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PHILATELIST

Volume 54 Number 1
January 1975

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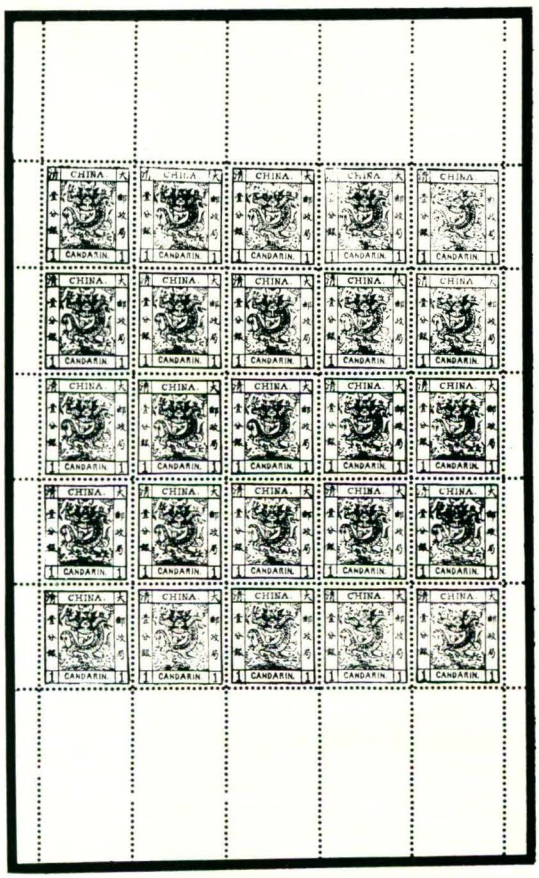
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SAMOA
The Palm Trees Issues, 1886-1900

By Robert P. Odenweller



Figure A.

Philatelic research is, in a large sense, incomplete until the results of such research are published for others to see, consider, challenge, and use. New information is often the activating agent that causes the research to be conducted, and frequently the results of such research are far more rewarding than might be expected at the onset of the project, as the new study may reveal an element of complexity and rarity previously suspected by only a few specialists, if in fact, anyone at all. The process of finding material to support the study may, in turn, uncover rare items at bargain prices. Even after the results of this study are published, it is rare that more than a handful of professionals will examine their stocks for the more elusive items. After all, the chances of a successful search are slim, so few have the inclination, time, or knowledge of the new findings with which to inspect their holdings for the occasional item identifiable to the specialist as one from a small printing.

An area which is currently receiving considerable attention is the Palm Trees Issues of Samoa, which were in use from 1886 to 1900. These issues have been the subject of study by various individuals over a long period of time, but lack of certain records and techniques caused the resulting picture of the issue to be overly simplified. That the catalogues reflect only this simplistic view is understandable. Thus, when a few years ago[1] the veil was lifted to reveal the true complexity of the subject, it was considered reasonable to expect that the catalogues might follow suit. To date, only one catalogue[2] has attempted to correct its listings, and yet it fails, on the crucial point of distinction, to give the most important information. This is, however, somewhat excusable, for the full measure of treatment that is necessary to understand this issue requires a small, specialized catalogue with proper explanatory notes. It is for this purpose that this account is being written.

Samoa – A Philatelic History

A knowledge of the complex political situation to be found in Samoa at the time of the Palm Trees issues is essential to the understanding of why certain seemingly senseless changes and redundancies were made. These changes have, in the past, been considered by some to have been philatelic in nature, and yet a

1. The Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Volume V, by R. J. G. Collins, ed. by A. R. Burge and C. W. Watts. The Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand, Inc. 1967. p. 550ff.
2. Stanley Gibbons British Commonwealth Stamp Catalogue 1973. Stanley Gibbons Ltd.

cursory examination of the history involved shows this not to have been a correct analysis in all cases.

It is also very helpful, particularly for the initial researchers, to have a reasonably thorough knowledge of a contemporary issue of stamps from another country — the Second Sideface issues of New Zealand. Both these and the Palm Trees issues were prepared by the New Zealand Government Printer, and it is logical to assume that changes of paper and perforation on one issue would very likely mirror similar changes in the other. A useful term to describe this technique is "comparative philately." Its value as a tool to fill in gaps in knowledge when rarity of one issue prevents direct observation cannot be overestimated.

Comparative philately assisted in the study of the Palm Trees issues in many ways, not the least of which was one that led to a new approach to looking at the stamps of Samoa and opened the door to the discoveries which are still being made in this field at the time of this writing.

The History

Full and interesting accounts of the history of Samoa are to be found in certain readily available sources,[3] which should be consulted for elaboration and supporting information of a non-philatelic nature. I will limit the repetition of such facts to the minimum necessary for a basic understanding of the reasons for issuing certain values of the Palm Trees issues.

On December 20, 1886, Malietoa Laupepa, "King of Samoa" appointed "Mr. John Davis of Apia to be Postmaster for the Kingdom of Samoa, . . ."[4] though, in fact, Malietoa had no actual jurisdiction in Apia itself. It was not until the Berlin Act of June 14, 1889 that undercurrents and political intrigues of the three Powers in Samoa, Great Britain, the United States, and Germany, compounded by a war and a devastating hurricane, resulted in the three Powers granting Samoa independence and neutrality and recognizing Malietoa Laupepa as King. This period of settlement was, however, only a temporary one, as the political situation continued to deteriorate.[5]

---

3. op. cit. PSNZ Vol V, also Samoa, Notes on the Postal History 1882-1900. Romney Gibbons. J. H. Smith Pty. Ltd. Sydney, Australia 1941.
4. op. cit. PSNZ Vol V, p. 551. The full decree reads "Government House. Apia. Samoa. December 20. 1886. Malietoa King of Samoa do hereby appoint Mr. John Davis of Apia to be Postmaster for the Kingdom of Samoa, and give him full power to enter into any arrangements with other countries he may consider necessary for the forwarding and delivery of letters and other Mail matter to and from this country. also hereby acknowledge the Postage Stamps hereto affixed as the Samoan Postage Stamps. (s) Malietoa. King of Samoa". One copy each of a 1d and 4d stamp, peprf 12½ is affixed at the top and Malietoa's seal is found at the bottom.
5. op. cit. Romney Gibbons, p. 8. The following contemporary account, a letter enclosed in an envelope mailed Nov. 6, 1888, is also here provided as an interesting account of the political situation of the time as viewed by a member of the crew of the U. S. Naval vessel in Apia at the close of 1888. "U.S.S. 'Adams', Apia, Samoa, Nov. 5, 1888. Dear Father, I wonder if you are beginning to think that we are permanently located here and are never going to leave again as some of us aboard ship are almost thinking. Here it is Nov 5 and we ought to have been out of commission three days ago in San Francisco and I would probably be making arrangements for starting East. But on the contrary we are still here and will be here a few days longer. We are to remain until relieved by the "NIPSIC" which left Callao Sept 23 and consequently has been out forty three days and is daily expected. After her arrival we will take on board what coal we require and then start north, possibly touching at Honolulu on the way, and I think it will be the middle of January before we get to San Francisco and possibly the first of February before I get home. Isn't that a pleasant outlook. But there is reason for it. If a ship has ever been necessary here it certainly has been during the past two months as the natives here who are split in two parties have only been waiting for the arrival of several villagers on one of the other islands before renewing hos-

tilities. And the Germans are only too anxious to see us leave in order that they can attempt to coerce the natives which they did so successfully a little over a year ago and which they dare not do as long as there are foreign men-of-war in port besides themselves. They did a dastardly thing the other night by firing on an unarmed native boat which had gone down the beach a distance to raise an old cannon which had been abandoned by Tamasese the puppet of the Germans when he abandoned his place for one more strongly proctected, naturally, as well as artificially, and where he now is with his few remaining followers who would gladly desert him for Malietoa's side if they were allowed to do so. Malietoa's party, the side England and the U. S. sympathize with are going to move on to attack Tamasese today and attempt to dislodge him from his place, kill or capture him and his Prime Minister, "Brandeis", a German who is the tool of the Germans and who practically runs the government for the benefit of the German Trading Co. I hope that Malietoa's party get the both of them and cut their heads off which pleasant habit they have of doing here when they are at War. It sounds rather cruel but when one reflects on the amount of oppression, extortion and cruelty of driving these poor harmless people to killing each other for the benefit of a few piggish Germans, one cannot have any sympathy or feeling for them. I suppose we will hear the result in a few days now of what they have accomplished. Where the fighting will be is only about twelve miles from here and I would not be surprised if the Germans would endeavor to take Tamasese away on one of their Schooners if they saw he was going to be defeated as he undoubtedly will be and then they can say, even if all the natives are in favor of Maliettoa, that the Tamasese government still exists as the King still lives. They are a brilliant lot, these Germans. Last Friday and Saturday Malietoa's forces were reviewed by the King and they presented a fine appearance, indeed. I should imagine that he has six or seven thousand men where as the other party have only about fourteen hundred at the most according to the report brought down by some of their own side who deserted about a week ago to Malietoa's side bringing with them their guns, ammunition etc. Very queer people these are. They dislike to take the initiative and wait for somebody else to begin and some of them like to let the others do the fighting and then they will join the side which wins. But this time it has been almost spontaneous on the native's party and they are nearly all in sympathy . . ." after which follows remarks about the writer's family.

The attempt to oust Tamasese and Brandeis was successfully carried out under the leadership of a chief named Mataafa, who 5 years later turned and rebelled against Malietoa.

In 1893. a chief named Mataafa, supported by the German interests, rebelled against Malietoa Laupepa and was deported to the Marshall Islands with twelve of his chiefs.[6]

The next date, April 1, 1895, is of particular significance with regard to the Palm Trees issues. It marks the occurrence of a fire which destroyed the Post Office in Apia.[7] As will be seen when discussing the issues, this date defines the division between the scarcer issues and the ones more commonly found.

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6. ibid. p. 13.

7. Philately From Australia, article "Samoa: Palm Tree Problems", by A. R. Burge, FRPSNZ, March, 1973, p. 11. Mr. Burge provides the following account from the "Auckland Star" of Monday, 15 April, 1895.

"H.M.S. Wallaroo reports on big fire at Apia. This occurred early on Monday morning 1 April when a block of buildings, about 150 yards long, and 100 yards wide, were burnt to the ground and had there been much wind at the time, the greater part of the town would have been destroyed. The buildings burnt were principally native houses but several large places were also destroyed. What is known as Parker's buildings and Rosenberg's stores, were totally destroyed as was the Post Office. The Custom House had a narrow escape also. Most of the property was insured with German firms to the full value. The fire commenced in Parker's buildings and the outbreak is attributed to natives smoking about the premises. There is practically no fire service in Apia, the only engine, which belongs to the Germans, being used to protect their own property. The buildings were were all very dry and burnt like tinder, lighting up the whole town and harbour."

An account in the Samoan Times of 5 April showed Davis to have sustained the greatest net loss, as his total loss was put at $10,000, with insurance coverage of only $1,500, giving a net loss of $8,500, some of which is presumed to have been photographic equipment, and a sizable percentage being stamps on hand.

In 1898, Malietoa Laupepa died, and although he was to be succeeded by his son, Malietoa Tanu, he had asked the consuls before his death to recall Mataafa from exile in the Marshall Islands. Instability of the situation resulted in a Provisional Government under Mataafa backed again by the German faction, in early 1899. A few months later the British and American representatives declared their support for Malietoa Tanu and hostilities broke out. Finally, on May 13, 1899, a commission of three, one representative from each Power, met in Apia to restore order. Almost a month later the commission announced its decision. Malietoa Tanu was to resign his kingship and the Samoan monarchy was to remain in abeyance until the Powers had made up their minds on a more permanent solution.[8]

In the interim, a Provisional Government was set up. The diplomatic maneuvers that followed were very involved. In the end, Great Britain gained certain rights in Tonga and in the Solomon Islands in exchange for relinquishing her interests in Samoa, which was, itself, divided between Germany and the United States. On March 1, 1900, a German governor assumed control of Western Samoa and the Davis Post Office was closed.[9]

This very simplified resumé of a stormy fourteen year period of Samoan history has touched primarily on happenings which were of significance in a philatelic sense. It now remains to relate them to the changes they caused.

Problems and Techniques

Early attempts to classify the Palm Trees issues were foredoomed to difficulty and superficiality by the lack of an important set of facts — the records of numbers printed. Certain of these records were recently discovered and the collaboration of Burge and Hughes produced a very coherent picture in Volume V of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand (hereinafter referred to as Volume V).[10]

Not long after Volume V was published, however, it became obvious that some of the information contained therein was based on assumptions which were not directly substantiated due to the scarcity of the printings involved. In spite of this, the work served as a catalyst which provided a basis from which research could proceed, and a new analysis which set most of the anomalies into a more comfortable fit with the facts at hand was published by Mr. Burge in "Philately From Australia."[11] Since that time, more information supporting Mr. Burge's new ideas has been accumulated by the various individuals researching in the area.

Among the problems considered in the first article in "Philately From Australia" were the status of the 6d., perf 12½, and the sequence of use of perforation heads and paper types up to the fire. Stamps which did not fit any category were being found and slowly but surely the value of comparative philately was becoming apparent.

Paper Mesh – A Valuable Tool

Any serious student of the stamps of New Zealand must be intimately familiar with the differences in mesh of different papers or his problems with certain issues will be unnecessarily complex. With certain stamps it is possible to spend hours measuring and testing watermarks in every way known, and yet to wind up being not completely sure of ones findings. Being able to "see"

8. Op. cit. Romney Gibbons, p. 23.
9. Ibid. p. 24.
10. Op. cit. PSNZ Vol V, p. 550 ff, also both articles by Burge in Philately From Australia.
11. Philately From Australia, article "Samoa: The Palm Trees Issues (Particularly the 6d Perf 12½)", by A. R. Burge, FRPSNZ. March, 1969.

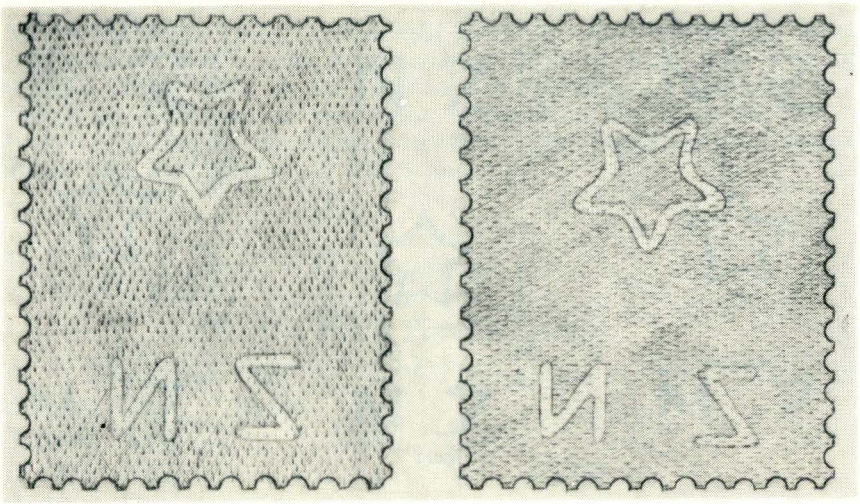


Figure 1. The direction of the mesh will be indicated by what appear to be short dashed lines. In the more opaque horizontal mesh paper, these will be more difficult to see.

mesh makes this problem vastly simpler. Such is the case, among others, with the three papers used for the Second Sideface issues of New Zealand which, it happens, were contemporary with the Palm Trees of Samoa.

