete fireman that have subsequently appeared on cover, thus the fact that a cover is submitted does not make it immune from suspicion. In examining the June 3, 1869 Bridgeport fireman about which Dr. Jackson challenges me I would expect an expert committee to give very strong consideration to two points in addition to the E6a sequencing problem.

First, and particularly persuasive, is the fact that genuine fireman cancels measure about 26 to 26½mm from top to bottom. The example on this cover measures 24mm at best. The bottom is cut off by 2-2½mm which is more than I like to see. I would wonder why more does not appear to tie the stamp to the cover.

Second, I believe that all other fireman covers show the obliterator in an upright position in relation to the circle date strike. This is true even when the stamp is placed "on its side." In fact, the vast majority of the "Waterbury faces" show this characteristic. It was as though Hill wanted the faces to look properly at the person holding the cover. That this example has the face on the side is a somewhat negative bit of evidence as to its authenticity on this cover. It would have been easy to strike it upright. Of course, if the stamp was substituted, it would not have been possible to put the face upright as there was not room on the cover.

Again, summing up, I believe I have adduced enough questions to justify asking that this item be expertized. In fact, I'm not at all sure it would stand a very good chance of being called genuine if submitted today to an expert committee.

The Rose (F2—dated 11/23/69 with double circle town cancel)

Dr. Jackson draws attention to the rose (F2) example illustrated in the Rohloff book with a date of November 23, 1869 although he refers to it in his letter as November 26th. The difference could be significant for other examples are known on 11/23. I read the date as 11/23 as apparently did Mr. Rohloff. While the photocopy submitted to me, as well as the Rohloff illustration of the same item, are not clear in all the details, the obliterator does not have the characteristics of a number of the known rose fakes. The tie is large and good. Thus, any challenge to this cover has to be to the authenticity of the entire cover, not to suggest a substituted stamp or a date error—the 1¢ stamp could not have been used earlier.

I think an expert committee should pass on this cover for several reasons. First, as noted before, the double circle town cancel is way out of sequence. Dr. Jackson can't use the "cigar box" explanation

Continued on page 120

THE STAMPS OF DUNGARPUR

by Fritz Staal

Continued from page 45, Vol. 59, No. 1, July 1979

Dates of issue

A characteristic, unexplained, but fortunate feature of the Dungarpur stamps is that almost all of them are available only on cover; in addition, a few have survived on pieces. Apart from one case of pencil-cancellation, mentioned by Medhora (p.3, no.17), all covers and pieces have circular postarks in the Nagari script, struck in violet, blue or black. Most of them emerge from Dungarpur, but I have seen one piece from Sagwada, dated 2 JAN 43 (Fig. 3), and Medhora mentions covers from Kanba, Aspur, Dhambola, Sagwada, and Sabla. The dates are always marked, and often legible.

There are three kinds of envelopes. The majority of the covers are official, with "On Dungarpur State Service Only" printed on the envelope. These official envelopes are elongated (roughly 4″ × 10″) and are made of rough laid brown paper. There are different types of the inscription. On the earlier covers, the inscription is in Roman, sometimes with capital initials only, sometimes in full capital. The type is tall serif, and the Roman is accompanied by its equivalent in the Nagari script: "Rajakarya—Dumgarpur Stet." After 1940, the Nagari equivalent disappears, the serif becomes more rounded, and over the years, the type deteriorates. On one 1947 cover, the "S" of "STATE" is inverted. From 1941 there are covers in Gothic type, with only the initials capitalized.

The second kind of envelope, less common than the first, emerges from the Shree Ramchandra Laxman Bank in Dungarpur. These are smaller envelopes (roughly 3½″ × 6″) with an inscription in Roman and and Nagari: "Shree Ramchandra Laxman Bank and Khajanchi, Dungarpur State (Rajputana)." There is a picture of the goddess Lakshmi in the upper right corner of the envelope. I have seen only one type.

The third kind is really an amalgamation of envelopes that seem to be private, or at least without a printed inscription. I have seen only three such covers, of different sizes. One is numbered, like most of the official and bank covers.

The only clear conclusion that emerges from these data is that the vast majority of covers is official. It is likely that this applies also to the covers from the bank, if we assume that it was the state bank.

Three of the official covers, dated 1937 (Fig. 4), 1941, and 1942, have a large piece of paper pasted on the envelope, a kind of economy label. A similar cover is described in the Stanley Gibbons auction catalogue of December 14, 1979 (lot 1322). this paper has a printed inscription in Hindi, which my colleague Professor Bruce Pray has translated as:

"DUNGARPUR STATE SERVICE

1. To close, paste one end of the slip on the flap (the part closing the mouth of the envelope) and the other end on the envelope;
2. to open, carefully slit the slip and

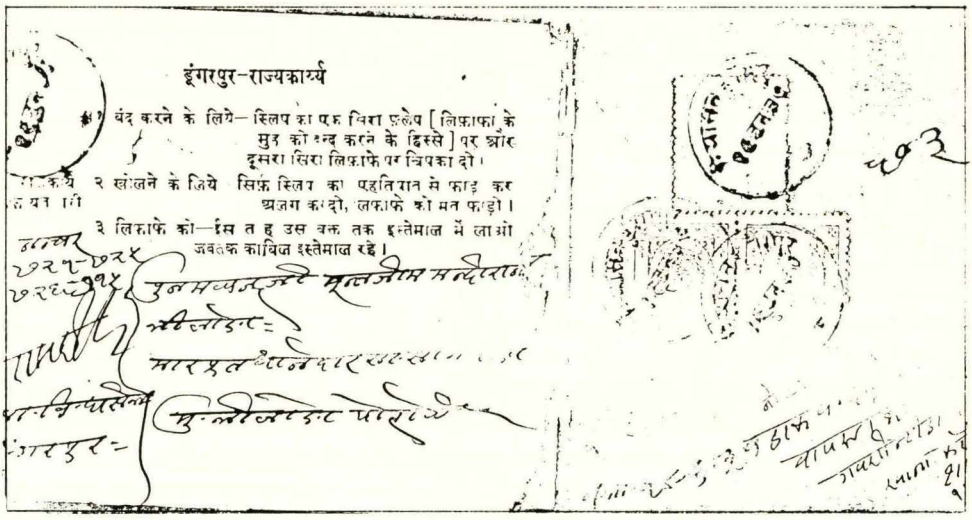


Fig. 4. State Service with recycling instructions. Dated 1939.

separate (them); do not slit the envelope;

3. use the envelope in this way as long as it remains usable.

STATE SERVICE / ECONOMY."

Such recycling devices are typical of bureaucracies which engage in what may be called administrative incest: all their members write mostly to each other. This confirms the official character of these letters: they were not only written by, but also addressed to officials, who were therefore eligible to return them.

As we have seen, Medhora and Haverbeck do not distinguish between the dates of the "Arms" and "Raja" issues. Röver places the "Arms" set before the Raja set. On the whole, this is the impression given by the material I have examined. The "Arms" issue is definitely less common than the Raja issue, and does generally occur on earlier covers. However, there are some strange discrepancies.

The earliest cover I have seen is dated 1934, and has two stamps of the "Arms" set on it: ¼ anna and 1 anna (Fig. 5). The earliest "Raja" cover I have seen dates from 1939 (though Medhora referred, as we have seen, to a "Raja" cover dated 1936). Most of the "Raja" stamps occur on covers used in the period between 1940 and 1948. However, the "Arms" set continued to be used as well. There exists a combination cover of 1946, with a pair of the "Raja" ¼ anna and a single of the "Arms" 2 annas (Fig. 6), and a strip of three of the "Arms" 2 annas, dated 1948 (Fig. 7). In the Luhadia auction catalogue of August 15, 1979, there occurs an illustration in color (Plate 9, lot 59) of a combination cover of 1948, with one of the "Arms" 2 annas' stamps.