Mesh can be horizontal or vertical with respect to the watermark. The effects of mesh can be easily demonstrated by tearing a newspaper in half, first vertically and then horizontally. The paper will tear in almost straight line one way, but will defy almost all attempts to do the same in the other direction. The mesh is parallel to the direction in which the straight line tear was made.

When looking at the stamps, it is possible to see what mesh looks like by holding the stamps in varying lighting conditions. Mesh is easiest to perceive on the later coarse papers of the perf. 11 Palm Trees (in which it is always vertical with respect to the design) and has the appearance of short dashed lines in the paper (Fig. 1). Once it is seen how the mesh appears, it is only necessary to know that the issues before the fire of April 1, 1895 occur on three different papers, all of which have the watermark of the letters NZ over a five pointed star. (Fig. 2) The main difference in the papers is in the distance between the NZ and the star, which can be 4 millimeters, 6 millimeters, or 7 millimeters, called 4mm 6mm and 7mm.

The 4mm paper, used for the first printing of the Life Insurance issues in New Zealand, and the 7mm paper both have vertical mesh. The 4mm Life Insurance paper has a watermark which is fairly easily seen and readily distinguished by the short distance between the NZ and the star.

The 6mm paper is fairly opaque and the watermark is frequently difficult to distinguish. When measuring this and the 7mm paper it is often easy to be uncertain about which is which. It is in this case that the use of mesh becomes invaluable. On the 6mm paper the mesh happens to be horizontal instead of vertical, which can be a definite aid in making positive identification. In addition, it may be noticed that the star on the 6mm paper is quite wide and squat, while the star on the 7mm paper is narrower and taller. This can help to form the final opinion. For ease in referring to the papers, I have chosen to call them VM 4, HM 6, and VM 7.

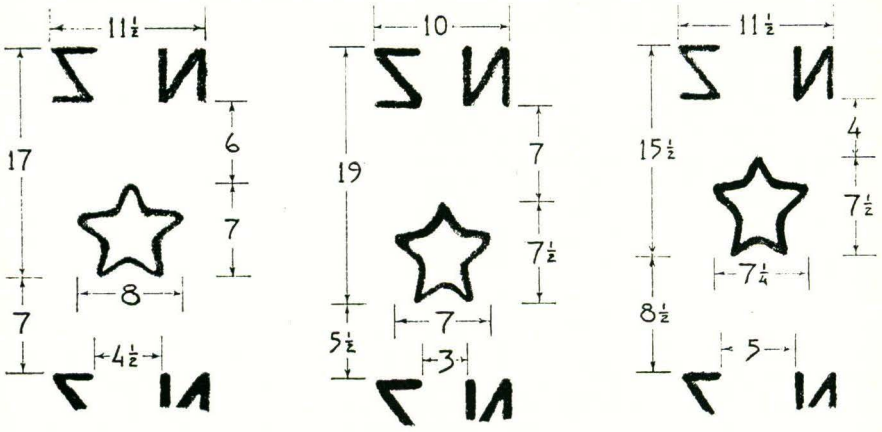


Figure 2.



Figure B.

The Stamps

The first printing of the Palm Trees stamps took place more than a month before Malietoa Laupepa granted Mr. Davis the authority to establish a Post Office on December 20, 1886. As the political situation was so unstable, Davis chose to use a non-political motif of three palm trees which were said to represent the three powers having interest in Samoa.[12]

12. In PSNZ Vol V, p. 561, an account from the "Otago Daily Times" of Tuesday, December 11, 1900 states ". . . There are three trees engraved in a circular space in the centre of the stamp. These were supposed to be emblematical of the three powers who ruled, or rather mis-ruled, in Samoa. One of the trees is drawn very much larger than the other two and the Germans often used to ask Mr. Davis jocularly which nation the big tree was supposed to represent. His reply always was that time would tell. Time has now decided that point in favour of Germany . . . ."

All values of the Palm Trees design except the 6d were printed in an unhurried operation which took four separate days in more than a month of elapsed time (Table 1d). As the printing was completed on November 19, 1886, the stamps are presumed to have been on hand on December 20, 1886 when Davis received authority to open his post office. The original issue of stamps was perforated 12½ and printed on HM 6 paper.

TABLE I

The HM 6 Paper printings

Date	Perforation	½d	1d	2d	4d	6d	1s	2s 6d
Oct 15, 1886	12½	12,480						
Nov 5, 1886	12½		12,480	12,480				
Nov 6, 1886	12½				12,480			
Nov 19, 1886	12½						12,480	12,480
July 6, 1887	12 x 11½	9,600	9,360	9,600	9,600		9,360	9,600
Sep 24, 1887	12 x 11½					24,000		
Nov 5, 1887	12 x 11½	24,240	24,240	24,240				
		46,320	46,080	46,320	22,080	24,000	21,840	22,080

Total printed on HM 6 Paper 228,720

The sheets were made up of two panes, each containing ten horizontal rows of six stamps. Each sheet was half of a larger piece of paper which had been severed horizontally to make two sheets of 120, the control number appearing on only one of each pair of sheets. The control numbers are found in two basic sizes — those 4½mm in height, referred to in the lists as the "small" size numbers, and the others, 7½mm in height, called the "large" size.[13] In the initial order, 52 sheets of paper (12,480 stamps) of each value were printed. The perforations were line perfs, made by the remainder of the comb machine originally used in New Zealand for the first issues, but with the vertical teeth removed.[14]

The second printing was made on July 6, 1887. This was indicated by Volume V to be in the section of stamps considered to have been perforated 12½, but on the basis of certain anomalies and more recent findings, the correct allocation of this printing was found to be in need of reconsideration. The first of these reasons is that there are a number of notes, listing various observations which were not readily explainable, included in the section of Volume V which describes the perf 12 x 11½ issues. These notes show that the ½d, 1d, 2d, 6d, and 1/- are found on HM 6 paper, perforated 12 x 11½, and yet no reason or

13. Some later printings were made on paper with number sizes other than these and they are identified in the catalogue with the height in millimeters specified, such as with the Provisional Government printings.

14. The Postage Stamps of New Zealand, (Volume I). Edited by R. J. G. Collins and H. T. M. Fathers. Published by the Philatelic Society of New Zealand, Inc., Wellington, New Zealand 1938. Page 618.

printing provides for such to exist.[15] The arbitrary use of the HM 6 paper at a later date is the inferred reason, and no further mention of this is made. The second important difference is that the first date stated in most sources for the VM 7 paper is 1888,[16] which is later than this second printing. In actual fact, an examination of Post Office records by Mr. Burge reveals that the HM 6 paper is now known to have lasted until about August or September 1888, while the VM 7 paper did not arrive in New Zealand until about November 1888.[17] The comb perf head 12 x 11½ was, however, the primarily used perforating device from 1878 to 1895.[18] As the line perf 12½ head was used generally as a replacement for the comb perf 12 x 11½ when the latter was presumably out of service, the facts at hand seem to indicate that the issue of July 6, 1887 was perf 12 x 11½ on HM 6 paper.[19]

The 6d value, printed September 24, 1887, has long been considered to have been perforated 12½. This stamp has a very confused background. In Volume V, a major section is devoted to proving that the first known 6d stamp was perforated 12 x 11½ and not 12½. The facts speak well for a number of different arguments, including the preceding one concerning the second printing of the other values being perforated 12 x 11½ and not 12½. The error, however, was in the section's conclusion that the 6d perf 12½ was a proof.

Subsequently, the known copies of the rare perf 12½ stamp have been found to be on VM 7 paper which, as stated above, did not appear until 1888. This stamp has long been catalogued at an increment of value far in excess of any others which would, in truth, be difficult to justify with a stamp of which 24,000 were printed. (Past analysis by those seeking to find the answer to the rarity of this printing called the number a misprint, and said that it should have been 2,400, but this, as we will see later, is also incorrect.) Suffice it to say at this point that according to the best information presently available, the 6d stamps printed in 1887 were on HM 6 paper, perforated 12 x 11½.

The last printing in 1887 comprised 101 sheets of each of the three lowest values. Mr. Burge, who has done so much in the field, has allocated these to the VM 7 paper printings. It it at this point that subsequent findings indicate a disagreement with his earlier otherwise excellent analysis.

As the VM 7 paper is now known to have been introduced about November 1888, it is hardly likely that the printing of November 1887 could have been on any but the HM 6 paper. The Vol. V statement about the paper was apparently predicated upon the previous understanding that the VM 7 paper was available and used in 1887.

The first use of the VM 7 paper, and possibly a simultaneous use of the VM 4 paper, appears to have been on May 9, 1890, when all Palm Tree values were printed in large numbers. At this point the logic of the order of printing suffers somewhat from the facts, as there are a few anomalies which are not as easily fitted in as those which have been mentioned so far. Primary of these is that all

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15. The 4d has also been located, but none of the highest value, the 2/6 has yet been reported.
16. PSNZ Vol I, p. 642, 651, et. al.
17. Personal communication from Mr. Burge, 7 September 1973.
18. PSNZ Vol I, p. 620.
19. One explanation that has been offered for the difference in perforation between the first two issues is that the perf 12½ machine was used on the first issue to give more individual and customized attention to this printing. Another possibility is that the perf 12 x 11½ comb was either under repair or being used for another purpose at the time.

values exist perf 12 x 11½ on all three papers. The HM 6 portion is accounted for above. For the 4d, 6d, and 1/-, there were only two other printings, (Table II) one of which was very small. The only explanation that fits the facts is that with some printings, probably those of May 9, 1890, the paper supplied was part VM 7 and part VM 4.

Subsequent to the statement of this hypothesis by Mr. Burge,[20] an examination of all perf 12 x 11½ stamps on hand was made by a group of collectors who held significant numbers of them and who were previously unaware of the theory. The examination revealed that two separate groups of stamps definitely existed, those on VM 4 paper having a brownish gum and usually having a shade distinctive from that of the VM 7 paper prints which had a colorless gum and were on a whiter paper. Though these were very probably produced during the same printing in May 1890, it is still puzzling that portions of each value were printed on each paper. The percentages estimated on each paper are indicated in the catalogue section.

It has been suggested[21] that some printings existed which were not recorded by the New Zealand Government Printer, and, indeed, this must have been true later on, where the facts are almost indisputable. Such a refuge to explain away problems, however tempting, must in each case be carefully evaluated, and in this particular instance, after careful consideration of the facts, I find Mr. Burge's theory the most logical, that is, the printing of May 1890 was on two different stocks of paper, the VM 4 and the VM 7. A strong possibility exists that the supply of the earlier VM 7 paper, which is recorded as having lasted to 1890, was used to depletion on this issue, after which the VM 4 paper was used to fill the balance of the order.[22] It is admitted that subsequent research may prove this belief to be in error. The VM 4 paper is known to have been used in 1890, as it was used at that time for printings of the Second Sideface issues of New Zealand. If the VM 7 stamps were printed at a different time, an analysis of cancellations known on these stamps places the date of printing no later than early 1892.[23]

The most interesting of the printings of the Palm Trees is that of March 7, 1891, of which the greatest number printed of any value was 5 sheets (600 stamps). These are the most elusive of all the Palm Trees as they are now felt

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20. Philately From Australia, March 1969, p. 12.
21. Ibid, p. 17.
22. A remote possibility exists that a difference may be detectable between the earlier and later VM 7 papers, that is, the batch of 1887-90 and that of November 1890 to August 1895. Should such a differentiation be possible, it may be a strong means of proving or disproving the theory that the two different printings were made on supplies of paper that were not concurrent. Assuming the distinction possible, if all values are found on both papers, it would confirm the unrecorded printing theory. Conversely, if the different papers are found to be on only the three lower values, it would indicate that the early VM 7 paper was indeed used, the other paper coming from the October 1891 printing, all of which would speak against additional printings. Far more likely is that it may be impossible to detect any difference between the two papers by examining single copies. This suggestion is included here for information and to indicate possible lines of future study.
23. The most difficult part of the theory to rationalize is the relatively equal usage of the paper. One would think that a printer would use old stocks of paper on hand and print to fill the order until those were used up. Proceeding from one value to the next in turn after completing the previous order would result in only one value being on two different paper stocks if the depletion occurred part way through the run of that value. On the other hand, there is always the possibility that a partial printing of each value was made on a single day, depleting one (the VM 7?) paper stock, and another run on a subsequent day finished the order on a different stock. The date reported, May 9, 1890, could have been the day on which the order was finished. This last explanation would account for all observed shade and paper differences and therefore demands consideration.

to be a distinct printing, identifiable from the others, and not, as originally assumed, salvaged stamps from damaged sheets of the earlier May 9, 1890 printing.[24]

The line of reasoning that led to the discovery that this was a separate printing started with the earlier mentioned question of the 6d perf 12½. It was found that the few copies of the 6d perf 12½ that were known and available for examination were on VM 7 paper, and not the HM 6 paper which was the logical expectation, had the issue been an early printing as originally assumed. When the revelation was adjusted to, an examination of the other rare perf 12½ stamps turned up some very unusual results. Though expected to be only on the HM 6 paper, a very small number, including copies of the 2d, 4d, and 1 shilling, were found to be on VM 7 paper. This discovery opened the door to new possibilities. A comparison of notes between Palm Trees specialists made it increasingly obvious that a small printing of each value, perforated 12½ on VM 7 paper existed. A check of the records shows that the perf 12½ machine was used on the 2½d value Second Sideface of New Zealand on VM 7 paper in 1891. Based on the above considerations, it seems reasonably safe to say that the small printing of Palm Trees on March 7, 1891 was also perf 12½ on VM 7 paper, and the rarest of all Palm Trees printings.

This printing accounts not only for the 6d perf 12½, which has always been recognized as a rare variety, but also for the other values perf 12½ on VM 7 paper which have, to date, remained mixed with those on HM 6 paper. The major catalogues, when considering listing the 6d perf 12½, should separate it and all the other values perf 12½ on VM 7 paper from the first issue, with a note explaining the distinction of papers in order to place the issue in its proper perspective. It was with this issue that the effects of the use of "comparative philately" mentioned earlier, were most strongly felt.

Two further printings of the Palm Tree design stamps took place in the remaining years between the "small" printing and the fire of 1895. The first of these was a sizable order for the much used three low values on Oct. 27, 1891. The other, a very large order of the 2/6 value, was printed March 24, 1893. That it has been a source of confusion is reflected in a comment in Volume V that "the size of the printing of the 2s 6d value in 1893 is surprising." No explanation is offered.

After careful consideration of the problem and the printings as listed in Table II, a possible solution seems apparent. The 2½d stamps, created, as will later be pointed out, to meet the need for the basic UPU rate, were ordered first in January 1892 and then in November of the same year. The printing in question took place in March of the following year. As this value had become probably the most used value at this time, another order would not be unusual. If, however, the order were misread by the printers to mean 2½ *shillings* instead of 2½ *pence*, then the unusual printing of the 2s 6d stamp might be explained. A similar mistake but in the opposite direction was probably made in the 1900 printing which will be mentioned later.

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24. Philately From Australia, March 1969, p. 12, 13.

(To Be Continued)

THE STAMPS OF THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA
BARAUNDHA STATE

By H. D. S. Haverbeck

Somewhat more than a year ago the author, in going through the back of his closet, found an old album of Indian stamps which had laid untouched since before the Second World War. The notations made at the time of purchase indicated that the collection had been formed in India between 1900 and 1925. There were several very interesting things in it, but the item which caught our eye was a page, empty except for the labels pictured here, with a large question mark and the notation, "Even Gordon Jones can't identify these." These labels are inscribed "Baraundha State" "Postage" and the denomination.



We referred to our Gazetteer, "The Native States of India" by Jadab Chandra Chakrabarti, published in London, 1896, by Luzac and Co. We found the following reference under the heading, "Baraunda":

"Situation ..... Small State in Bundelkhand
Area ..... 238.40 sq. miles, 66 Villages
Population ..... 17,285 *(As per 1880 census)* (Author's note)
Revenue ..... Rs. 28,000.
Army ..... 20 Horses, 170 Infantry, 3 Guns.
History ..... The Raja is a Rajput of very ancient lineage and was confirmed in his possessions by the British Government in 1807. He has Sanad of adoption.
Salute ..... 9 Guns."

It is most obvious that the inscription on the labels does not agree with the spelling given by Chakrabarti. While in some cases this could be important, we are inclined to overlook it in this context as his system of transliteration from Hindi into English spellings differs in many cases from that generally accepted. His account of the State indicates that it is small and poor. It also indicates that the Raja was an important person as he was entitled to a salute of 9 Guns and was allowed to adopt his successor, if without male heir. It is also interesting to note that no tribute was payable to the British Government or to any other State. Therefore, it is quite possible that he felt himself important enough to have a postal service to connect his 66 villages.

Let us now turn to the stamps themselves. First let me say that they are unused and without gum. No used examples have been noted. The collectors in India to whom I showed these labels had absolutely no idea of their existence. The three lower denominations are impressed from what appear to be crude woodblocks. The two higher denominations are bi-colored with a portrait of the Maharaja printed from a half-tone block within a woodblock frame. As may be seen from the illustrations the stamps have quite large margins and may have been struck singly. As the pictures are quite clear, I will omit details of the designs. The denominations and colors are as follows:

¼ anna	light violet	Stag by a pool
½ anna	orange brown	Hanuman (Monkey King in the Ramayana)
1 anna	red	Stag by a pool
2 annas	Emerald green and orange	Maharaja's portrait
4 annas	indigo and orange	Maharaja's portrait

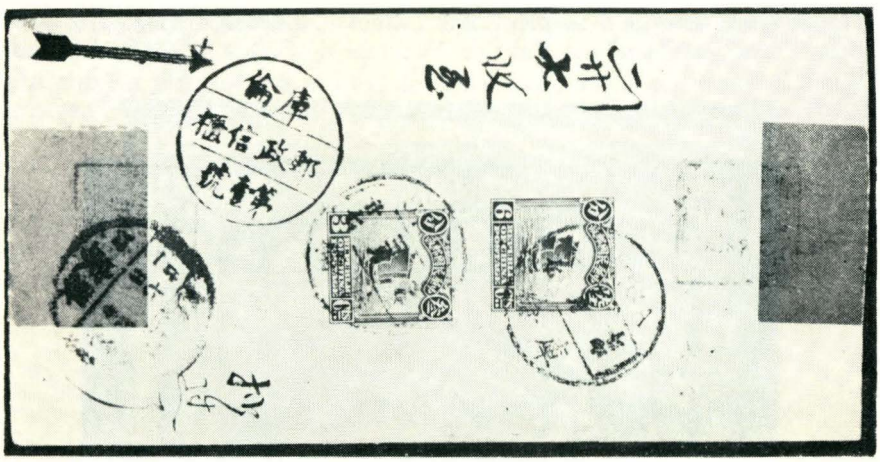
There is nothing more that can be said about these labels (stamps?). We are not making a case for them as legitimate postage stamps, but we do believe that there is enough evidence to warrant further research. If any of the interested readers of this piece have any information, pro or con, please write to the author. All contributions will be acknowledged with thanks.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Due to a great demand for back numbers of this magazine, many old issues are no longer available. A list of those on hand appears in the Index to Vol. 53 accompanying this number.

Many back numbers on this list are in very short supply, only one or two copies still being in stock. Anyone planning to fill in his file should check this list and order now.

Unusual Usage of Common Stamps



CHINESE STAMPS USED IN MONGOLIA

The cover illustrated here bears two common stamps of the London Printing of the Chinese junk types, Scott No. 205 and No. 208. These stamps prepay a nine cent rate from Urga, Mongolia, to Kalgan, Manchuria.

There are two unusual things about this usage. The first is one of the post marks on the cover. The circular postmark with three rows of Chinese characters is a very rare one, reading, "Urga, Pillar Box No. 1". The Chinese post office in Urga set up several postal boxes around the city for the deposit of mail. The postmen serving these boxes had identifying marks. When the periodic collections were made from these boxes the envelopes were supposed to be stamped with the mark identifying the box it was placed in. There were three such boxes in Urga. The identifying marks vary, some of them being vertical or horizontal instead of circular.

The date of posting is July 19, 1918. This date identifies the second unusual usage. After the Communist seizure of power in Russia, in October of 1917, Russian influence in Mongolia ebbed. In the early part of 1918, the Chief Lama of the Tantric Buddhist Sect, the Hutukhtu Lama, was proclaimed as ruler of an independent Mongolia by the Council of Princes. One of the first things undertaken was an attempt to remove Chinese influence by deporting the Amban or Chinese Governor, the Chinese garrison troops and the merchants. It was at the height of this movement that this letter was posted to China in the Chinese post box. The reason being that the Chinese had the only working postal system in Urga and the country at the time. *(H.D.S.H.)*

CUBA — The Postal Forgeries of the 1 Real Value of the 1857 Issue on Unwatermarked Paper

By Dr. Roberto M. Rosende

The Original Die used to print this 1 Real value was engraved in 1854 by Don Jose Perez Varela at the Fabrica Nacional de Sellos in Madrid, Spain.

When it was made, a few steps were taken to insure that the original stamps printed from it could be differentiated from any possible forgeries. They are:



Figure 1. Proof of the 1 Real.

1) The circle that contains the Queen's profile is not centered, but it is more to the right than to the left.
2) Four white dots — two on each side — were placed, as secret marks, between the above mentioned circle and the outside lateral frames.
3) A row of SEVENTY-THREE pearls were neatly spaced forming a circle around the Queen's profile but not touching each other nor the outside frame of the circle or the Queen's profile.

In addition to these securities on the Die itself, on the 1855 printing a watermarked "Loops" handmade paper was used and the 1856 issued was printed on a "Crossed Lines" watermarked handmade paper.

The cost and difficulties in obtaining large amounts of these handmade papers prompted the Spanish Postal authorities to use an UNWATERMARKED machine-made paper, thus originating the 1857 issue. As soon as this change in paper was noticed, attempts were made to forge these stamps. Both the ½ Real and the 1 Real values of the 1857 issue were extensively forged, especially the ½ Real. We are considering here, only the postal Forgeries of the 1 Real value.

We have been able to differentiate SIX different typs of forgeries. Their characteristics are:



Figure 2. Forgery — Type I.

TYPE 1

1) The pearls in each spandrel between the circle and the frame are very irregular in their placement leaving big gaps between them.

2) Under the eye of the Queen there are small vertical lines that seem to stretch the eye downward.

3) The pearls forming the circle are also very irregular, both in size and placement.

This type is the rarest of them all and the examples I have seen are all cancelled with an OVAL of 12 horizontal lines (Figure 8).



Figure 3. Forgery — Type 2.

TYPE 2

1) The second "O" of "CORREOS" at the top of the stamp is smaller than the other letters and is placed a bit sideways with the top inclined to the right.

2) The letters "1R. PLATA F." at the bottom of the stamp are smaller in size than in the original.

3) On the upper left sprandrel TWO PEARLS from the row adjacent to the inner circle are missing leaving small green semicircles.

This is the commonest of all the types to be found in used condition. They are cancelled with the "parrilla" and the ovals of 7 and 9 horizontal lines. (Figure 8).



Figure 4. Forgery — Type 3.

TYPE 3

This type is very similar to type 2 except that on the right lower spandrel TWO PEARLS are joined together.

This type is known to have been used during April and May of 1862 on covers from Habana. It is cancelled with the OVAL of 12 horizontal lines. (Figure 8).



Figure 5. Forgery — Type 4.

TYPE 4

1) There are SEVENTY-FOUR pearls in the circle surrounding the Queen's profile.

2) A small bump can be seen on the forehead of the Queen's profile just on top of the nose.

3) The "R" in "1R" at the bottom of the stamp is deformed.

4) On the left lower spandrel one of the pearls of the inner row is missing.

This forgery is also cancelled with the "parrilla" and the OVALS of 7 and 12 horizontal lines. (Figure 8).



Figure 6. Forgery — Type 5.

TYPE 5

1) On the right lower spandrel one pearl of the inner row is missing.

2) The pearls that form the circle around the Queen's profile are very irregular. At about 11 o'clock, three of them are joined and one of these is much smaller than the other one.

Both the "parrilla" and the OVAL of 12 horizontal lines are found cancelling this type. (Figure 8).



Figure 7. Forgery — Type 6.

TYPE 6

1) There are SEVENTY-NINE pearls on the circle surrounding the Queen's profile.

2) The face of the Queen is deformed and appears very grotesque.

3) The letters, both at the top and bottom of the stamp, are completely different from the original.

4) There are FOUR ornaments on the upper and lower lateral frames instead of 3½.

This type being the most obvious is rarely found used; when it is, either the "parrilla" or the OVAL of 12 horizontal lines are cancelling it.

It was printed in Habana by lithography on sheets of 170 stamps, 10 rows of 17 stamps, using a master block of 18 stamps — 3 rows of 6 stamps — repeated several times to make the whole 170 stamps.

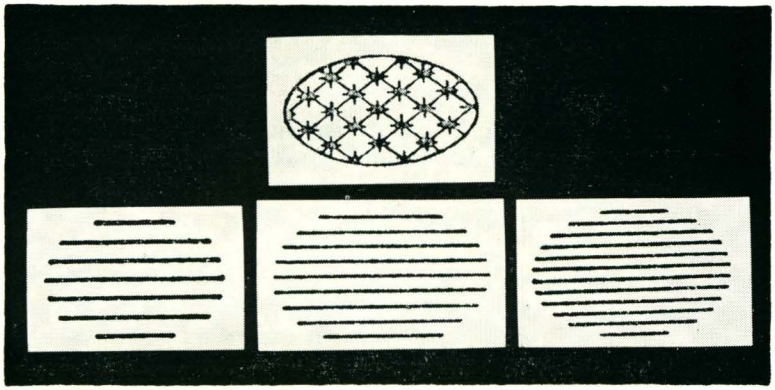


Figure 8. Postmarks known cancelling these forgeries. Parrilla—Oval 7 lines—Oval 9 lines—Oval 12 lines.

The appearance of this type 6 forgery coinciding with the discovery that some Official stamps were also forged, motivated an official communication to Spain requesting a change in design. The response came in the following terms on a letter dated in Madrid, the 25th of November, 1862.

> "YOUR EXCELLENCY. — In view of your letters dated the 14th of September and the 7th of October last, in which it is stated that both the Official and the Postage Stamps of the Island had been forged, and your proposal to change every year both designs and also the color and the nature of the paper in order to render difficult the repetition of this fraud; the Queen has been pleased to approve your proposal and you should indicate, as soon as possible, the number of stamps and different values needed for the coming year of 1863, so that orders can be given in time for the manufacture of the same".

Of course, due to the lateness of this answer and the slow nature of the communications between Cuba and Spain, these proposals were not implemented until 1864, when on January 1st a completely new issue was put on sale, making the previous stamps obsolete.

Acknowledgement: The author wants to express his thanks to Mr. Herbert Bloch for his help in this study.

THE PROVISIONAL POST OF THE UNITED STATES

(Continued from Vol. 53 Page 369)

Provisional Office Candidates from the South

In the South, only Virginia had covers that are possible candidates for classification as provisional 'subscription' posts, and Virginia is part of the Northern Postal District in North America. To date, I have recorded four markings, although more can be expected to be turned up. Two are from 1774 and two from 1775.

First is a manuscript marking on a letter from Colchester, Va. on June 30, 1774 as reported in Sampson. This is almost certainly not a provisional mark. Goddard did not reach Virginia until after this marking was applied. Further, we find in the Deputy Postmasters General report of November 24, 1774 the fact that a Commission was ordered to be made out for,

"Alexander Henderson Esquire, for Colchester, in Virginia."

Thus, there had either been a change in the office shortly before, or else a new office created when Finlay was in Virginia during the summer of 1774 was being officially recognized. We know he was there is late May and June.

The second cover is marked in manuscript from Alexandria, Va. and dated September 15, 1774. This was after Goddard's visit. The town is on the Maryland border, and we do know that a Constitutional Post existed there in the summer of 1775, with James Hendricks as postmaster. In addition, Alexandria is on the then Maryland/Virginia border and close to the 'lower counties' that Goddard proposed to serve by a subscription post in his *Maryland Journal* announcement of August 20, 1773 previously quoted.

Each of these bits of evidence is compatable with the idea of a 'provisional' subscription post office at Alexandria in the Fall of 1774. Nevertheless, there is not enough evidence to make a firm decision. Further research would be required before I would feel confident, particularly in light of the early date, comparatively, of this provisional candidate vis a vis the others. Examination of the cover itself, careful checks of the handwriting of the postmaster with known examples of Mr. Hendricks and the preceeding Parliamentary postmaster by some Virginia specialist and research into the politics and personal history of both the writer and recipient of this letter are all ways to help determine the true status of this item. It is recommended that the present owner undertake such a program.