What is remarkable about these late uses of the "Arms" issue is that they are confined to the 2 annas' value. At this point we should remember that the "Raja" 2 anna stamp is relatively rare. It occurred only twice in all the material I have seen referred to: on two covers dated 1943, one mentioned by Medhora (p.3, no.16), and the other by Haverbeck (p.206, Fig. 2, to be transposed with Fig.3). The function of the 2 anna value has always been somewhat ambivalent within the Indian postal system—unlike the basic values of ¼ anna, ½ anna, 1 anna, and 4 annas, which corresponded to the gradually increasing rates for postcards and letters, and the basic registration fee. We find, accordingly, that some of the states issued a 2 annas stamp relatively late, or after having already

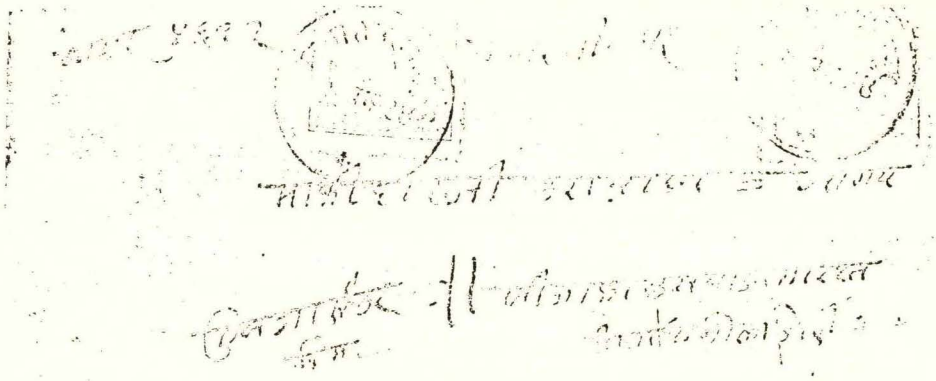


Fig. 5. Early use of arms, dated 1934 from Dungarpur to Dhambola. Coll. G. Harell.

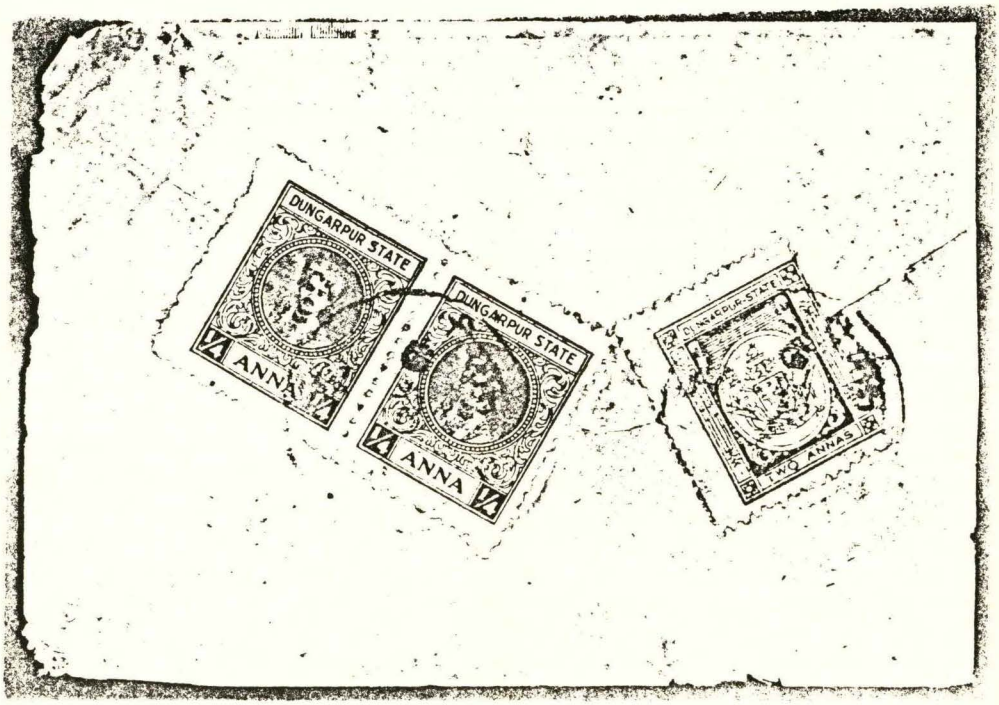


Fig. 6. Combination cover with Faja and Arms stamps from Ramehandra Laxman bank, Dungarpur to Samalwauapoch. 1946.

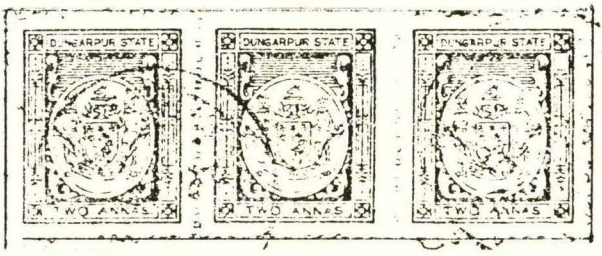


Fig. 7. Strip of three, Arms issue, date 1948.

issued a 4 annas' stamp (e.g. Jammu & Kashmir, Soruth). There was always some uncertainty about the quantity of stamps needed to satisfy the demand for a 2 annas' value.

In Dungarpur, we must, therefore, assume that either too many copies were printed of the 2 annas "Arms" stamp, or too few of the 2 annas "Raja" stamp, or both. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising to find that the 2 annas "Arms" stamp was used exceptionally late, and the 2 annas "Raja" stamp remained relatively rare. This, then, does not contradict our general assumption that the "Arms" set was issued before the "Raja" set.

There is another remarkable fact about the 2 anna "Raja" stamp. It occurs with overprint "CANCELLED" on sample sheets with specimens of court fee and revenue stamps, prepared by the printing firm of L.V. Indap & Co., Bombay. The 1½ anna "Raja" stamp also occurs on such a specimen sheet (illustrated on Plate 14, lot 58, of the Luhadia sale catalogue of August 15, 1979). This stamp is also relatively rare: it is not mentioned by Haverbeck and does not occur on any of the covers described by Medhora, though it occurs on his list of issued stamps and is illustrated in his article (it probably occurred on one of the four covers which Medhora refers to, but does not list). I have seen one copy each of this stamp and of the 1 anna 3 pies "Raja" stamp (Fig. 1. It should be recalled that these three stamps—the 1 anna 3 pies, the 1½ anna, and the 2 annas of the "Raja" issue—have a different design from the other "Raja" stamps, and may therefore have a different origin.

Röver II (p.43) says in connexion with the "Raja" stamps: "The printers of *all* stamps for Dungarpur were Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Bombay, who no longer have any records of their printings for the Indian States. Messrs. L. V. Indap & Co., Bombay, tried in bain to get the contract (this is mentioned because some members have specimen sheets of this firm with price offers and stamps of Dungarpur affixed to them."

The one 1½ anna "Raja" stamp I have examined (Fig. 1) looks precisely like the revenue pictured on the sample sheet in Luhadia. It seems unlikely that it was printed by Thacker, imitating the sample from Indap. It seems more probable that this stamp, postally used on a 1946 cover, is from the same issue as the Indap specimen. Since the 2 anna was also a revenue specimen, it seems likely that both stamps were originally intended for revenue purposes. We do not know whether this also applies to the 1 anna 3 pies.

Other facts speak against the assumption of a revenue origin for these stamps: 1 anna 3 pies and 1½ anna were at different times the amounts of the basic letter rate. According to Röver II (p.43), "the letter rate was increased to 1 anna 3 pies in 1931, to 1½ annas in 1937, lowered to 1 anna in 1939, only to be raised again to 1 anna 3 pies in 1941 and to 1½ annas in 1942." That this information is tentative follows from the corresponding passage in Röver I (p.38), which shows that these rates were inferred from the fact that they are the same as those for the Imperial Post, and that the postal rates of Dungarpur "are said to have been the same as those of the Imperial Post." Also Röver I adds in parentheses: "all but the first date may not be exact."

Tentative as this information is, it is consistent with the dates of usage provided by Medhora and Haverbeck, and on the covers I have examined:

ARMS	1a 3p	RAJA	1a 3p	1½a
	1935	(uncertain)	1944	1943
	1942		1945	1946
	1942		1946	1946
			1946	

I have not seen the Arms 1½ annas stamp, and it is not mentioned by Medhora or Haverbeck. It is not certain that it exists. The same holds for the ½ anna and 4 annas stamps of the Arms set, to which I shall return.

Nothing very definite follows from

these facts, though they certainly support the supposition that the "Arms" set was issued before the "Raja" set. We do not know, however, whether all the stamps of either set were issued at the same time. The apparent confusion between postage and revenue stamps echoes the earlier confusion about the so-called Sun type.



Fig. 8. Court Fee.

As we have seen, the single example of such a *postage* stamp referred to by Röver was the *receipt* stamp with the melancholy sun. Mr. Ray Manners sent me a xerox of this 1 anna revenue, which is yellowish brown, with the well known Rajastan overprint in black that was applied in different colors to the postage stamps of Bundi, Jaipur, and Kishangarh, and to several revenue stamps from the Rajasthan area, after 1948. If this receipt stamp was issued around 1910, it must, therefore, have been in use for almost forty years. This is possible, and the style of the stamp's design makes an early impression—earlier, for example, than the design of the well known Dungarpur court fee stamp, known in at least four values, which displays the same coat of arms and which was used in the intervening period, though its date of issue is unknown (Fig. 8).However, even if the receipt stamp was issued as early as 1910, it does not follow that postage stamps of a similar design were issued at that time. The date 1910 is derived from information obtained by Röver and Medhora from the ruler, but this information came more than half a century after the alleged event. It is possible that this shows that a system of postal administration was introduced in 1910; it does not follow that postage stamps were issued at that date.

Before we leave this subject, it may be noted that postal use of revenue stamps is not without precedent in the area of the princely states. Revenues postally used on cover have been found from Barwani, Duttia (the notorious Scott #30), Indore, Shahpura, etc. Nothing stands in the way of the assumption that some of the Dungarpur Raja stamps were originally issued for revenue purposes, but came to be used as postage stamps.

In sum, we may safely conclude that the "Arms" set was issued in 1934 or earlier, and the "Raja" set in 1939 (if we exclude again the 1934 cover mentioned by Medhora), or earlier. Of course, these dates are based upon single covers within a very small sample, and it is therefore likely that the dates of issue are quite a bit earlier. As a matter of fact, the 1934 Arms of Figure 5 is numbered 5612, which seems to imply that thousands of others preceded it. As we shall see, there is other information that also suggests earlier dates of issue.

Design and Function

Though they differ in design, all the stamps of the Raja issue show the same portrait *en face*. It portrays the 32nd ruler of Dungarpur, Maharawal Sri Sir Lakshman Singh. Lakshman Singh was born in 1908 and succeeded his father in 1918. This led to a period of minority administration by the British, which ended in 1928 when the young prince came of age and was invested with full ruling powers.[7] I would guess that the portrait shown on the stamps is that of a young man between twenty and twenty-five years of age. Unlike most Westerners, Indians do not crave for youthful looks; rather, they

prefer to look impressive, dignified, and older than they are. I would therefore assume that the most 'recent official portrait was used for the design of the stamp, though some time might have passed between the completion of the' portrait and the issue. It would seem probable, furthermore, that the Maharawal commissioned an official portrait to be made every now and then. All this may seem very vague. Yet, combining these probabilities, I would be inclined to assume that the stamps were issued in the period between 1930 and 1935. We have very few covers for the years 1934-1937, and none before those dates; each next discovery may put the date back, be it for the "Arms" or the "Raja" set. I therefore conclude that the "Raja" stamps, though later than the "Arms" stamps, were probably issued in the early or middle thirties, viz., not too many years after the Maharawal Lakshman Singh came to power.

area of the postage stamps of the princely states that bears a really close resemblance to the Arms design of Dungarpur: the design of the first type of the official stamps of Bhopal (see Fig. 9). The Bhopal design first appeared in 1908, which is curiously close to 1910, the mythical year given as the date at which the stamps of Dungarpur were originally issued. Both sets have a coat of arms within a circle that occupies the lowest area within a rectangle, itself situated within a larger rectangle, divided into squares in the corners and rectangles in between, constituting the familiar frame we have already referred to. The most striking similarities, however, are within the smaller rectangle and outside the circle exhibiting the coat of arms. There we find, in both designs, four ornaments that consist of identical flower motifs of *Jugendstil* or *Art Nouveau* inspiration.

The Bhopal design was created by T.E. Archer, and the similarities are so strik-

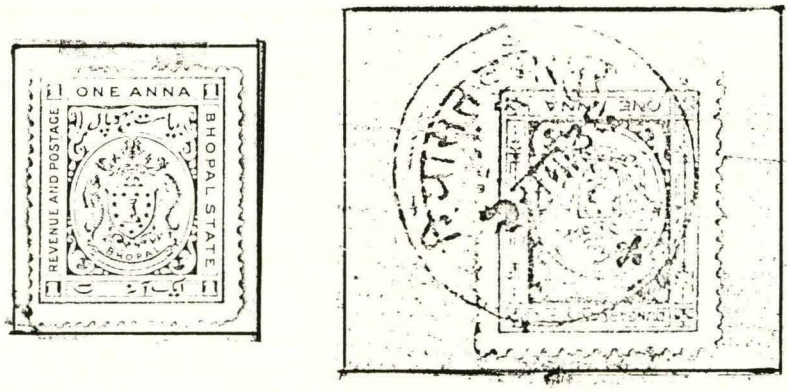


Fig. 9. Arms design; Bhopal 1908 and Dungapur.

The design of the "Arms" stamps poses different problems. There is a general resemblance between its outer frame and that of many stamps of the princely states, ranging over a long period: from the 1886 issue of Indore, for example, to issues from the thirties and forties from Indore, Idar, Kishangarh, etc. All these states are located in the southern Rajasthan area, as is Dungarpur itself. Idar and Dungarpur are in fact adjacent states.

I know of only one design in the entire

ing, that he might have been responsible for the Dungarpur Arms design as well. However, it is more likely that the design was merely imitated. This could have happened any time between 1908 and 1933—the date of issue of the last Bhopal officials of that design—or even later.

The similarities between the two designs is too close to be coincidental; it demands an explanation. Such an explanation could lie in a functional similarity between the two issues. The most remark-

able fact about the Bhopal issue is, that it appeared in the same year which Bhopal stopped issuing *ordinary* postage stamps. However, on that same date, Bhopal started issuing *official* stamps, which continued for about forty years—until 1948, to be exact. These official stamps were overprinted "SERVICE," which was however redundant, since they were never used unofficially.

I consulted the India Office in London to find out more about the agreement that must have existed between the Governments of India and Bhopal, and to ask whether a similar agreement could perhaps be found between India and Dungarpur. Mr. J. M. Sims of the India Office Records responded in a letter dated November 26, 1979, from which I quote:

> "The union of Bhopal with the Imperial Post Office is recorded briefly in the Bhopal Administration Report of 1908-09 and also in the Government of India Commerce and Industry (Post Office) Proceedings of June 1908 of which I enclose a copy. Unfortunately we have not been able to find any mention of the Dungarpur union in either that state's administration reports (which we have from 1909-10) or the Imperial Post Office Annual reports or the Commerce and Industry Proceedings."

The general heading of the relevant section of the Proceedings which Mr. Sims enclosed (File No.193 of 1908) is: "Amalgamation of the Bhopal State Post Office with the Imperial Post Office of India." However, we find in this file not merely the facts pertaining to the amalgamation of the two systems; there are also the terms that enabled Bhopal to use official stamps for another forty years. I quote the relevant clauses:

(6) The Imperial Post Office to supply to the Bhopal Durbar service stamps free of cost according to the actual requirements of the Bhopal State. The arrangements for the custody, supply and use of stamps on State service to follow the Imperial system.

(7) The first supply of service stamps to be of the value of Rs.12,000, which amount will be increased or reduced according to the *bona fide* requirements of the State during the year.

(8) All future yearly supplies of service stamps to be regulated according to value returns which will be maintained to calculate actual requirements. If supplies of service stamps are delayed, then the frank of officers authorised to use service stamps may be accepted under special authority until such supplies are received.

(9) Service stamps to be used by certain State officers upon *bona fide* State service and the list of such State officers to be furnished to the Imperial Post Office from time to time.

(10) The Bhopal State to indemnify Government against all loss actually sustained in case of plunder by highway robbery of Imperial mails, within the State territory.

(11) All mails for Her Highness the Ruler of the Bhopal State when on tour within the State to be arranged for under the same conditons as obtain for High Imperial officers when on tour within their charges. Information of such tours with a detailed programme to be furnished in due time to the Imperial Post Office.

(12) Similar arrangements to be made upon mail lines, within the State, upon receipt of due notice, for the mails of the three Sahibzadas when on tour and also for the two ministers of the State when on tour upon State duty. The same arrangements may be made for two or more State officers of rank, if such occasion ever arises.

(13) All stamps and seals used in post offices in the State to bear the name "Bhopal State" upon them and the obliterator to bear the Bhopal coat of arms."