Two other Virginia provisional candidates come from the Spring of 1775. Each is reported on a single copy only and neither has been thoroughly examined. It is quite likely that the *Colonial America* archive research project has turned up other candidates in this period; however, the covers they locate are not available for scholarly study generally, but rather are restricted to a small coterie of students.

There is a 29 x 5mm black NORFOLK strike reported on a letter with the handstamp date of FEB:25 according to Sampson. This cover has the style characteristics of the other New England 'provisional' candidates. The second

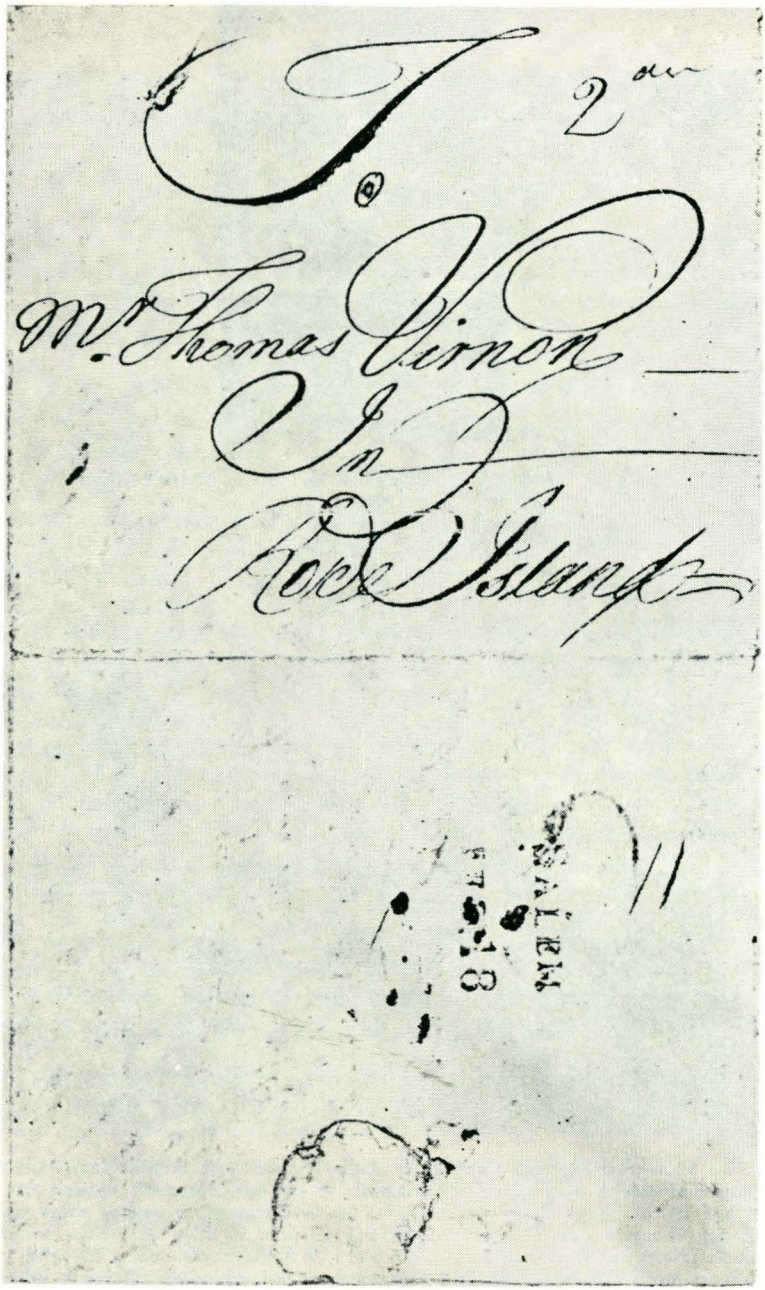
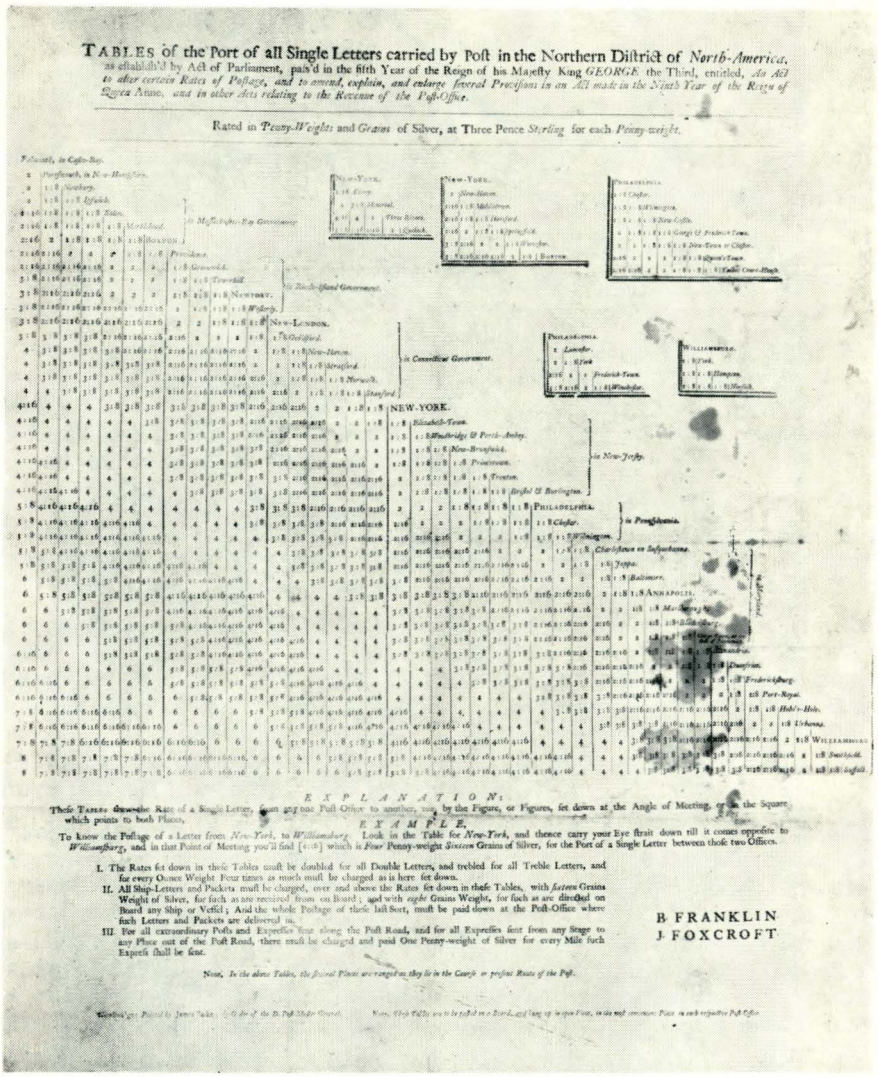


Figure 20. SALEM/FEB:18 backstamped in black on a letter dated February 15, 1775 to Thomas Vernon, the Royal postmaster at Newport, R.I. This is the latest known use of this mark. The letter, from John Turner discusses legal matters affecting both men that require an attorney in Boston, now under British occupation. The 2d rate is correct. It should be noted that this did not go 'post free' despite Section 17 of the PL&R of 1753 which permitted a postmaster to receive mail thusly, which suggests this did originate in a 'subscription post' area.



TABLES of the Post of all Single Letters carried by Poſt in the Northern Diſtrict of *North-America*, as eſtabliſh'd by Act of Parliament, paſs'd in the fifth Year of the Reign of his Majeſty King *GEORGE* the Third, entitled, *An Act to alter certain Rates of Poſtage, and to amend, explain, and enlarge ſeveral Proviſions in an Act made in the Ninth Year of the Reign of Queen Anne, and in other Acts relating to the Revenue of the Poſt-Office.*

Rated in *Penny-Weights* and *Grains* of Silver, at Three Pence *Sterling* for each *Penny-weight*.

NEW-YORK.

EXPLANATION:

Theſe Tables ſhewthe Rate of a Single Letter, from any one Poſt-Office to another, viz. by the Figure, or Figures, ſet down at the Angle of Meeting, or in the Square which points to both Places.

EXAMPLE.

To know the Poſtage of a Letter from *New-York*, to *Williamſburg*. Look in the Table for *New-York*, and thence carry your Eye ſtrait down till it comes oppoſite to *Williamſburg*, and in that Point of Meeting you'll find [illegible] which is *Four* Penny-weight *Sixteen* Grains of Silver, for the Port of a Single Letter between thoſe two Offices.

I. The Rates ſet down in theſe Tables muſt be doubled for all Double Letters, and trebled for all Treble Letters, and for every Ounce Weight Four times as much muſt be charged as is here ſet down.

II. All Ship-Letters and Packets muſt be charged, over and above the Rates ſet down in theſe Tables, with *Sixteen* Grains Weight of Silver, for ſuch as are received from on Board; and with *eight* Grains Weight, for ſuch as are directed on Board any Ship or Veſſel; And the whole Poſtage of theſe laſt Sort, muſt be paid down at the Poſt-Office where ſuch Letters and Packets are delivered in.

III. For all extraordinary Poſts and Expreſſes ſent along the Poſt Road, and for all Expreſſes ſent from any Stage to any Place out of the Poſt Road, there muſt be charged and paid One Penny-weight of Silver for every Mile ſuch Expreſs ſhall be ſent.

B. FRANKLIN
J. FOXCROFT

Note, *In the above Tables, the ſeveral Places are ranged as they lie in the Courſe or preſent Route of the Poſt.*

Figure 21. On September 22, 1765 Comptroller James Parker wrote Franklin that while a number of Tables of Rate of Postage were sent from England, 'it was Mr. Foxcroft's opinion we should print such as we had before. Accordingly we set about on and framed it. And, I came up from Philadelphia this day Thought I set out for Woodbridge to print it there as I have neither Rules nor figures enough here; but it is not very probable I shall have one done to send you per this vessel as I understand she is to sail next Wednesday.' He added on October 5th that he was sending a new table of rates, noting, 'I would have lessen'd it by leaving out such Places as no offices were establishd at . . .' That table is not known. The table illustrated here is the one sent out in an unsigned circular of April 26, 1770. It leaves out the non-postal locations.



Figure 22. NEW*HAVEN/JAN:5 red backstamp on the outside sheet of a letter from the Friends of Liberty at New York. The manuscript 8d rate is equal to 2dwt 16 grains—16 grains more than sufficient to convey it from New York, and matches the Elizabethtown to Philadelphia origin rate or that of a ship letter. Unfortunately permission to study this cover was not granted and thus the rate remains unexplained.

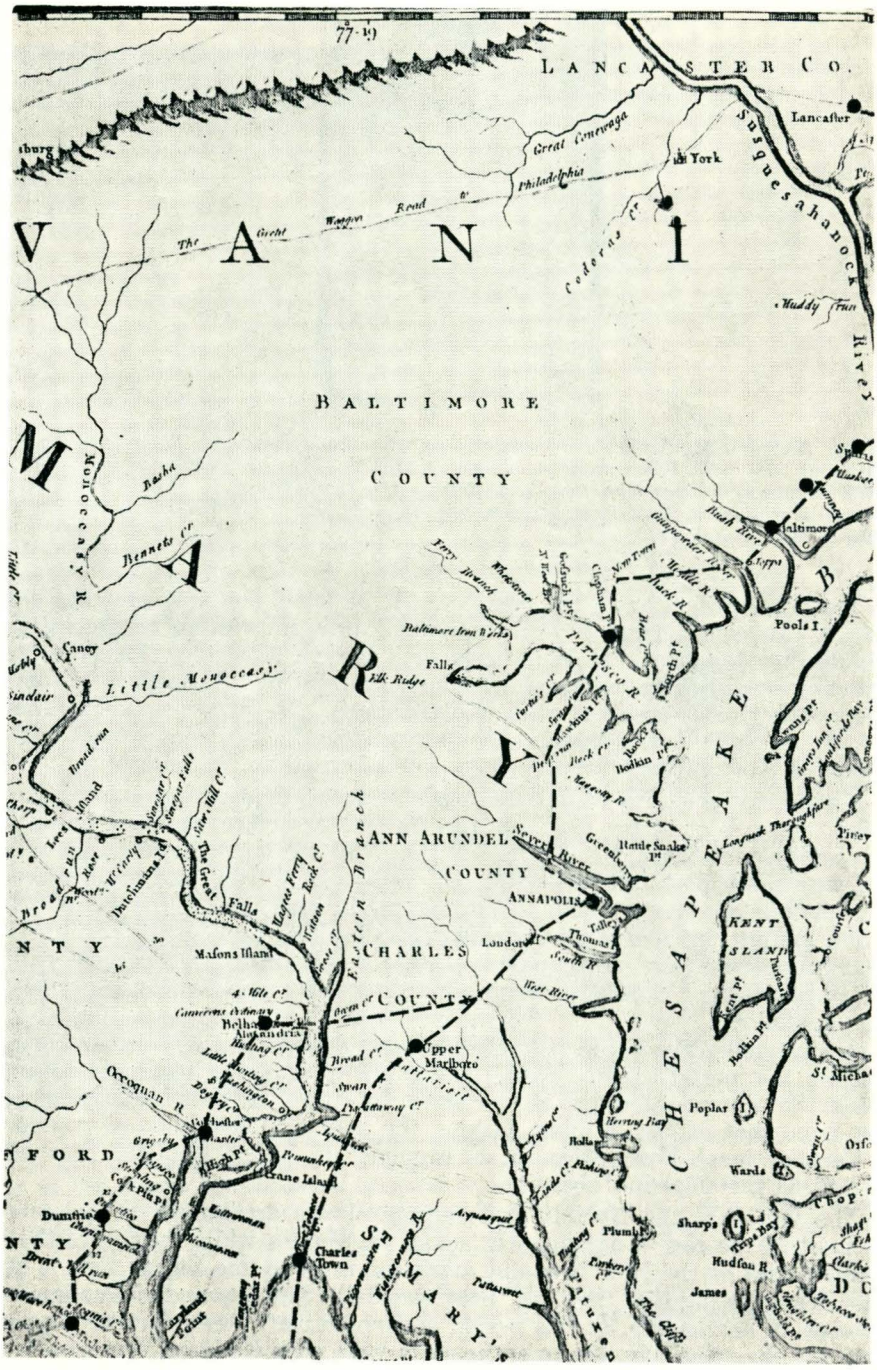
item from this period has a red 30 x 5mm SUFFOLK and a handstamp date of APR:12. In considering the Virginia items it is interesting to note that the Parliamentary postmark of Williamsburg is known November 11, 1774 on the latest copy according to Sampson. Finley's *Journal* pg. 92, notes that Norfolk's Parliamentary office accounts with Williamsburg. He makes no such reference in regard to Suffolk, and because that town is the key exchange point with the Southern Postal District, it may not have reported to Williamsburg.