What light does any of this throw on the Dungarpur Arms issue? I think what happened may have been something like this. A high official of the Dungarpur State, most probably the Maharawal himself, saw the Bhopal official stamps and learned about the arrangements pertaining to their use. He wanted such official stamps, for Dungarpur had a growing system of official correspondence, as we shall see. It is possible that Dungarpur asked the Imperial Post Office for such stamps, but that it did not receive the same response as Bhopal, which is, after all, an important state that had been issuing its own stamps since 1876. For the British government, to allow Bhopal to issue official stamps, on conditions laid down by the Imperial Post, was a step forward; for it was part of a package deal including that all ordinary correspondence came to resort under the Imperial Mail. With regard to Dungarpur, where an Imperial Post Office had existed since 1877 (Röver II, p.44), such a step would be, from the British point of view, a step backward, since Dungarpur had never issued postage stamps before.

We do not know whether the Maharawal or his officials ever approached the Imperial Government with a request for official stamps. All we know is that stamps were issued, following the Bhopal design. I am inclined to believe that Dungarpur adopted most of the Bhopal pattern, and issued its first postage stamps for official purposes only. The difference with Bhopal was, that *no* agreement was reached with the Imperial Post. Either an attempt was made to reach such an agreement, but met with no success. Or Dungarpur merely introduced stamps with its own coat of arms, but without bothering with the numerous requirements and demands of the Imperial Government. Anyone even faintly familiar with Indian princes—for example, from E. M. Forster's book, *The Hill of Devi* (1953)—can imagine that they would not be eager to furnish "a detailed programme . . . in due time to the Imperial Post Office" before going on an official tour of inspection within their own state.

Röver II (p.44) writes: "Nothing is known concerning the relations between the Imperial and the State post. In this context the Maharawal Sahib writes: 'The State postal system was purely internal and functioned within the limits of the State only. The question therefore of exchange did not arise.' There must, however, have been a possibility of sending a letter from a place without an Imperial Office to a destination outside the State and vice versa."

The facts point in a different direction. It seems more likely that nothing is known about the relations between the two postal systems because there were no relations. Also, it was not possible to send a letter outside the state utilising the Dungarpur post. This could only be done if an agreement existed with the Imperial Post. There is no evidence of such an agreement. If no such agreement existed, this would explain why no combination covers, or Indian postal stationery with Dungarpur stamps affixed, have ever been found. This absence is definitely surprising, since these are very common features of Indian philately in most of the princely states.

The hypothesis that the stamps of Dungarpur were first issued for official purposes only, explains many of the mysteries that characteristically surround the stamps of Dungarpur. It explains the rarity or unavailability of mint stamps: for these were not for sale or available to the public. It accounts for the puzzle that Mr. Haverbeck formulated in a letter to me of July 8, 1979: "There are several queer things here which require considerably more study. For one: Why are covers either from the Bank inscribed 'DUNGARPUR STATE SERVICE' or 'SARKAR'? From what I have seen, most native states either had service stamps or allowed postage free mail for official mail."

This hypothesis explains, finally, the chief mystery that characterizes the story of these stamps, and that Haverbeck ex-

Continued on page 119

The Clubhouse

The Annual Meeting

January, 1980

Secretary's Report

It is customary, in the Annual Report of the Secretary, to present certain vital statistics regarding the Club's membership. The figures of previous years appear to have been affected by some cumulative errors and consequently it was necessary to conduct an accurate new count of the actual membership categories, a time consuming but necessary job. The figures are as follows:

	Life & Honorary	Resident	Non Resident	Overseas
Reported 1 Jan 79	L & H 11	305 (+ 1 Assoc)	763 (+6 Assoc)	181
Actual 1 Jan 79	L 6 H 4	256 (+ 2 Assoc)	723 (+5 Assoc)	173
Actual Total	1168			
Deceased		3	6	5
Resignation Accepted		6	10	
Dropped for Non Payment of Dues		9	23	9
Sub Total		238	684	159
New Members Admitted		16	30	2
Reinstatement			4	1
Associates converted to Regular Status		1	3	
Totals	L 6 H 4	255 (+ 1 Assoc)	721 (+2 Assoc)	162
		(+ 1 Assoc)	(+2 Assoc)	
Total Members	1151	1 January 1980		

Although the actual loss in membership for the year totaled 17, the figures previously reported would make the loss appear to have been greater. It is not obvious at this point where the above noted differences entered. Suffice it to say that the totals reported here will be verified and a new membership list should be expected when the verification is complete.

In 1979 we lost fewer members through death than in a number of recent years. It is, nevertheless, my sad duty to report the loss of 14 valued members. After I read the list of those no longer with us, may I request that those present rise for a moment of silence in their memory.

Resident Members	2452 Samuel Boyaner	5002 Joseph Forman
	5347 William R. Liberman	
Non-Resident Members	1330 Chandler Bates	953 Franklin R. Bruns, Jr.
	5265 Irving Hagler	1509 George T. Turner
Overseas Members	2051 Daniel W. Vooys	4000 Dr. James J. Matejka, Jr.
	5041 Leo Baresch	1934 William Irving
	5902 Phyllis Lillian Turnbull	5359 Helge Witt
	652 J. R. W. Purves	

The minutes of the meetings of the Board of Governors are in order and up to date; all correspondence has been attended to; there is no business of consequence in the Secretary's folio.

Finally, I must acknowledge with thanks the assistance of the Executive Secretary, Mrs. Laine Roberts-Dukas, whose help in the daily operation of the Club is seldom publicly appreciated, as with her predecessors, except in this annual report. She was particularly helpful in extracting the correct figures of the above report. In spite of injuries to both Mrs. Roberts-Dukas and Mrs. Eldridge during the year, operation proceeded with understanding by those affected, particularly the Study Groups. I close with my hope that 1980 will be a year of growth, unaffected by any major problems.

Respectfully submitted,
Robert P. Odenweller, Secretary

Report of the Treasurer

In the year 1979 the Club operated at a substantial deficit as costs of needed supplies and services continued their rise. Major expenses, such as those of the recently completed painting and roofing, are paid out of special funds accumulated for these purposes and are accounted for separately. These extraordinary disbursements are in addition to the day-to-day operating costs. As in the past, the operating deficit is made up from income from the Capital Fund. The importance of this Fund to our Club's continued existence cannot be too strongly stated and all members are urged to support it.

A complete financial report will appear in an early issue of the "Collectors Club Philatelist."

Ernest C. Wilkens
Treasurer

Report of the Awards Committee

COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST MEDAL—1979

Awarded to Abbot Lutz, New York, N.Y. for his article:
"London Machine Cancels from the Pearson Hill to the Hoster" which appeared in the July and September 1979 issues of "The Philatelist."

MEDAL FOR THE BEST PROGRAM—1979

Given for the best presentation at a Club meeting during the past year. Medals will be awarded to:
Tomas Bjaringer, Stockholm, Sweden and
Lauson H. Stone, Brooklyn, New York for their combined showing on November 14: "SWEDEN, The "Skilling Banco" Issue.
Excellent material, combined with an intricate knowledge of the subject partly based on their own research, made this an outstanding evening.
Both awards were made unanimously by the two respective committees.

Herbert J. Bloch
Chairman

Report of the "Philatelist"

This month the CCP begins its 59th year of publication, a remarkable age for a philatelic magazine, or for that matter, for magazine—few journals manage to survive for such a lengthy run.

We are glad to say that our journal is still healthy and is still going strong. Two problems, however, have arisen to plague us. One, the misery of mail delivery in this area, and two, the increasing difficulty of getting articles. Our magazine is mailed in New York where movement of mail has slowed to the point of scandal. Complaints to the Post Office fall upon deaf ears and delays proliferate. Postmaster General Bolger, himself, came here to investigate, admitting service was the worst in the entire country. His promise to clear matters in three months has yet to show any results. Hopefully the mess will be cleared up by June. We shall see.

Over the years much fine material has appeared in the pages of the CCP and many fine philatelic writers have provided articles that have become classics in their field. Today, the well is seemingly drying up. Many of our prolific contributors have gone to meet their reward, others have said what they have to say and have nothing new to offer or are too busy to devote the time to such projects. There must be, however, among our members many who have articles they wish to see in print, members who wish to share their knowledge with others. Admittedly such work is a work of love—we cannot pay for material. We can, though, give it a good home and a good presentation. So, through the

medium of this report, we send out a call for articles, long, short or medium. Your editor will be delighted to read them, shape them up, if necesary and hopefully, publish them.

As always, we would like to thank all those who have been a help over the past year— Ernest Kehr for his editorials, Abbot Lutz for keeping our advertising at a high level and bringing in much needed revenue. We thank, too, our Editorial Staff— H.S.D. Haverbeck, Robert P. Odenweller, Ira Seebacher, Philip Silver and Ernest Wilkens. And we offer special thanks to our fine contributors who have kept us alive and well.

Ira S. Zweifach
Editor

Report of the Library Committee

During 1979 the Library operated well under the supervision of Mr. DeWit and Mrs. Eldridge. Mr. DeWit reported that there was an increased use of the Library's facilities over that in previous years. Both numbers of readers and researchers and numbers of books sent out were more than in recent periods.

Gifts to the Library continued in a heartening manner as in the past. Many thanks are due to individuals and institutions who helped increase our holdings. One such gift might be mentioned, that of the France & Colonies Philatelic Society who purchased at auction a number of needed volumes in order to give them to the Club. An important gift was made to the J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund for the Library by Mr. Herbert Bloch who directed that the sum of $2,000, part of the Scott Publications first Annual Philatelic Award, be given to the Library. This splendid contribution is to be used to fill gaps in our holdings of important handbooks which the Library now lacks.

As always we must extend our sincere thanks to Mrs. Eldridge and Mr. DeWit for making the Library such a pleasant place in which to pursue our hobby. Mr. DeWit has said that he will be retiring this coming May. He will be missed by the many friends he has made for the Library. The Club is indeed fortunate in having the well known collector and postal historian, Werner Elias, who will be assuming some of the tasks of the Library.

Ernest C. Wilkens
Chairman, Library Committee

Program Committee Report

This year's program, the fourth I have had the privilege of helping to assemble for your pleasure, is much the same as those others with which I have been connected. There are Grand Prix winners and there are those who have never before exhibited. The need to balance the program so that there is not an overconcentration in any single area sometimes requires a search for new faces and a bypassing of some familiar ones. By Board decision, this year's program will span a 13 month period, with subsequent years starting in February so that the January programs will not be past history by time the program has been distributed.

One change may be necessary. I was recently informed that the adult advisors of the Junior Study Group, which is scheduled for the first meeting in May, intend to go to the international show in London and have requested a change of date. The Board will consider this request and the members will be informed of any change.

I hope that you will be as pleased with the program as I enjoyed the task of assembling it for you, and that your pleasure will be reflected by your attendance.

Robert P. Odenweller
Chairman, Program Committee

Capital Fund Report for Year 1979

In last year's Capital Fund report, your co-chairmen projected a fund balance at December 31, 1978 of $304,000. When the auditor's report was rendered on June 28, 1979—five months after that projection was made—it showed a fund balance of $310,000. Since the general funds of the Club had a deficit of $12,000. at year end, however, the real balance in the Capital Fund was $298,000. That is because general fund deficits are eliminated by withdrawals from Capital Fund income.

Capital Fund income for 1978 was in excess of $37,000. Since the Club's operating deficit was almost $29,000., a great part of Capital Fund income was used up and could not be added to the principal to achieve the $500,000. goal that had been set.

Last year we stated that the short period between the end of the calendar year and the date of the filing of the Capital Fund report precluded accuracy in determining the exact income of the fund and transfers from it. Especially those transfers made necessary by the year-end deficit. That same situation prevails for 1979. We can only give approximate figures in this report. We can tell you, however, that contributions during 1979 were in excess of $15,500., up approximately $3,000. from 1978. With interest and dividend income, the total earnings of the Capital Fund will be in excess of $40,000. When the auditor's report has determined the exact deficit from operations, we will know how much increase there is in the fund balances. We do project that 1980 will be a banner year for contributions, however. It is expected that contributions during the first two months of 1980 will be approximately $15,000., thus equalling the entire year of 1979.

Finally, estimates have been received on the cost of installing the first plaque honoring those members who have completed the purchase of shares in the Capital Fund program. This first plaque will list the names of 200 of our members, whose support has underwritten the Club's future. As other members achieve their contribution goals in the future, additional plaques will be prepared and installed.

In the meantime, we solicit the ongoing support of all our members to assure the financial future of the Collectors Club.

John R. Boker, Jr., Philip Silver
Co-Chairman, the Capital Fund

Report of the Nominating Committee

19 December 1979

The Nominating Committee having met, has selected the following incumbent members for reelection.

Herbert J. Bloch
John R. Boker, Jr.
Elliott Coulter
Louis Grunin
Bernard D. Harmer
Ernest Wilkens

Dr. Irwin M. Yarry
Chairman

The President's Report

Again, as in the previous year, The Collectors Club has found the road increasingly rough and the going heavy. Again, I find myself repeating what I said in my last report, "Despite a seemingly never-ending spiral of increasing expenses we have managed to keep our head above water." While this is not exactly a cause for cheers, it is not altogether disheartening. Inflation is something all of us feel and, all of us face. It is something, however, the club has met, even though our expenses exceed our income, through our growing Capital Fund and the generosity of our members. Without it we

would be lost. I would like, therefore, to put into the record our thanks to Philip Silver and John Boker, Co-Chairmen of the Fund, whose unstinting efforts in building that reserve have made it possible to continue club services at their present level.

I must report that our tax case is still unresolved. Currently on appeal we have yet to receive a decision from the court.

On a happier and more positive note a signal honor was conferred upon the club and on our clubhouse. The New York Landmark Preservation Commission designated The Collectors Club building a New York landmark.

The history of our clubhouse is long and distinguished and it is one of Stanford White's most notable works. (He is the famous architect and member of the firm of McKim, Meade and White.) The full story of the building may be found in the November 1979 issue of the CCP.

By a pleasant coincidence, 1979 was also the year when the clubhouse was given a complete refurbishing. We are now in the process of redecorating and the club will be more livable when it is done. It is something that was long overdue.

It is pleasant to report, too, that our membership continues to grow in all categories helping to contribute to the viability and financial needs of our club.

Also among the year's pleasanter activities was a very successful and most enjoyable Annual Awards Dinner at which Mr. Enzo Diena of Rome received the Lichtenstein Medal and an equally successful Board of Governors Open House at Christmas.

Apropos the Open House, I have frequently been asked by members how we can afford such a Christmas party when the club needs funds so badly. It should be pointed out once and for all that the Board of Governors Open House is a gift of the Officers and Governors to the membership. All costs arising from the party are borne by the Members of the Board and not by the club. It is time that this be understood and acknowledged.

And, while acknowledgements are being made, I would like to express my gratitude to that board for the time and effort they have given to the problems and everyday working of the club. They are far greater than one would imagine. You have heard some of the reports made by various committee chairmen. They, in their brief form give you an inkling of what goes on behind the scenes. The discussions, the planning, the handling of problems and the actions of your Board members involve a good deal more than appears on the surface. It takes patience, fortitude and diligence to keep this club runninng smoothly and well. Once more, my thanks to them for their thankless task.

Although, as in every year, there were problems great and problems small during 1979 they were tackled and surmounted. Now we move into a new decade, heads high and with thoughts for a positive future for, if you do not think about the future you cannot have one. May our officers and board members to come meet with success and carry on the traditions of leadership and service to philately that our club has stood for and fostered for the past eighty five years.

Ira Zweifach
President

The Collectors Club Philatelist is Interested in Receiving Articles Pertaining to Your Field of Philatelic Endeavor whether it be specialized information, research or postal history.

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



RONALD A. G. LEE TO RECEIVE 1979 A. F. LICHTENSTEIN MEMORIAL AWARD

Presented annually to a philatelist of world renown, the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award for Distinguished Service to Philately is one of the most coveted awards in stampdom. Each year previous Lichtenstein Award winners gather to nominate a new and worthy recipient for this signal honor. That nomination is presented to the Board of Governors of the club to be voted upon for final approval. Such a nomination for the year 1979 was acted upon by the Board and by a unanimous vote the winner for that year was chosen. He is Ronald A. G. Lee of London.

A stamp collector since he was six, Ron Lee's long philatelic career is one of outstanding achievement and diligent service. Although he joined the old Junior Philatelic Society in 1928, it wasn't until the '50s, that he blossomed philatelically.

He founded the Great Britain Philatelic Society in 1955 and acted as its Secretary for seven years, became its President in 1964 and again in 1978. He joined the Royal Philatelic Society in 1956 and became its president in 1975. In 1968 he became President of the Middlesex Philatelic Federation and is now its Patron.