Manuscript analysis cannot be used on the Suffolk cover except if later Revolutionary War items turn up for the Suffolk office changed hands with some rapidity in the early 1770's. From 1770 through the summer of 1774 there were four postmasters — Stott, Fleming, McMurdo, and Bell — the last being clerk in a store wherein the owner might also handle the mails. There are two manuscript markings from Norfolk, in 1765 and late 1772, illustrated in Sampson which can be compared, insofar as the rate is concerned, with the Norfolk provisional candidate cover providing the respective owners make the covers available.

The Norfolk office was kept in Mr. Parker's store in mid-1774 with Alexander Diack as the postal clerk. Thus, it may be possible to check handwritings through the account records of the store. Certainly, the handwriting should differ from that of Mr. William Davies, the man Goddard claimed represented the Constitutional Post Office in the summer of 1775. Goddard was offered and refused the office in July.

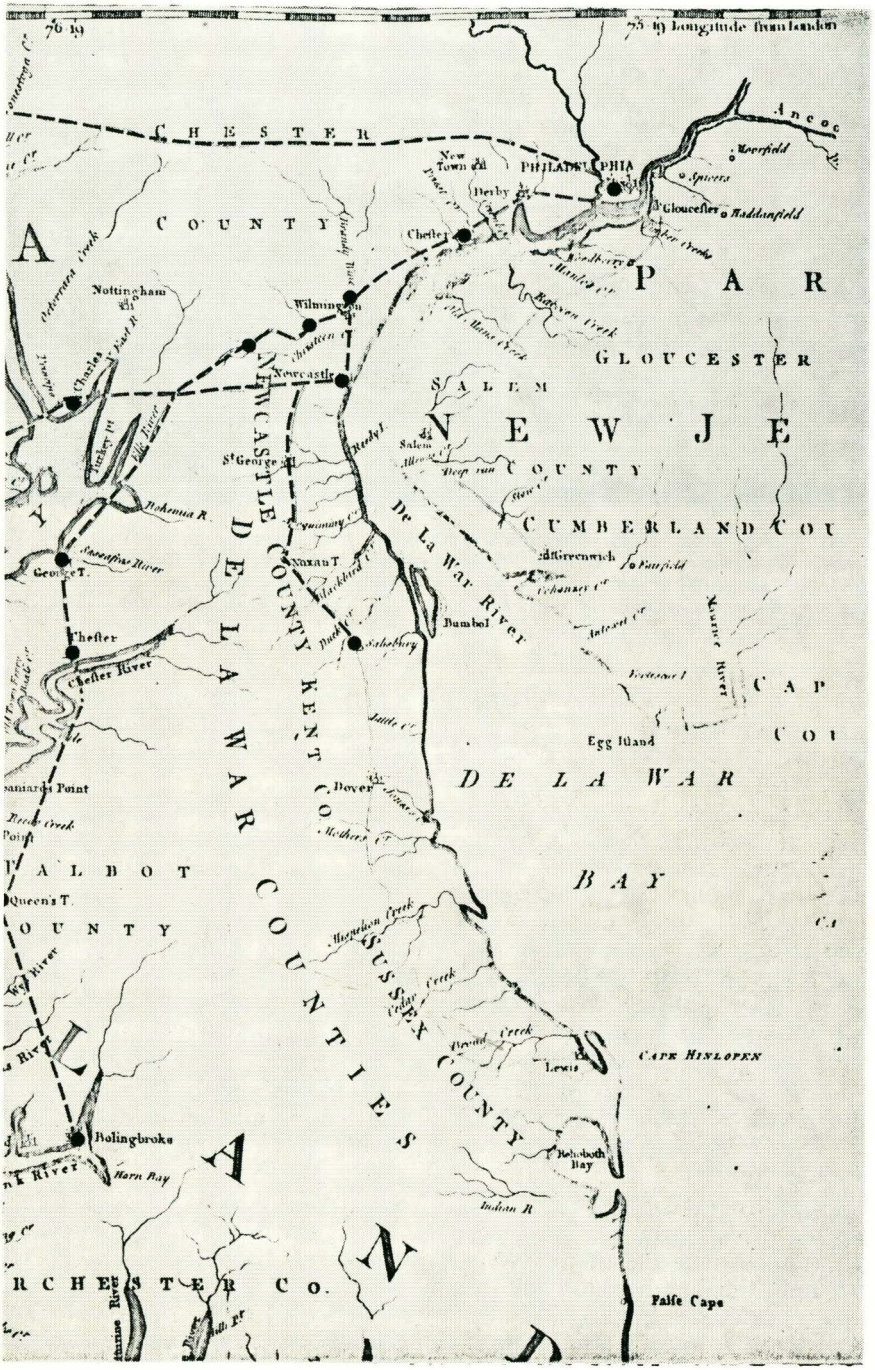
The fact that the Norfolk and Suffolk covers are known at a later date than most of the New England provisional candidates while they have the style characteristics of the New England marks of the two-line Salem type is strong evidence suggesting that they are 'provisionals'. The absence of Parliamentary markings, in handstamp, at this period is corrobative. Several other supportive points are the relatively strong enthusiasm with with Goddard's proposals were greeted in Virginia when he made his trip there and the printing connections in Virginia of his printer friends in the North. For example, John Holt had been

MAP I — A.



MAP I. Maryland and Eastern Shore Post Roads.

MAP I — B.


75 49 Longitude from London
CHESTER
COUNTY
PHILADELPHIA
Chester
Derby
Gloucester
Haddonfield
Moorfield
Spicers
Ancoc
Nottingham
Wilmington
Newcastle
Charles
GLOUCESTER
SALEM
NEW JE
COUNTY
CUMBERLAND COU
Greenwich
Fairfield
St George
Reedy I
Salem
Deep run
Pennsville
Penn Neck
Quinton
Alloway
Mannington
Hancocks
Stow Creek
Cohansey
Cohansey Creek
Back Creek
Fortescue
Egg Island
CAP
COU
Naxan T
Blackbird
Bumbol
Appoquinimink
Duck Creek
Leipsic
Little Creek
Dover
Mispillion
Mispillion River
Murderkill
Mahon River
Smyrna R
Duck Creek
Cedar Creek
Appoquinimink River
George T
Chester
Chester River
Brandywine
Christiana
Christiana Creek
Red Lion Creek
Delaware City
Bohemia R
Back Creek
Point
Queen's T
Wye River
Wye East River
Bolingbroke
Horn Bay
Miles River
Tuckahoe
Tuckahoe Creek
Choptank
Choptank River
Hillsborough
Greensborough
Oldmixon
Oldmixon Creek
Cedar Creek
Ground Creek
Lewis
Rehoboth Bay
Indian R
Cape Henlopen
False Cape
DE LA WAR
BAY
DE LA WAR RIVER
NEW CASTLE COUNTY
KENT CO
SUSSEX COUNTIES
COUNTY
ALBOT
OUNTY
RCHES TER CO.
A
N
D

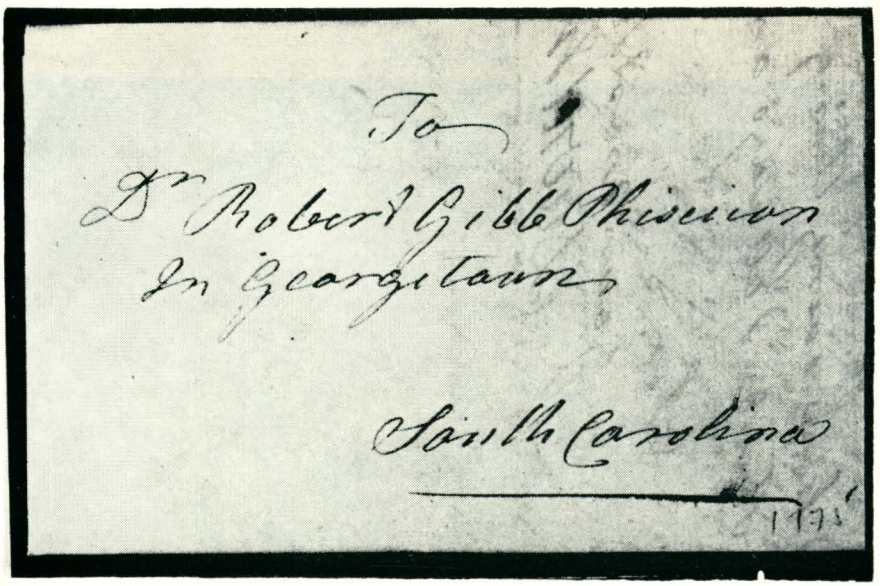


Figure 23. Typical letter of the 1775 period is this letter from Cowpur Angus February 10, 1775 to Dr .Gibb in Georgetown, S. C. Written by David Wilson this letter announces that he is drawing on the Doctor for £100 to help educate his son. It went outside of the mail all the way despite the fact that Georgetown had had postmasters for some years, and the mail was delivered at the tavern. At this time, James Robertson was postmaster (1/14/74 date of appointment).

printer and Mayor of Williamsburg. His son ran a press in Norfolk in 1775 until it was destroyed by order of Governor Lord Dunmore when he authorized the burning of 'rebellious' Norfolk on January 1, 1776. Holt, and presumably his son, was a member of the Sons of Liberty.

Skipping ahead to the post-Lexington period, there are several additional Virginia handstamps that appear 'provisional'. We know that Constitutional Post offices did exist in Virginia after the battle: at Alexandria, Dumfries, Fredericksburg, Norfolk, and Williamsburg.

The first cover for consideration bears a 52 x 5mm black straightline FREDERICKSBURG/JUN:2(7), with the '7' eliminated when the seal was broken, used on June 27, 1775, as a backstamp. It has the two-line Salem 'provisional' characteristics. Addressed to Joseph H. Norton at Williamsburg, Va., it bears a mspt. N6 rate (6d sterling). Both the Postal Broadside of 1765 and the Franklin 1775 one show the rate to be 2.16 dwt or 8d while my postal road map of Virginia shows a distance of 132 miles — an 8d distance. Thus this letter is undercharged 2d with no apparent explanation. Currency conversion would not do it as Virginia notes carried no premium over sterling. Only this cover is recorded so far.

A second marking is a black 29½ x 5mm HAMPTON/AUG:4 used in 1775, illustrated in Sampson. It is the same as the Salem two-line 'provisional'. Research can be done on this cover. A manuscript Hampton cover of 1765 is known and the handwriting on it may be that of Francis Riddlehurst, the Hampton postmaster in mid-1774 (Finlay's *Journal* pg. 93). A second Hampton cover of Sept. 9, 1776 is also known, which would have been manuscript marked by the Constitutional Postmaster. Comparison of the markings on these three covers should be significant and the owners should encourage such a study.

In a fairly extensive search, no record of the takeover by the local authorities of the postal service in Virginia has turned up relative to 1775 other than the overall Constitutional Post ad of May 8, 1775 which notes five Virginia offices among others. This ad, however, is evidence that a takeover probably did occur. Only the House of Burgesses could have authorized a new postal system on other than a subscription basis — the New England offices were authorized by the Provincial legislatures in the summer of 1775. Virginia specialists might consider a search of all files relative to the Burgess activities in that year.

The first public notice we have of the official takeover is contained in a notice reported in Peter Force's *American Archives IV*, 6, pg. 1114:

> "Constitutional Post Office Williamsburgh June 26, 1776. The Post Master General has empowered and directed me to receive the Quarterly accounts of the following offices and to settle with the Riders. It is expected that the several Post Masters will strictly comply with those instructions that I may be enabled to pay the Riders punctually for their services. The General Post Office is now considerably in arrears owing to many of the Postmasters never having rendered an account to the Secretary and Controller R. Bache, Esq. since the first establishment of the American post office. A list of the offices that are to make their quarterly Payments to me: Hampton, York, Petersburgh, Cabin Point, Smithfield, Suffolk, Richmond, New Castle, Aylett's Warehouse, Hobb's Hole, Urbanna, Port Royal.
>
> Alexander Purdie, Deputy Post Master."

Three of the provisional candidates are on this list — only the Fredericksburg 'candidate' of the handstamp type is not found here. The list is signed by the former co-printer of the *Virginia Gazette* who was discussed earlier in the discussion on Goddard's trip to Virginia. This advertisement certainly refers to an earlier existence of these offices in the Spring of 1776.

Dr. Franklin had been officially named Postmaster General by Congress on July 26, 1775. He was officially replaced by his son-in-law Richard Bache on November 7, 1776, but actually he had previously left for Paris on October 25th. An important philatelic document is the *Franklin Ledger Book* lithographed and sold by the U. S. Post Office in 1865. The first entries are of January 5, 1776 and they run into late November 1778. The first returns obviously cover the 4th quarter of 1775.

The earliest returns from Virginia show the following: Alexandria (2/24), Port Royal (1/6), New Castle (1/10) and Colechester (undated and therefore 1/5). Note that neither Alexandria nor Colechester appear on the Purdie advertisement cited just above. Further, both the Franklin ledger and the Purdie list contains another possible 'provisional' candidate — New Castle. While Purdie listed provisional candidates Suffolk and Hampton, the Franklin ledger first reports returns from the provisional candidates as follows: Norfolk (5/2/77), Suffolk (7/5/76), Hampton (11/6/76) and Fredericksburg (7/5/76) while the Newcastle is January 10/76. Both Norfolk and Fredericksburg were listed as Constitutional Post offices in the May 1776 Goddard advertisement with postmaster William Davies at Norfolk and Capt. George Weedon at Fredericksburg. The late date of the Franklin ledger return for Norfolk may have been occasioned by the fact that Franklin was in Europe, although he did not have even receive the Hampton return while still in the U. S.

Picking up on the Franklin ledger listing of New Castle, Alex ter Braake has reported a black 37 x 4mm NEW CASTLE handstamp, previously unrecorded, with a black handstamp date of February 2, 1775. This letter, he



24. Black FREDERICKSBURG/JUN:2(7) backstamp on a letter to Williamsburg, Va. was posted with a N6 rate—two pennies less than should be required, for this distance. The reason for the undercharge is not apparent and the cover was not personally examined.

notes has the large PHILA/DELPHIA red handstamp used by Thomas Foxcroft there and a January 2, 1775 date. This cover was not made available for examination outside the Colonial America group and it is therefore difficult to determine whether the New Castle is an English receipt marking, a handstamp of the New Castle on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, or a Virginia strike. The data supplied me does not indicate a style similarity to the provisional candidates. Further, the month gap in dates would tend to suggest an English handstamp rather than a Maryland use. Although a Virginia use is conceivable, I would also consider that a receipt handstamp on inland mail at this period is unlikely without knowing more about the cover.