Mr. Lee's awards are legion. He became a signatory of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists in 1965. He has, among other awards, won golds at "London 1960," "Istanbul 1963," "Paris 1964," "Amsterdam 1967," "Johannesberg 1969," and "Basel 1974." He was the first Britisher in over 80 years to win an International Grand Prix (Vienna 1965). Some of his other prestigious awards include the Sir Nicholas Waterhouse Cup for research (1961), the Brandt Prize in 1962 and the Stanley Gibbons Challenge Cup for 1965 and 1967. 1978 was a special year. He received both the Royal Philatelic Society Silver Medal which has been presented on five occasions and also the Tilleard Medal for that year.

Since 1967 Ronald Lee has served on many International Juries and was President of Jurors at London 1960, Vice-President in Copenhagen in 1976. He was Treasurer of London 1960 and its Chairman in 1970. He is the present Treasurer for London 1980.

Invited to join the Expert Committee of the Royal in 1962, he has been its Chairman for the past three years.

A Freeman of the City of London, he is a member of the Butchers Livery Company. He entered the world of commercial food manufacturing in 1930, retiring in 1963. Married in 1936, he was widowed in 1976. He remarried in 1979. Always athletic he has won many awards for shooting and swimming.

Mr. Lee will be honored at the club's Annual Awards Banquet to be held at The Tower Suite in New York on June 11th. It is an honor he richly deserves.

Book Reviews

Color in Philately by R.H. White. 175 pages buckram bound including 16 full color plates and numerous charts together with an insert supplement of six color charts covering 625 colors and six charts providing color names to match. Available for $39.50 postpaid from the Philatelic Foundation, 270 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Collectors have long needed a good book on the difficult subject of color in philately. Thus it looked as though their prayers would be answered when an organization of the stature of the Philatelic Foundation announced in the Fall of 1978 "a new major book . . . one of the important additions to every library . . . orders will be filled on a first come, first served basis."

Meeting the Foundation's high color standards caused serious production problems and long delays in getting the work to the collector as well as serious cost overruns. By the time the book was ready, however, it would appear the PF had reservations about what it was selling. Several incidents occurred suggesting that only favorable reviews would be sought, and objective reviews discouraged. Thus, the book has become controversial.

What will the collector get for his money and what is it worth? One of my fellow reviewers, favored with a copy, noted privately to me that "it has about $4 worth of philatelic information." This review will critique the book section by section so that readers can make up their own minds.

In addition to the 16 color plates and the color supplement, the book has three main parts. First is a discussion of fundamentals. Then there is a background of the development of a color naming system for philately. Finally, there is a selection of articles on pigments, measuring techniques and color studies of ten stamp issues as well as a discussion of forgeries. In addition, there is a 6-page glossary.

Inasmuch as a number of color consultants and specialists were involved in producing this book, it is assumed it is technically correct from a color viewpoint. This review will examine it from a collector's viewpoint.

Section 1—It is noted that color identification and comparison should always be done under standardized conditions and that color perception is subjective. Philatelists view color in shades (colors or mixes thereof) and tints (colors to which white pigment is added). Colors can best be described as being perceived in terms of hue (red, blue, etc.), value (lightness or darkness) and chroma (vividness). The book focuses primarily upon philatelic colors of the 19th century which generally have a lower chroma and are generally made from mineral pigments. Organic dyes and lakes did not come into general philatelic use until late in the 19th century, but are very widely used today. Early natural dyes include indigo and reds made from cochineal. The coal tar dyes were discovered in 1856 (purple) and the aniline blues in 1861.

Stamp printing colored inks are composed of colorants (such as the ground mineral pigments), extenders or fillers, oil and a drying agent, until about 1915. Most cancelling inks are composed of carbon black, mineral oxides and oil or water. Dyes were rarely used in the 19th century, according to this work. The author maintains it is virtually impossible to forge an old cancellation so as to escape detection today because of the instrumentation available. this reviewer feels Mr. White has not proved his statement and has strong reservations about its accuracy in light of personal observation of expertizing results.

Mr. White also notes that unless dyes are analyzed by spectrophotometry (evaluating the dye in solution), it is "virtually impossible" to determine whether the colorant used in the cancelling ink existed

for the indicated date of use. In pre-1870 inks, I would also have reservations about this statement.

A further point made by the author is that water mill impurities permit fingerprinting of many early papers so that x-ray spectrometric studies can identify original from counterfeit stamps. This method is noted as being particularly useful for detecting modern papers that are artificially aged. While valid, I would wonder about its relevance for large quantities of contemporary papers are available to the forgers. Artificial aging shouldn't be necessary insofar as the paper is concerned.

Winding up the first section is a 5½ page discussion of scientific tools used for color analysis and/or expertizing. These include UV, fluorescence and phosphorescence, spectrophotometry and x-ray spectrometry. This is far less and far more superficial than is found in various other books on expertizing. Readers interested in this subject need to seek supplemental studies.

Section 2—Sixteen pages are devoted to reviewing the history of color naming systems as related to philately, together with a review of the development of printing inks, printing techniques and non-destructive techniques of color measurement.

The Foundation has determined that about one million shades or tints of stamps are known and that it is impractical to provide color charts to fit the vast bulk of these. The well-known Munsell *Book of Color* provides about 100,000 color chips. One of the most useful features of *Color in Philately* is the six chart color supplement covering 624 color samples designed specifically to aid philatelists, and linking these colors to internationally accepted color identifications. Most notably absent are the reds. Vivid (high chroma) shades and tints thereof are also generally omitted; however, this is less significant for work in 19th century stamps where low chroma colors predominate.

Section 3—This consists of three parts plus 16 pages of color on black background. Part A consists of seven articles (17 pages) on organic and inorganic colorants used in printing inks. Most of these are irrelevant to classic philately which is the area of the books's main focus. On the chrome yellows it is noted that "substantial production" in the United States did not occur until the early 1900's. The first commercial molybdate orange appeared about 1935, the phthalocyanine blues went commercial about 1935 while the red phloxine and eosine was discovered in late 1871 but much of the work was not done until the 1890's. The aniline blues were discovered in the early 1860's but probably weren't used in philately for almost another decade (Mr. Buckwalter's section does not give us a date. In the work on the alizarine madder lake, there is no discussion of when the commercial synthetic dye (discovered 1869) was substituted for the natural dye in printing or cancelling inks.

Part B (26 pages) is devoted to color measuring techniques and color photography. It is among the most interesting in the book, but the discussion is far too abbreviated and the philatelic significance of much of the material is not adequately brought out. As it is noted that spectrophotometry instrumentation costs $15-20,000 we can only expect to find it used on very rare stamps despite the great need for a broader use.

Collectors should note Mr. White's comments upon the six pages devoted to color photography. He reports that while much work needs to be done, false color photography appears to offer the most practical and cheapest way to differentiate between stamps that appear nearly identical in color but which are not.

The book closes with Part C—11 articles on color studies of specific stamp issues. The illustrations are in the color section and for the most part are quite accurate.

Roy White in discussing the U.S. 5¢ Franklin of 1847 concludes the brown and blackish shades (Scott #5a) are the result of various lead oxides in the original

formulation while a lead chromate caused the orange brown shades (Scott 1b). The so-called Slater/Emerson orange is not discussed (Ridgway's dark orange rufous IIJ) although it would appear the PF would class it as a color changling in light of the remark that chrome orange can be altered chemically. Certainly, Mr. White rejects Scott 1c as a separate catalog listing.

Louis Grunin discusses the problem of identifying the rare Indian red stamp from the red brown of the U.S. 5¢ 1857-61 issue. He notes the difference is detectable spectrophotometrically and that x-ray analysis shows a much lower lead to iron ratio in the Indian red, but that no clear demarkation is known.

While the Indian red, red brown and brown shades are illustrated, the brick red is not—a serious omission. For collectors, all four can be found in good color reproduction in the 10/4/77 William Wyer sale catalog. Another clue is that the red brown is known from August 1857 on, the Indian red is known 3/31/58 through 1/18/59.

There are two articles on the 3¢ 1861 pink stamp. Mr. Billmeyer discusses the 1943 Beck study which concluded that the translucence of the paper made a difference so that the reflectance curves differ whether the stamp is on cover or off or with gum or not. Roy White notes that the rose pink, pink and pigeon blood stamps all had the same organic colorants, which were fugitive and subject to deterioration under light. The three stamps he notes are tints differing only in the amount of white lead pigment or the amount of ink deposited.

Brian Green's discussion of the colors of the Confederate 10¢ rose is confusing although he properly relates the colors to the printing history of the stamp and the wartime conditions. The problem stems from a failure to identify the shades on the color plate and two seemingly contradictory paragraphs on the colors.

While half a dozen shades or tints are discussed, those analyzed *appear* to be the strong rose (found early 1862), the full carmine (circa June) and the later carmine rose. Blockade induced substitutes for mercuric oxide seem responsible for the differences. Thus, initially, red iron oxide was used as a partial substitute. Then, a shipment of mercury arrived and the carmine could be produced. As the mercury supply dwindled, limestone was used as an extender giving a lighter tint but not changing the color.

Roy White discusses a major PF study of the 4¢ Columbian blue error of color. He notes the normal ultramarine was printed with ink containing sodium aluminum sulfo-silicate while the error was printed with an ink containing an iron blue ferricyanide colorant. During the analysis an intermediate example was identified. It is hypothesized that this resulted as the plate was being converted back to ultramarine after some of the errors were discovered.

The ½d George V issue of Great Britain is the topic chosen by the PF's curator, Peter Robertson. Ten of the 18 shades and tints are illustrated in the color plates. Three are analyzed—the bright yellow green, apple green and Cyprus green. Unfortunately, much of the value of this study is lost by poor editing which resulted in a failure to identify the colors illustrated.

Perhaps the best individual issue write-up is the one on the 3¢ small queens (1870-97) of Canada done by T.A. Holmes. Mr. Holmes has laced the spectrographic analyses with a blend of dating, formulae, historic fact and judicious speculation to give a brief but rounded picture.

Morris Luddington discusses the 12/6 George VI gray and yellow stamp of Bermuda, with particular reference to the rare lemon yellow shade of 1948-52. While he does an excellent job of relating the shade to the philatelic history of the stamp, much of the effect is lost as the illustrated stamps are not identified in relation to the text.

R.P. Odenweller discusses the differences between the local and London prints of the 1862 New Zealand issue. He

suggests for the 1d that the full carmine Davies local print may have been made from London supplied ink with added colorants. On the 2d blue, the difference is in the greenish tint and a paper bluing on the London prints. Although the formulae for the ink appears the same, these two differences suffice to identify the two stamps. The shilling value, the London ink contained chromium and a higher iron content than did the local Davies printing.

In a final article, Mr. White discusses the chemical and physical changes that can be developed in stamps. He notes colored printing inks can't be successfully forged unless the formula is known. This is not where forgery is at today.

In sum, this book is of greatest benefit to color students, not collectors. It is not the long-sought answer to a collector's prayer. In this respect it comes far less close than a number of auction catalogs, e.g. Robson Lowe's or the Wyer previously mentioned. Its greatest utility is the color supplement although a few collectors may find it useful for the handful of rare stamps in the color plates. It cannot be otherwise recommended.

(Calvet M. Hahn)

The Development of Rate of Postage by A.D. Smith. Limited edition of 300. Hardbound reprints of the original 1917 edition. 431-pages including bibliography and index. Available for $40.00 postpaid from Quarterman Publications, 5 South Union St., Lawrence, Mass. 01843

This work was originally prepared as an economic doctoral thesis in 1917 from the world-renowned London School of Economics. The British Postmaster General of the period, Herbert Samuel, in his introduction stated it is "more comprehensive than any book on rates of postage yet published." As such, it is a basic postal history text. It is also one of the very few postal history works that gives comparative data for different countries—a very important point often overlooked by postal historians.

Dr. Smith is particularly strong in his discussion of newspaper rates and the parcel post systems, about which data is difficult to come by. Of course, he also discusses the letter mails in his comparison of the British, Canadian, French, German and United States postal systems. There are 13 pages of bibliography as well as 75 pages of other documentary appendices dealing primarily with Great Britain. A number of the references are difficult to locate elsewhere.

While this work is not strong in American postal history, it does give comparative data against which American experience can be measured and does so in one concise volume. Thus, one working on the reforms that took place in the American system can readily check and see how other postal systems handled the same problem and when.

This is not a work for the casual collector of postal history, but it is one that can be of value to the student because of its breadth of perspective, and the sources it suggests for further research.

(Calvet M. Hahn)

Geographic Locations of U.S. A.P.O.'s 1941-1978, edited by James Shaffer. 175 3-hole punched 8½ × 11" loose leaf pages. Soft cover. $10.00 postpaid from War Cover Club, c/o L.E. Kieffer, Box 173, Jamesburg, N.J. 08831.

This volume is a major extension and expansion of earlier A.P.O. studies and incorporates new data on the APO's of the Vietnam war era. All APO's are listed alphabetically as wel as being referenced by unit and country in which they operated. A new feature is the incorporation of APO's within the United States.

A basic essential reference for anyone collecting modern postal history relating to America's wars, this work can only be recommended. While there is considerable reference material dealing with the postal history of World War I, there is still a relative paucity of reference material for World War II and thereafter. This volume is a boon to collectors who want to get in on this still relatively inexpensive and exciting field of postal history.

(Calvet M. Hahn)

1980 PROGRAM AND CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Mar 5	*FRENCH COLONIES, GENERAL ISSUES—THE FIRST ISSUE* —Edward J. Grabowski, Westfield, N.J.
Mar 19	*U.S. EARLY CLASSICS ON AND OFF COVER* — Eugene C. Reed, Jr., Glen Ridge, N.J.
Apr 2	*ALBANIA* —Jan Poulie, Aubonne (Vaud) Switzerland
Apr 16	*19th CENTURY NEW ZEALAND ESSAYS, PROOFS AND SPECIMENS* —Marcel C. Stanley, Wellington, New Zealand
May 7	*JUNIOR NIGHT AT THE COLLECTORS CLUB* — Miss Rebecca Fisk, Moderator
May 21	*INDIA 1775–1875* —D.N. Jatia, Calcutta, India
June 4	*PERSIA* —Samade Khorchide, Paris, France
June 11	*ANNUAL AWARD DINNER*
	SUMMER RECESS
Sept 17	*U.S. 10¢ 1869 ISSUE* —Michael M. Laurence, Chicago, Ill.
Oct 1	*THE 5¢ NEW YORK POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL* —Philip T. Wall, Greensboro, N.C.
Oct 15	*PERU* —Enrique Martin de Bustamante, Madrid, Spain
Nov 5	*AN AFRICAN SAFARI* —Richard S. Wilson (Egypt), Bedford, NY; Ernest E. Franks (Lagos), Clementon, N.J: William P. Latzko (Stellaland), North Bergen, N.J.
Nov. 19	*FOUR FACES OF CUBA* —Dr. Roberto M. Rosende, Yonkers, N.Y.; Peter A. Robertson, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Fernando J. Iglesias, Union City, NJ; Ignacio Prats, Alturas de Torrimar Guaynabo, Puerto Rico
Dec 3	*LOOKING AT THE ITALIAN RISORGIMENTO THROUGH PHILATELIC EYES* —Dr. Enzo Diena, Rome, Italy

SKILLING BANCO (cont'd.)

At the end of the 1890s, 162 prints of the 3 Sk. Bco. stamps were sold to a stamp dealer, Lemaine, in Paris by Count Sparre, who, at the time, explained that these prints were his very first proofs. The paper is hand made; the color is a weak yellowish green; and the prints are gummed and perforated 14 × 13¾. These impressions, as well as the definitive stamps, were made from cliches originat-

ing from the same mother die. However, the true nature of these impressions has been questioned, and they were probably printed long after the originals.

Forgeries of the Skilling Banco stamps are comparatively rare. The principal ones are those created by Sperati, which are sometimes difficult to detect. The 3 Skilling forgery can most readily be detected by the presence of two white dots or lines, one on each side of the right hand numeral "3" and by the use of thicker paper than the thin paper on which the originals were printed. Sperati also made a forgery of the 3 Skilling Yellow used, but with a Stockholm cancellation. The 24 Skilling forgery of Sperati's is hard to detect. The shade is redder than the genuine stamps, and, due to the lithographic printing process Sperati used, the color is more evenly spread. The cancellation he used on the 24 Skilling is one not used until after the Skilling Banco period, and is of a somewhat larger size. Unused imperforate prints of Sperati's forgeries of the 3 and 24 Skilling stamps are also known. Fournier, who forged several Swedish stamps, made no forgeries of the Skilling Banco issue.