Dating the establishment of provisional offices in Virginia is a problem. The early Virginia offices often reported through other postoffices, even during the Parliamentary period. Finlay in his *Journal* noted that Portsmouth was a branch of the Suffolk office while the Norfolk "office accounts with Williamsburg." Further, there is no evidence that the subscription offices, if established, ever reported either to the Provisional postmaster appointed by the Burgess or to the Postmaster General. We have no record of an official Burgess establishment of postal service, nor of the first Congress offices.



Hampton (Oct. 7, 1765; Ms; Black) ..... (Scarce B)



Hampton (Sept. 9, 1776; Ms; Black) (Scarce A)

25. Handwritten postmarks of 1776 and 1765 for comparison with that on the 'provisional candidate' handstamped cover.

Provisional Candidates in the Mid–Atlantic Provinces

The most important route in the mid-Atlantic was the Constitutional Post operation between Baltimore and Philadelphia, what I will call the Stenson route despite the evidence that Mr. Bradford operated a subscription post on it. We know that carriers moved along this route in the beginning of 1774. Goddard would have required some sort of transit in late 1774 and early 1775 for his *Maryland Journal* if for no other reason. Further, while there is no evidence to support it, the route would undoubtedly have covered the Provincial capitol at Annapolis and may well have included the 'lower counties' as specified in the 1773 Goddard advertisement cited earlier. The Parliamentary post ran down to Annapolis and Goddard had originally hoped to beat it by a day.

In Aitken's *General American Register and Calendar* of 1774 the schedule of the Parliamentary post on this route is set forth. Horowicz and Lowe have reproduced this notice in their *Colonial Posts,* pg. 50. It is reproduced here for convenience:

"Sets out from Philadelphia at 12 o'clock on Tuesdays,*

Arrives at	Chester	4 P. M. *
	at Wilmington	9 ditto *
	at Christiana-Bridge,	6 A. M. Wednesday
	at Head of Elk,	9 ditto
	at Charlestown,	12 M ditto *
	at Susquehannah,	4 P. M. ditto
	at Bush-Town,	9 ditto ditto *
	at White Horse	8 A. M. Thursday
	at Baltimore,	12 M ditto *
	at Patapseo Ferry	8 P. M. ditto
	at Annapolis,	12 M Friday *

RETURN

Leaves	Annapolis	7 P. M. Friday
Arrives at	Patapsco	8 A. M. Saturday
	at Baltimore,	9 ditto
	at White Horse,	4 P. M.
	at Bush-Town,	8 ditto
	at Susquehannah,	4 A. M. Sunday
	at Charlestown,	9 ditto
	at Head of Elk,	1 P. M.
	at Christiana-Bridge,	4 ditto
	at Wilmington,	6 ditto
	at Chester,	9 A. M. Monday
	at Philadelphia,	10 ditto

* Post office

Of the seven offices on this route only Baltimore and Philadelphia are known with 'provisional' candidates prior to the Battle of Lexington. The November 24, 1774 meeting of the Deputy Postmasters General tells us that the Parliamentary postmaster at Baltimore was well and definitely functioning nine months after the first Stenson 'subscription' ad and after the date of the first two Salem 'provisional candidate' covers:

"Also a letter from Ebenezer Mackie Esq. Deputy of Baltimore, in answer to the Secretary's circular Letter of the 10th Instant, desiring to know if

it is necessary that he should send the Printer's Accounts and Receipts for advertising Letters. . .''

Mr. Mackie had apparently been advertising letters, though I was not able to find such ads in Goddard's *Maryland Journal* for those issues I could examine.

The Parliamentary handstamp was a large black 55 x 5mm BALTIMORE used on the back. It had been reported from March 16, 1772 through May 8, 1773 in both the first Sampson catalog and *Postal Markings of Maryland.* The latest Sampson contains a shift made under the editorship of Rev. Kendall who reported a late strike of April 24, 1777. This listing is incorrect on the face of it, as the office on that date was run by Miss Goddard who was using the Maryland Type By or Type 3 at the time — a small letter all caps two-line straightline. Either a typographical error was made for 1774, or the date was misread from a 1771 or 1774, both of which are reasonable. Authentication of a 1777 dating for this should require agreement of a committee of our leading colonial philatelists — with reasoning — before it is accepted.

Casual facts have too often crept into our listing records as the current 'catalog status' of the handstamp BSS from Baltimore shows, in its assertion that it is a private mail carrier marking and represents a Baltimore Stage Service. The known facts about this 'courtesy delivered letter' support neither conclusion, nor the consistantly misleading auction discription since the Knapp sale. Off-hand speculations by leading students are not facts. Further, anyone who examined an exhibit such as the 1973 New York Public Library *'Letters — Famous and Infamous'* would quickly realize the high quality work that has gone into producing 'genuine' contents and the corresponding postmarks all the way back to Shakespeare's time. The Revolutionary forgeries were particularly interesting.

Three Baltimore 'provisional' candidates are known. The first is a new listing found as lot #4 of Siegel's 375th sale. Used as a backstamp, it is illustrated there. It is a red 34 x 4mm strike (high B) BALTIMORE/FEB :11 used on a 1775 cover to Philadelphia with a black 2.16 pennyweight rate (8d sterling) and its equivalent 1/4 in red manuscript for the Pennsylvania currency conversion, where a 200% inflation factor applied. It may be significant that this handstamp is recorded on the Saturday prior to the last issue of the *Maryland Journal* in 1775 (Monday the 13th) bearing William Goddard's name on the masthead.

A second 'provisional' candidate is reported from Baltimore on May 9, 1775, the day before Mary Katherine Goddard officially took over the newspaper and 13 days after the news of Lexington reached the city. Goddard had already gone North. This cover, for many years considered unique, is reported in Sampson and the *Postal Markings of Maryland.* A third example of June 20, 1775 on a letter to Rhode Island is reported by ter Braake. Others may yet turn up.

To date, these three covers are the only ones from Baltimore prior to the official takeover of all the posts by the Continental Congress. It is an argument against the 'provisional' thesis that no other markings are known from Baltimore, the one town where Goddard's interests were strongest and where a definite Goddard 'subscription' post is recorded. Too, there is not one cover reported from the Stenson period from Baltimore in any way ascribable to that service.

Three covers are reported from the Eastern Shore of Maryland in 1775, one with manuscript and two with handstamp postmarks. These are two handstamped items from Talbot C House and a manuscript from Fred: Town. The earlier noted NEW CASTLE item might also be from the Eastern Shore, but I



Figure 26. Face from Fred: Town which has been ascribed to 1775. The 2 dwt rate would be correct, in sterling equivalent or 12d in local currency assuming a 100% inflation factor, as existed in Maryland in 1775—but also earlier.

doubt it. While the manuscript cover has some support as a 'provisional', the two handstamp items appear to be Parliamentary markings. The Eastern Shore route would be similar to that reported in Aitken's *Register* of 1774:

> "The EASTERN SHORE (Maryland) POST leaves Philadelphia at 3 o'clock, P. M. on Thursday, — at Chester at 7 o'clock, same afternoon, — arrives at Newcastle at 10 o'clock, A. M. Friday, — at Frederick-Town at 8 o'clock, A. M. Saturday, — at Chester-Town at 10 o'clock, ditto, — at Talbot at 8 o'clock, A. M. Monday. —
>
> From Talbot at 10 o'clock, A. M. same day, — at Chester-Town at 9 o'clock, A. M. Tuesday, — at Frederick-Town at 4 o'clock, P. M. — at Newcastle at 11 o'clock, A. M. Wednesday, — Chester at 7 o'clock, P. M. same day, — at Philadelphia at 9 o'clock, A. M. Thursday."

This Eastern Shore mail is operated out of Philadelphia rather than Baltimore and/or Annapolis. Too, it is also a 'subscription' post for newspapers if nothing else. A contemporary advertisement in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of January 11, 1775 gives us the following information in a proposal advertisement by one James Humphreys, Jr. for his new paper, the *Pennsylvania Ledger:*

> "Subscriptions are taken in by . . . Mr. Alexander Anderson, Post Rider to Newtown Chester River; Mr. Richard York, Post Rider to Annapolis; Mr. John Perkins, Post Rider to Baltimore; Mr. Bernard Woolfe, Post Rider to Lancaster, and by all post riders from Philadelphia."

(Continued on Page 52)

The Clubhouse

The Meeting of September 18, 1974

FALKLAND ISLANDS

Presented by John Ayre

The Falkland Islands are in the South Atlantic ocean near the foot of South America 300 miles east of Straits of Magellan & consist of 2 large islands and some 200 small ones. Area is 4,618 square miles.

It was constituted as a Crown Colony February 1892.

The capital is Port Stanley on East Falkland.

The population is about 2,500, mostly sheep farmers of English and Scottish descent.

The currency was £/s/d until February 1971 & is now decimal 100 pence to the pound.

The islands were discovered Aug. 14th, 1592 by John Davies in "The Desire", a vessel of a squadron sent to the Pacific under Cavendish. In February 1594 they were seen again by Sir Richard Hawkins in The Dainty & also visited in 1598 by Sebald de Weert, a Dutchman, who named them the Sebaldine Islands. In 1690 Capt. Strong, in The Welfare, sailed between East & West Falkland, calling the passage Falkland Sound, after Lord Falkland, then Treasurer of the Navy and from this the group took its name of the Falkland Islands.

The first settlement was made in 1764 on behalf of France at Port Louis on Berkley Sound, East Falkland by The Vicomte de Bougainville who called the islands, Iles Malouines. In 1765, just a year later, Capt. Byron, R.N. established a small garrison on Saunders Island, Port Egmont W. Falkland.

The Spaniards bought out the French and ejected the British in 1770 which almost led to war with Spain. The settlement was restored to Britain in 1771 and abandoned in 1774 but before leaving a plaque was ordered to be placed on a blockhouse stating that The Falkland Islands were the sole right and property of George III of England and the British Flag was hoisted to mark possession.

The Spaniards abandoned their settlement in the early 1800's and the islands remained uninhabited for some years.

In 1829, the Argentine Republic appeared on the scene and planted a new Colony at Port Louis but, on January 3rd 1833, John James Onslow, Commander of H.M. Sloop Clio, hoisted the flag on behalf of Britain who had never renounced her claim to sovereignty which was founded in discovery, expelled the Argentinians and resumed occupation once and for all.

The Argentinians have since laid claim to the islands which they called the "Malvinas' and in January 1936, issued a peso stamp clearly showing the islands as part of Argentine Territory. This brought forth a question in The House of Commons in February 1936 when Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary stated that the British Ambassador at Buenos Aires had been instructed to protest against the inclusion of the islands in this map stamp of Argentine Territory, and to inform the Argentine Government that H.M. Govt. cannot admit the claim that the islands are Argentine property. The question has from time to time been revived but it would seem from the history of the islands already given, that Great Britain is hardly likely to renounce her claim.

I might interject here, as a matter of perhaps more than passing interest, that communication with The Falklands was by ship, about every 5 weeks from Montevideo in Uruguay. The ships were run by the Falkland IS. Co. which

early in 1971 notified the British Govt. that they were abandoning the service because of the expense involved. In 1971, in a St. John's paper, was an item stating that Argentina had agreed to shelve its claim to The Falklands Is. and that Britain in turn had agreed to help improve communications between the islands and Argentina. The draft agreement made it clear that Britain will continue to rule the islands and that Falkland Islanders can now visit Argentina without risking the military draft. The two governments Plan to establish an air service between Argentina and The Falklands and to improve postal, cable and telephone connections. Argentina runs the Air Service and has built a temporary landing strip.

The Head of Government is the Governor who is advised by an Executive Council composed of 3 regular members and 4 or 5 unofficial members. The three regular members are the Colonial Secretary, the Senior Medical Officer, and the Colonial Treasurer. The only local government is at Port Stanley where the Town Council elects every 2 years, 6 members and 3 others are nominated by the governor.

Incidentally, Sir Wm. Allerdyce and Sir John Middleton, both of whom were Governors of Newfoundland, served as governors of the Falkland Islands from 1904-1915 and from 1920-1926 respectively.

Finally I think I should mention that this Colony in spite of its limited resources and small population managed during the 1939-45 war to contribute gifts to the United Kingdom valued at over £70,000 including £20,000 for war charities. From this amount 10 "Spitfires" were bought for £50,000 and these aircraft flew in action bearing the name Falkland Islands.

Pre Stamp Cover of 1827

From Port Louis to Nantes June 20 1827. Deal ship letter mark, ship letter rate 8d: Deal - London 74 miles 8d total incurred 1/4, in black, denoting unpaid. As letter is addressed to Continent it is forwarded to G.P.O. Foreign Branch (for France) until all postage due Britain is paid.

Foreign office sends letter to returned letter office. At that office the total due, including additional 1/-rate London to France was noted also in Black at 2/4.

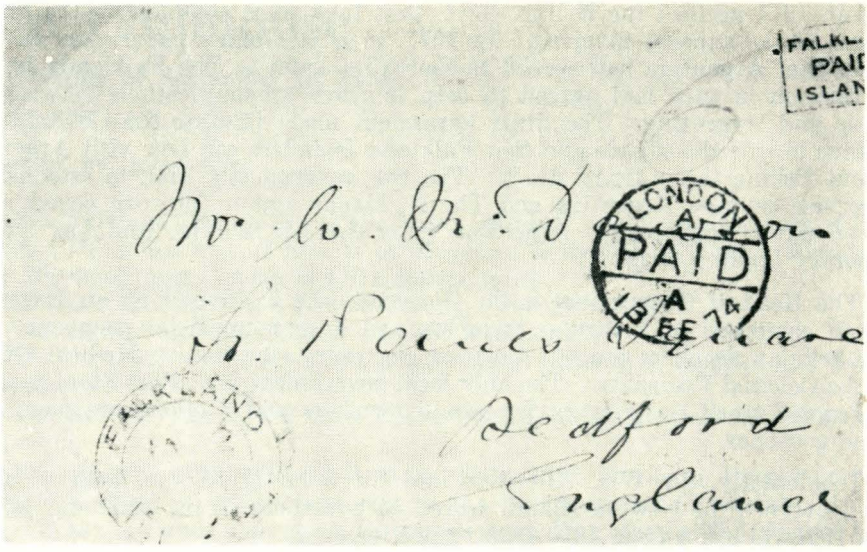
Letter was given a Reference Number 2699 & held at R.L.O. printed notice would have been sent to addressee advising him that a letter was held at G.P.O. pending payment by him of 2/4.

The 2/4 was remitted (see 8 Fr60 on the back) which cleared the letter. 2/4 in Black was cancelled 2/4 in Red replaced it. This indicates paid. The letter then went back to the G.P.O. Foreign office for onward despatch (see their date-stamp on back of July 25). The letter reached London July 21 (also see back).

Angleterre was applied when the letter reached France and 18 decimes was put on as the postage due the FrenchP.O.

Black Frank

The payment of letters from Falklands was approved by G.P.O. July 17, 1861 but it was not until 1868 that the Black Frank came into use. Charges placed in manuscript, Black if unpaid, Red if paid and a C.D.S. applied on the cover. Rate 6d per ½ oz.



Red Frank

The large Red Frank came into use in 1877 and remained in use only for 16 months until June 1878 when the first postage stamp was issued.

Frame #5 1½ postal reply card. Stamp obliterated with F.I. also with C.D.S. at this period the F.I. obliterator in conjunction with some cork killers cancelled the stamp and the C.D.S. was applied elsewhere on the cover

Frame #6 Locally made F.I. obliterators in cork also in use at this time but scarce.

Frame #7 Obliterators in constant use until 1894 when replaced by C.D.S. to cancel stamp covers are known with the oblits up to 1899.

Frame #8 1d postal reply card. Rate changed in 1891.

Frame #9 In 1891 also the letter rate was changed from 4d per ½ oz. to 2½d. There were neither ½d nor 2½d stamps available so the bisecting of the 1d was authorized. This is the original notice authorizing the bisecting.

Frame #10 Some bisects. Work sideways 1d Claret (1885) red brown (1891) orange red brown (1892) (orange brown 1894)?

Frame #11 Because of the fact that everyone wanted to answer his mail for dispatch on the return sailing and as the ship was only in port 1½-2 days many of the bisects got through without being overprinted. This cover shows the new 2½d rate to England.

Frame #12 Showing 4½d Registration rate 2½ plus 2d registration. 80% of the covers had unoverprinted stamps. No C.D.S. until 1894 used as cancellor. Orange brown not issued until 1894. No orange brown are on cover.

Covers had 10 to 1 Cork Cancels.

Frame #13 On Xmas Day 1898 1d postage was introduced. This is a cover to India (via England) showing the new rate plus the 2d registration. A Sea Post cancellation was put on after the letter left England.

Frame #14 A short but interesting period came in with the beginning of the century when apparently the Post office didn't have two noughts to make up the date stamp. At the beginning of the year the letters 'OC', were used. In March 1900 in small figures were used (I have not got this on cover) and in June we get back to the last two figures 'OO'.

Frame #15 This cover was apparently delivered on board after the mail had been closed and posted on arrival. Hence the London Registered Mark cancelling the stamps.

Frame #16 West Falkland Postmark. No one is quite sure where this mark originated from although it is presumed to be what is now Fox Bay, F.B.P.O. opened Aug. '99, which is the only other P.O. in the Falklands at this time, (other than Stanley) and which is on West Falkland E.K.D. Nov. '99, L.K.D. Sept. '04. However, there seems to be a hiatus between the L.K.D. of W. Falkland 1904 and the E.K.D. of Fox Bay 1914. However, two new F.I. datestamps arrived in the Colony in 1905 and it is possible one of these was used on West Falkland.

Frame #17 *South Georgia Underprint.* Since 1944 F.I. dependencies had at the beginning F.I. stamps overprinted or stamps of their own. Up to then F.I. stamps were in use after the P.O. in S. Georgia was opened in 1909. At that time there was no S.G. date stamp so a small underprint was used to denote the place of origin. This was to be used on the envelope below the stamps or on the margin below (if this was attached). However, it can be seen on the side or at the top and very rarely across the stamp. At first a F.I. datestamp was applied but in July 1910 a S. Geo. stamp came into use. They really negated the use of the underprint although it remained in use until 1912. By this time it was rather worn and part of the "a" and the full stop are missing. (Lawson & Louis Williams).

Frame #21 *Deutschland* (German South Polar Expedition). The Deutschland arrived at Gritviken in October 1911 and spent 48 days in South Georgia establishing coal and food depots. They had their own label and cachet for their correspondence but of course used Falkland I. stamps. In a place with such a small population and also where the post master had to buy his own stamps it is not surprising that the 1d (post card rate) and the 2½d (letter rate to Germany) were soon exhausted so Mr. Binnie acting magistrate and Govt. Representative and in charge of the P.O. adopted the rubber stamp known as

Frame #22 The South Georgia Frank, which he initialled EBB. Some are known with the initials JIW for John Wilson who was the first P.M. of S. Georgia. Some are also known with a capital "A" in at'. About £18 worth were sold and the E.K.D. is this one Oct. 18, 1911. This provisional was in use from Oct. 18 11 - Jan. 2 12 the last recorded date.

Frame #24 Crown & Post Office:—
This was never meant to be used as an obliterator but in 1906 a London mining engineer received a parcel of samples of minerals from the Falkland Is. although posted at Stanley they had come from S. Georgia where at that time there was no P.O. The stamps mostly 3/, 5/ were cancelled in violet and were later acquired by Mr. Ritchie Bodily from the engineer's widow. In some impressions the 2 concentric circles look more like a single thick one owing to new inking of the stamp. Some years later a letter, franked with a 1d pair & a single of Edward VII stamps, addressed to Fall River, Mass. and cancelled with this stamp turned up. It is the only known cover with this cancellation.

Frame #24 Deception IS. (Port Foster)
Actually an extinct volcano. Viewed from the sea, there is no indication that the crater within forms a superb natural harbour, hence the name. The subterranean heat that frequently agitates the waters of harbour and the occasional earthquake are reminders of the island's volcanic origin. At the beginning of the 1913-14 whaling season the postmaster took with him an

oval rubber stamp, as shown here and for 10 years it was the only date-stamp on mail from the South Shetlands. It comes in violet and black, the later being much scarcer.

Port Foster

The Postal History of South Shetlands begins with the Whaling Season of 1912-13 when some stamps are known to have been used bearing an overprint "PORT FOSTER" (in pica print) P.F. being the centre of the South Shetlands Whaling Co. of that time.

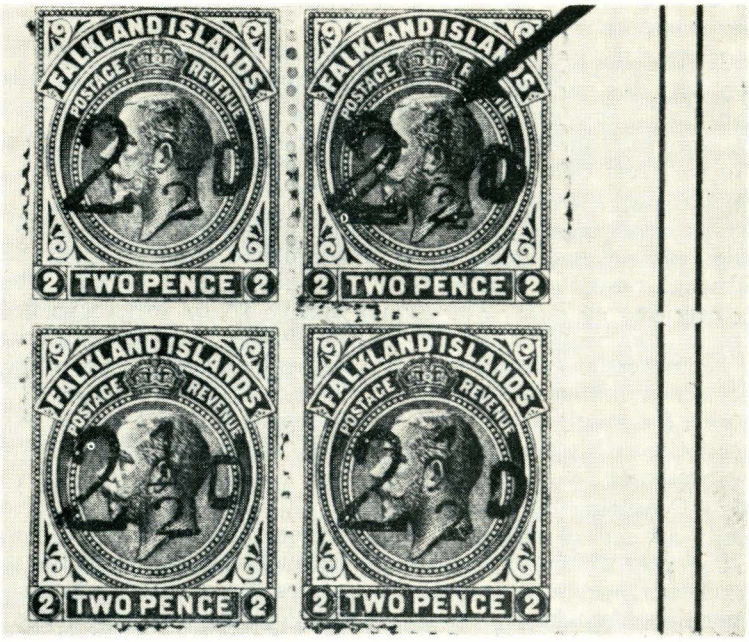
Mr. Binnie was the Govt. Whaling Officer and confirms that the overprint was in order and that a telegram dated 6 Mch. 1913 was sent from Stanley to the S/S Hektoria authorizing this. The message read "Governor Sanctions letters being obliterated words Port Foster. Stamps used must be returned to P.O. on return of Hektoria."

The F.I. date stamp being the only one available was used to cancel the stamps.

Mr. Binnie had £5 of stamps, mostly ½d and none over 2½d.

Some stamps are dated Mar. 31st after the Hektoria arrived back in Stanley, some up to the value of 5/- stamp.

Maybe individuals had 5/- stamps with them but one must be very careful of the date of the F.I., C.D.S. when buying these stamps. The experts say that Mar. 19th & 20th are OK and possible 27th & 28th but they very much doubt the genuineness of the ones dated Mch. 31st as the Hektoria and presumably the overprinting stamp, was not at Port Foster at that time, but were back at Stanley.



Frame #25 H.M.C.S. Afterglow

This cancellation was in use from 1923-26 when the Afterglow was sold. She was a coastal vessel which patrolled the outlaying islands to protect the fishery. The residents of these islands, having no regular facilities, were allowed to post their mail aboard this vessel which carried it to Port Stanley to await the outgoing mail, or transferred it to another vessel on its way, as opportunity afforded.

Frame #26 S. Georgia 2½d Provisional of 1928

In Jan. 1928 when whaling operations were in full swing, there was a sudden and unexpected demand for an unusually large quantity of 2½d stamps from one of the whaling factories which exhausted the supply and decreased the ½d stamps in stock well below the safety margin. As mail was leaving shortly authority was sought from Port Stanley to meet the emergency, which authority was received by telegram on Jan. 25th. So the 2d stamp was surcharged 2½d.

Two stamps are known with a double surcharge. The die was made by Messrs. Salvessen at Leith Hr., S. Georgia and supplied to the P.O. in early February. The stamps being ovrprinted one at a time. A further shipment of 2½d stamps arrived from Stanley on Feb. 22nd and the die was then destroyed. Covers to Norway or Sweden are usually better than those to England.

Frame #27 2½'s Provisional on Cover to Sweden.

Frame #28 Wilkins Expedition Cover.

Frame #29 Centenary June 1933.

Frame #32 Argentina did not recognize this issue so all covers franked by stamps of this issue to Argentina were received and "Postage Unpaid", the "Postage Due" collected.

Frame #33 1/- Silver Jubilee showing extra flagstaff.

Frame #34 Errors 5d on 1½d instead of the 6d also surcharge at right.

Frame #35 F.I. Co. Stanley Office Frank 1972. April-May 1972.

Letter from Falkland Is. to member of F.I. Study Group Aug. 26/72, in part. "I was first in consultation with the Postmaster of F.I.'s, when he asked me if we (F.I. Co. Ltd) could sell back our stock of 1d stamps as the P.O. were running very short of these denominations and it would be difficult to refuse people in The Islands outside of Stanley."

It was agreed that F.I. Co. would sell their stock of 1d stamps back to the P.O. and that they would then have their 1d letters franked by the P.O. and a settlement made when the new decimal issue came on sale on June 1st 1972.

All letters from F.I. Stanley Office had the oval Frank in red and those issued from The West Store an oblong Frank in black.

A record of the numbero of covers sent from the Stanley Office was kept daily but the West Store only kept the total count.

The Meeting of October 2, 1974

PERKINS, BACON — A STUDY IN DESIGN

Exhibit and Talk by Robert P. Odenweller

During the period from 1839 to 1885, the stamps produced by the firm of Perkins, Bacon & Co. included, with only two exceptions, fine backgrounds or ovals of geometric lathework. This intricate lathework was the result of long periods of scribing on soft steel by a device known as the "Rose engine", presumably for the flower-like designs which could be made by it.

When Perkins, Bacon turned its efforts toward the creation of postage stamps, it was logical that they would re-use some of the very intricate patterns which they had generated after many hours of painstaking work. This exhibit is based on the common use of these dies for the stamps of two or more countries.

Approximately twenty years before they produced the world's first adhesive pstage stamps, Perkins, Bacon attempted unsuccessfully to obtain a contract from the Bank of England. For this attempt, they prepared a Specimen Banknote, of which three examples printed at different times may be seen introducing various parts of this exhibit. Also at this time, the firm, then known as Perkins, Fairman & Heath, prepared a fifteen inch square composite sample sheet which illustrated the various designs available. One of the few intact examples of these sheets is shown here with a key showing the designs made from it.

In addition to unused copies of the issued stamps, the groups of designs are augmented by essays, proofs, and illustrative pieces. Perkins, Bacon proofs from most of the dies are known only in black on "India" paper and/or on soft white contemporary card, though there are exceptions. At the expiration of the Perkins, Bacon contract, the dies were taken over by De LaRue who are presumed to have pulled proofs from the dies. The only reported examples of the De LaRue proofs are those of Trinidad and Tasmania. Examples of these very rare Tasmania proofs are shown of the values 1d and 1/- (the latter has an extra surrounding design at the corners).

First are the stamps which have the major part of the background in common, or which are largely based on the repetition of the same whole design (such as the Britannia types);

Second are the stamps which share the same secondary background, often in the form of a "surround" for the vignette; and

Third are the stamps which make use of the same engraving of the head in the vignette.

A final page is devoted to those stamps which were produced by Perkins, Bacon and, though they seem to be similar to others, have not yet been linked with another issue.

(Continued from Page 45)

The issue of January 18, 1775 carries a subscription notice for Daniel Humphrey's *Pennsylvania Mercury*. It notes that subscriptions for the *Mercury* will be taken,

"by Mr. John Airey at the Post Office in Philadelphia."

A second advertisement for the Eastern Shore mail appears in the Fall as reported on October 4th and October 11th, 1775 in Bradford's *Pennsylvania Journal*. It reads:

> "The subscriber begs leave to inform those gentlemen who have been pleased to employ him by subscriptions in Bringing the Pennsylvania NEWSPAPERS that he is now making out their respective accounts; and because he has not ben troublesome for a considerable time past in collecting together with their accounts not being large, he flatters himself those Gentlement will fail discharging their respective balances when called on which he intends doing as he proposes waiting on them in their respective homes in the course of the three following months, viz. November, December and January if he should not close his accounts sooner and remains the public's most humble servant to command. ALXXANDER ANDERSON, Eastern Shore Post"

(To Be Continued)

1975 PROGRAM AND CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Exhibits Open 7:30 P.M.
Meetings Convene at 8:00 P.M.