(To be continued)

DUNGARPUR (cont'd.)

presses in the following terms (p.209): "One of the most remarkable things about this story is that the stamps of Dungarpur have remained hidden in postal or other archives for nearly thirty years. This took place in spite of the fact that there were several active collectors in the area during this time and that there was an active philatelic society in India for many years." If the stamps were originally issued for official correspondence, and never left the state or were used in combination with the Imperial Mail, because there was no agreement governing their use, it is not surprising that they did not reach private hands, especially outsiders' hands, for a long time.

If this hypothesis is correct, the issue of postage stamps did not alter the character of the earlier postal adminisration of the state. The Imperial Gazetteer (Oxford 1908, Volume XI, p.383) describes this system in the following terms: "British post offices are worked at the capital, Galiākot, and Sāgwāra, while for the carriage of State reports and returns and, to a small extent, private correspondence between the capital and important places not served by the British system, the State keeps up a few *dāk* runners at a cost of about Rs.750 a year." What happened is that this postal system grew in size, and when the first Arms stamps were issued, they were used to add prestige and luster, and at the same time retain some control over the growing amount of official correspondence. In due course, this system was extended to private correspondence, but only to a limited extent and possibly without official sanction.

Another piece of information gives further support to the view that originally only officials used the Dungarpur mail. This information is provided by the same Gazetteer, on its previous page. In 1901, when Dungarpur had a total population of 100,103, only 3,286 persons could read and write. Mr. Ray Manners, who drew my attention to this fact, noted that most of these people were probably working for the state. This would not be surprising, especially if it included the operation of the state bank.

The percentage of illiteracy exhibited by these figures is remarkably high. However, this fact admits of a straight-forward explanation. A large part of Dungarpur consists of tribal areas. The main tribe is that of the Bhils, who number more than a third of the population. The Bhils are one of the largest tribes in India. They count almost four million people, and are spread over a vast territory, extending far beyond the boundaries of Dungarpur. Originally hunters, an independent and proud people, the Bhils continued to be isolated from the Hindu villages surrounding them. Their original language was not Indo-Aryan, but they developed a

form of Gujrati called Bhili. The Bhils had their own methods of communication, and no need of private correspondence. The reason is simple: Bhili was not a written language.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am grateful to Ed Blake, Peter R. Feltus, George Harell, H.D.S. Haverbeck, A. Mac Gillycuddy, R. D. Manners, Bruce R. Pray, J.M. Sims, and W.D. Walker, who have provided information or commented on an earlier draft of this article.

AN ANALYSIS (cont'd.)

here, for this is not one of Mr. Hill's whittled cancels. Further, Hill was not postmaster at the time and thus did not have as free control over the town cancels as he did over the obliterators he whittled.

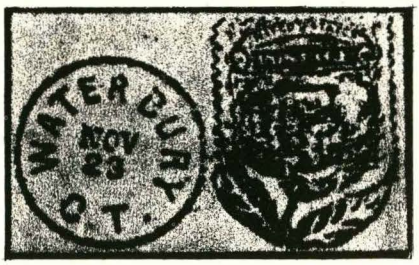
Even more significant is the fact that there are other covers with rose cancels known on November 23rd 1869 and they have the correct date sequence town cancellation! For example, one of these can be found in Wolfer's December 1975 sale, lot #192. Another, I believe, can be found in Siegel's Mechin sale of 1979, lot #193.

In light of these correct uses on the same date, an expert committee needs to look at this double circle town version with a jaundiced eye, to see if it was manufactured. As the recent Philatelic Foundation color book maintains absolute identification of cancels (certainly on the same day from the same town) can be made, this cover might be a suitable subject for spectrophotography, in conjunction with one of the other examples.

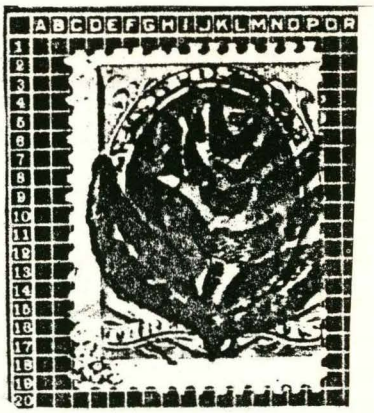
Dr. Jackson feels that my remarks about handwriting in regard to Wolcott Paper covers are uncalled for inasmuch as they were part of a find made in the 1920's by Oliver Hill, a Waterbury collector. I raised no question about the genuineness of the find. I noted there are characteristics of the handwriting that are similar to handwritings found on known fakes. For example, the photograph in the Rohloff book shows certain breaks between letters, "l" to "c" in Wolcott for example, that are characteristic of traced letterings. The town CDS seems to have a watery look in the photograph. Further, Dr. Jackson has provided an example of what I mean by his photocopies submitted to me. When the Rose and the Fireman handwritings are laid over one other, within the letters between breaks, there is almost an exact overlay both vertically and horizontally. Yet the two items are five months apart.

I was not contending that this is a fake cover, only that the possibility existed. There were parallels to other covers which have been condemned on the basis of handwriting. Normally, actual physical examination is needed before one can tell if an apparent problem is real or not. It is even a fact that many covers now known to be fake managed to get past experts in the past.

I singled this item out because the author and his collaborators, such as Dr. Jackson, did not provide explanations for several apparent anomolies, including the handwriting. This cover has elements suggesting it is genuine and others, including the handwriting pattern, suggesting it might be fake. Thus, I felt it should be expertized. Dr. Jackson apparently disagrees. Both are opinions. Potential purchasers of Waterbury items can chose which opinion they prefer.



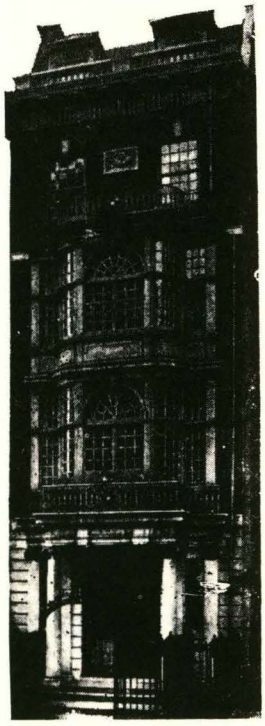
Genuine Waterbury ROSE with the correct CDS used in 1869. This copy sold as lot #192 in Wolfer's 12/1975 sale.



Certified fake ROSE Waterbury cancellation.



Fake Bridgeport Fireman cancellation.



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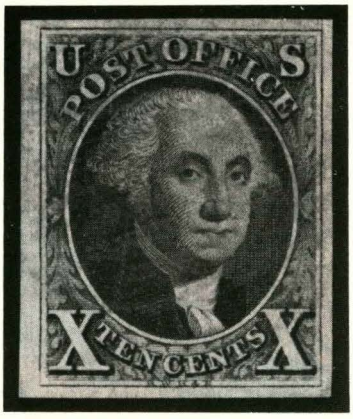
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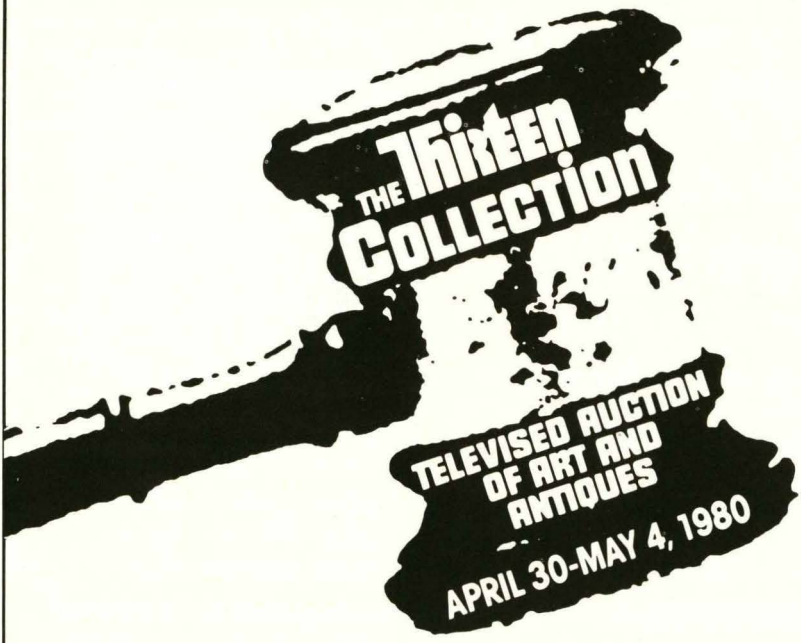
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