January 8	— *UNITED STATES MOURNING COVERS*—George T. Turner, Washington, D. C.
January 15	— *ANNUAL MEETING*
January 22	— *LITHUANIA*—William E. Norton, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
February 5	— *ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC POLAR PHILATELY*—American Society of Polar Philatelists. Ronald Curlew, Calverton, New York
February 19	— *CANADA REVENUES*—British North American Philatelic Society; Harry A. Clampett, Jr., New Canaan, Connecticut
March 5	— *PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA: PHILATELY AND POLITICS*—H. Haines Brown, New Britain, Connecticut
March 14-15-16	— *ANNUAL COMPETITION — INTERPEX* — Hotel Americana, New York, New York. February 7th Deadline for entries
March 19	— *BRITISH COLONIAL POSTAL HISTORY AND POST CARD POSTMEN OF THE WORLD*—Ted Proud, Brighton, England
April 2	— *ITALIAN PRESENCE IN AFRICA*—Domenico Facci, Nw York, New York
April 16	— *WESTERN EXPRESS FRANKS "THE CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH"*—Samuel S. Arlen, New York, New York
May 7	— *POSTAL HISTORY OF SCOUTING'S WORLD JAMBOREES*—Sheldon S. Levy, New York, New York
May 14	— *ANNUAL AWARDS DINNER*
May 21	— *SAUDI ARABIA*—Harrison D. S. Haverbeck, Bernardsville, New Jersey
June 4	— *POSTAL HISTORY OF THE DIVISION OF THE UNION*—Robert L. D. Davidson, Fulton, Missouri

Summer Recess

June 18	— *SEMINAR ON SCIENTIFIC AND PHOTOGRAPHIC PHILATELY*—Theodore G. Helkowski, The Bronx, New York
September 17	— *AUSTRIA: FOUR POWER OCCUPATION*—Henry O. Pollak, Summit, New Jersey
October 1	— *CUBA—FOUR PERIODS OF POSTAL HISTORY*—Dr. Roberto M. Rosende, Yonkers, New York
October 15	— *PUERTO RICO*—Raul Gandara, Santurce, Puerto Rico
November 5	— *CANADA — SPECIAL AIRMAILS*—Chester S. Forrest, New York, New York
November 19	— *A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A STAMP DEALER*—Stephen W. Braham, Hounslow, Middlesex, England
December 5	— *SWITZERLAND POSTAGE DUE PROCEDURES*—Werner K. Elias, Jamaica, New York
December 17	— *BOARD OF GOVERNORS OPEN HOUSE*

Co-Chairmen — Program Committee
JOHN D. DOWD ABBOT LUTZ

Book Reviews

Fiji, The Stamps and Postal History, 1875-70, by J. G. Rodger and R. F. Duberal. Published by The Hawthorn Press, Melbourne, Australia. 1970. 147pp, illustrated. A$10.50.

An important element which seems necessary to keep philately "alive" and healthy is the re-examination and updating of fields of study by students who may be able to examine records and employ techniques unknown to the author of the definitive book of many decades earlier. Such a book is "Fiji, the Stamps and Postal History, 1870-75."

The value of first hand study of reference materials is dramatically pointed out by this work. Letters, newspaper articles, and original notices were obtained from the Central Archives of Fiji and transcribed for study by the authors. The information thus obtained provided a new basis for analysis of some of the conclusions reached by Mr. Charles Phillips in his cassic study published in 1908. This book is still unchallenged as the standard reference source for Fiji, particularly with regard to the plating of the Fiji Times Express and Cakobau stamps.

The style of the writers is light and enjoyable. Most delightful is the retelling of the story of the British Consular Post Office, which here appears for the first time in detail. In brief, it is the story of a very ineffective postmaster, Dr. Freeman, and attempts by the local citizens to replace with one more suited to the task. Prominent among these citizens was the proprietor of the Fiji Times Express, Mr. G. L. Griffiths, who found it necessary to set up his own (successful) post office for the purpose of delivering his paper biweekly. Eventually Dr. Freman was forced out, but although a number of opportunities to reprimand him for failing to deliver mail, and other offenses, occurred, none of the officials of the Cakobau government appears to have had the necessary courage to do so. In the end, Dr. Freeman seems to have ignored all judgments against him and demanded and secured payment for all services for which he felt he was owned. The chapter is both enjoyable and informative as a not necessarily isolated example of incompatability of the highly individualistic earlier settlers in the Pacific.

The section on the Fiji Times Express stamps presents a very strong argument in favor of revising Phillips' estimates of the numbers of Express stamps to an eye opening one eighth of the earlier figure. Also described here is a third set of imitations not known to Phillips. Following is an account of the brief period between the government's refusal to permit the Express office to continue its operation in face of the government's assumption of postal functions. This action by the government proved slightly premature, as there were no stamps available at the time. As a result, stampless covers marked "Paid" in red are presumed to exist, according to the correspondence of the period, and if any are located, would date about October 1871. Apparently none of these are as yet known, but the warning provided by the book may be sufficient to alert readers to the possibility of their existence, a situation which often manages to turn up the "impossible."

More than mere theory, the discovery of a letter with the exact figures of the Cakobau "pence" stamps and the first "cents" printing was a major find of the authors, elevating the level of certainty about these from that of Phillips' theory based on observation, to the more correct one of facts verified by contemporary records. The numbers and conditions involved in the second printing of the Cakobau "cents" issue is still a mystery, but less so than before, due to relative effects of the earlier mentioned letter. Ten different types of the Cakobau forgeries are carefully delineated (Robson Lowe's Encyclopaedia

Volume IV gives only four) and where information on numbers of stamps printed (such as VR overprints) cannot be directly proven from contemporary information, particularly where differences with the findings of Phillips are suspected, the note indicating the authors' feelings is made, but a tactful bow to the master is likewise executed.

The section dealing with internal and external postal history and rates is very comprehensive and warrants careful examination by anyone interested in this field. A chapter on cancellations presents little new in an area in which little new information exists to expand the knowledge of over 60 years ago.

One of the most interesting sections of the book is Appendix III which is titled "Relative Scarcities." Approximate numbers printed (as contrasted with numbers known to exist) are shown for the various varieties and basic stamps of the first issues. Catalogue values, as is usual with less known or appreciated areas, do not reflect the true scarcity of many of these.

This book, well produced and attractively printed, has much to recommend it. New information is well documented and wherever differences are made from the earlier reference sources, they have been fully substantiated in fact before refutation of earlier beliefs has been made. Where the new information seems to be correct but cannot be directly verified, proper acknowledgement of the original information is made with modest suggestions by the authors of their possible modifications.

Any criticism of the book would have to be of a very minor nature, and fall into the realm of personal preference rather than any disclosure of a defect. I would have preferred to see better line illustrations of varieties — basic overprints and the forgeries, rather than only the photographic illustrations which are nevertheless quite fine. A book such as this which goes so far to set the record straight with important new information should, again by my preference, not just supplement and bring up to date the original definitive works, but should provide for the newcomer to the field a single, complete up-to-date reference source which incorporates and refines the earlier work to become the new single source. Otherwise, personal libraries may fail to have the full reference level desired because of the high cost or difficulty in finding the earlier work while the later book, however useful, will not quite fill the gap alone if it is not prepared in a manner that will permit it to do so. The point is very debatable, and should not diminish the true value of this book, which presents quite sufficient and well expounded information to stand by itself. It is a worthy addition to the library of any philatelist interested in the development of postal services in the Pacific. *(Robert P. Odenweller)*

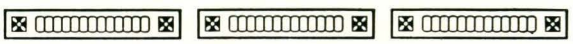
Foundations of Philately by Winthrop S. Boggs. 196 pages with index and illustrations. Published by the Philatelic Foundation, 99 Park Ave., New York, N. Y., 10016. Price $10.00.

This volume is the second edition of the work by the foremost philatelic expert of the United States which was originally published in 1955. There have been no editorial changes, as none were necessary. The book is intended as a guide for the individual collector seeking a sound basis of philatelic knowledge and practice. It is also intended to serve as a textbook for adult classes in Philately. It provides an authoritative guide to every phase of collecting; from the simplest principles for beginners to the specialized details for the advanced collector.

Part I is a concise, accurate and interesting story of the historical background and growth of the postal services. Part II consists of practical guidance on ways and means of collecting, on building a collection, on catalogues and their proper use, on care of a collection, and much other necessary practical information. Part III is concerned with the methods of manufacture of postage stamps providing a detailed description of every method used in their production. It also explains the various papers, watermarks, gums and separations employed. Then comes a chapter on postal markings. This bare outline of the contents cannot hope to do more than hint at the tremendous amount of information contained in this book.

This book, in the opinion of the reviewer, offers the most complete and authoritative guide to the collection and study of postage stamps.

(H. D. S. H.)



The Private Local Posts of Denmark by Sten Christensen, F.R.P.S.L., S.M. and Sigurd Ringström, S.M., F.F.M. 200 pages with illustrations in color and black and white. Published by Trelleborg Philatelic Society, Trelleborg, Sweden, in two editions. The regular is priced at $30.00, the limited edition (100 copies) containing 27 reprints in color of complete sheets is priced at $75.00. The books may be ordered from Abbot Lutz, Inc., 1270 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N. Y., 10020.

It is becoming more and more evident that serious philatelists are becoming bored with the fancy pictures and match box labels which are being foisted on them by cynical governments who think that they will buy anything so long as it is called a postage stamp. This leads them to explore fields that have been neglected in the past. This volume is outstanding evidence of this trend. Twenty years ago it would not have sold twenty copies, today it will be sold out in a few days.

The remarkable renewal of interest in the collecting of Danish Local Post stamps shows the need for an up-to-date handbook on this subject. The existing literature on the subject, the latest of which was the work of Brun-Pedersen in 1954, is no longer reliable. New research based upon large and comprehensive collections has provided a wealth of new data which forms the background for the present handbook.

This handbook catalogue contains historical notes on the posts and is the most exhaustive work on the stamps that has yet been published. The listings cover the stamps, postal stationery, essays and proofs, all priced in United States dollars in line with latest auction realizations.

The book is beautifully designed and printed on quality glossy paper. The illustrations are clear, color reproduction being excellent. This is a quality book, both as to contents and format. It is by far the finest work on Danish Locals to be published. It is highly recommended to the student of the field and to the bibliophile. *(H. D. S. H.)*

The Stamp Duty of Great Britain and Ireland. A Catalogue of the Embossing Dies and of the Impressed Stamps Used for Fiscal Purposes from 1694 Onward., Volume 3, by Samuel B. Frank, M.D., and Josef Schonfeld, with William A. Barber and Marcus Samuel. 230 pages, illustrated, paper cover. Published by S. B. Frank, M.D., 3 Fairway Drive, Mamaroneck, N. Y. 10543. Price: $13.20 postpaid.

Volume 3 is the Irish companion work to the earlier volumes that covered Great Britain. The word "catalogue" in the title is a bit of a misnomer, as with 65 pages of introductory and background material, this is really more of a handbook. For the convenience of those only interested in the Irish volume, much of the general material from the first two volumes is repeated. Included in this section is a discussion of earlier works on the subject. A history of fiscal stamps, tracing the origin to the Roman Empire during the reign of Augustus, is included in the introduction. The development of the stamp duty in Ireland, beginning in the last quarter of the eighteenth century is treated in considerable detail. This introduction, which is well footnoted, warrants a careful reading as there is a wealth of information that will provide a much clearer understanding of the subsequent sections.

The catalogue section is divided into five parts based on the political and/or managerial administrative periods: Kingdom of Ireland — Irish Administration; Kingdom of Ireland — English Administration; Southern Ireland and Irish Freestate — Provisional Issues; Irish Freestate & Republic (Eire) — Definitive Issues; and Northern Ireland. Both the unappropriated and appropriated dies are cvered. The illustrations used in the catalogue are sketches and appear reasonably accurate. No prices are given, although there are some general comments on scarcity.

This is a publication that has to be recommended. Even those with only a slight interest in the subject will find it not only informative, but fascinating. *(J. E. Foley)*

Cinderella Stamps of Australasia, by Bill Hornadge, Stamp Publications Pty. Ltd., Dubbo, NSW, Australia, 1974, 112 pp., A$2.95.

In the style made famous by Melville and the Williams brothers, Mr. Hornadge has attempted to overview the cinderella emissions from Down Under. The work serves, for the Australasian enthusiast, the useful function of extracting from all the old standbys and more current literature all entries pertaining to the region.

For the old standbys, little new information is developed. One seeming exception appears to be the section on the railway parcel stamps, where a great deal of interesting material is presented.

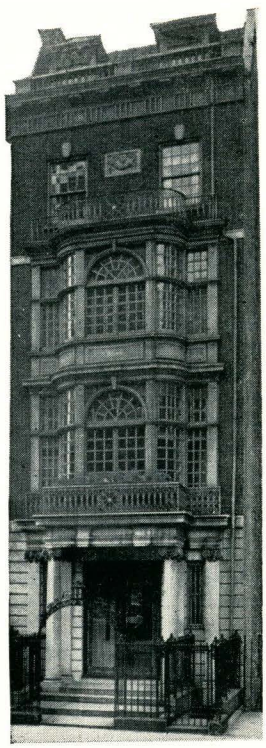
Although a bibliography is presented, it is not keyed to the entries. There is no index and a very short table of contents. While an attempt is made to price many of the items, one must question the stability or applicability of such values. *(E. E. Fricks)*

Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Ireland, 1858-1925, by James J. Brady. Published by The Eire Philatelic Association. 20 pages, plastisheeen cover, illustrated. $2.00 postpaid from E. J. Ryan, 19 Ruth Place, Glen Head, N. Y. 11545.

This is the first definitive study of Irish adhesive revenue stamps published in almost 50 years. The listings contain over 640 stamps and in excess of 90 illustrations. The study was first published in two installments in *The American Philatelist* in 1973. The Eire Philatelic Association has arranged for the publication of this booklet, which incorporates an addendum listing additional material that has recently come to light.

The material is organized in three parts: I. Revenue Stamps Issued Under British Administration; II. Southern Ireland; & III. Provisional Revenues, 1922-25. Each part is further subdivided into categories such as Admiralty Court, Bankruptcy. etc., and then the stamps listed chronologically in a manner similar to the standard catalogs. The listings are comprehensive, noting watermark, perforations, and where significant, paper types. While prices are not attempted, the author does comment on values in the introduction. The significance of the "Specimen" and "Cancelled" overprints is explained. Perhaps not generally known is a series inscribed "Southern Ireland" which was in use for a rather brief period in 1921, after the Government of Ireland Act of 1920 and before the Provisional Government was established in 1922.

This is a publication that should prove of definite value to any collector interested in Ireland and/or Revenues. *(J. E. Foley)*



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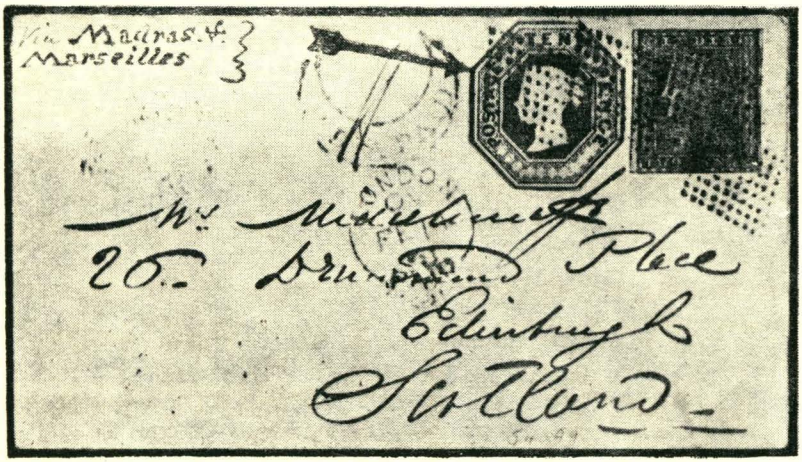
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