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PHILATELIST

Volume 53 Number 3
May 1974

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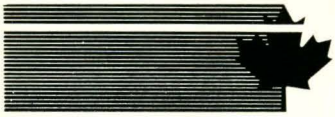
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3 issues, 3 firsts. The Canadian Olympic Games Series.

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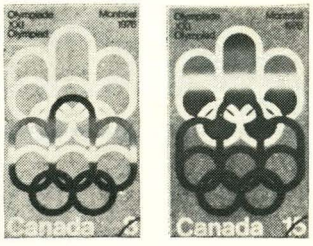
In July and August 1976, Canada for the first time ever will host the Summer Olympic Games. In honour of this occasion, the Canada Post Office is issuing a series of commemorative stamps. If you collect Canadian stamps, or specialize in Olympic commemoratives and unusual issues, you'll find this an absorbing series to follow.

For while there's nothing new about issuing stamps to honour the Olympics, the stamps in this series are *very* new and different. 3 issues to date—and every one a first for Canadian stamp history. It's not too late to start your collection;more unique stamps are coming up—with the next issue planned for 23 September 1974.

The first issue: 1976 Olympic Games.

The first Olympic commemoratives in Canada.

On 20 September 1973, the Canada Post Office released its inaugural issue of Olympic commemoratives. Gold and silver stamps were printed, each bearing the Canadian Olympic logo of 5 interlocking rings crowned with an "m"—to symbolize the 3 tiered champions' podium and Montreal, the host city.



Enthusiasm for the new stamps was phenomenal. Many Post Office counters sold out their initial stocks the first day. Fortunately, limited quantities of these stamps are still available.

Denominations: 8¢ silver and 15¢ gold. Design. Wallis and Matanovic. Dimensions: 30 mm x 48 mm. Perf. gauge: 12+. Paper type: coated. Process: 5 colour lithography. Pane layout: 50 stamps, 1 denomination per sheet.

The 2nd issue: 1976 Olympic Games. Keeping Fit.

Introducing the world's first latent image stamp.

This important issue is certainly one of the most unique and innovative stamps produced by the Canada Post Office in its 120 year history . . . the only latent image stamp in the world.

At first, you'll notice only the dominant summer scene: hiking, cycling, jogging or swimming, popular Canadian methods of keeping fit while having fun. This is the primary image you see straight on. However, when viewed obliquely towards the light, a second or hidden image appears, the Canadian Olympic symbol!



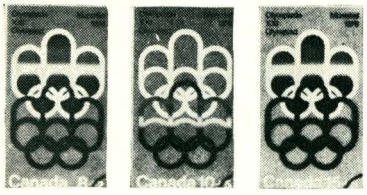
Like the first series, the second issue, released on 22 March 1974, met with tremendous public and philatelic response. The latent image stamp was produced by a new process in steel engraving which allows hidden image reproduction. A design within a design.

Denomination: 8¢. Design: Hunter, Straker, Templeton. Dimensions: 30 mm x 36 mm. Perf. gauge: 11.8. Paper type: uncoated. Process: 1 colour steel engraving. Pane layout: 50 stamps (4 designs) on 1 sheet.

The 3rd issue: 1976 Olympic Games. "Action" series.

The first semi-postals in Canadian philatelic history.

On 17 April 1974, the third issue went on sale—the first semi-postals ever issued in Canada. These surcharged postage stamps enable Canadians to actively participate in helping Canada organize the 1976 Summer Olympic Games. You'll also notice the "Action" theme incorporates the design used for the 20 September 1973 issue. Since repetition is rare in Canadian philately, this adds another dimension to the stamps' uniqueness. Once again, the success of the issue was outstanding.



Denominations: 8¢+2¢ (bronze), 10¢+5¢ (silver), 15¢+5¢ (gold). Design: Wallace and Matanovic. Dimensions: 24 mm x 40 mm. Perf. gauge: 12.5 x 12. Paper type: coated. Process: 5 colour lithography. Pane layout: 50 stamps, 1 denomination per sheet.

And as if all this wasn't enough, our new "Mint-paks" are another first from the Canada Post Office. From now on, when you buy stamps for your collection, you'll receive them in special protective plastic envelopes. If you haven't started your Olympic collection yet, or if you would like to send a friend the 3 issues as a "starter set", this is the ideal time. Back issues of the 1st and 2nd issues, as well as the current "Action" series are available at philatelic outlets in Canada or by mail order. Or easier still, philatelists all over the world can mail the coupon for all three. And for those who buy full inscription panes, you get an album size full colour poster.

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PHILATELIST

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THE COLLECTORS CLUB

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CUBA — ½ Real — 1855, 56 and 57 Issues
The "Corrfos" Variety

Dr. Roberto M. Rosende

On April 24, 1855 the first issue of stamps was put on sale in Cuba. It consisted of three denominations — ½ Real, 1 Real and 2 Reales. This first issue was printed in Madrid, Spain at the Fabrica Nacional de Sellos using plates composed of 170 different clichés arranged in 10 horizontal rows of 17 clichés each.

For the printings done in 1855 and most of 1856 handmade papers first watermarked "Loops" and later watermarked "Crossed Lines," were used. Since this style of paper was expensive and hard to get in sufficient amounts, starting with the last printings done in 1856 a machine-made paper without waermark was used.

The variety that we are concerned herewith consists of an incomplete letter *"E"* in the word *"CORREOS"* on the top of the stamp, that looks like an *"F"* because the serif at the end of the lower horizontal bar is missing, reading *"CORRFOS"*. (Fig. 1)

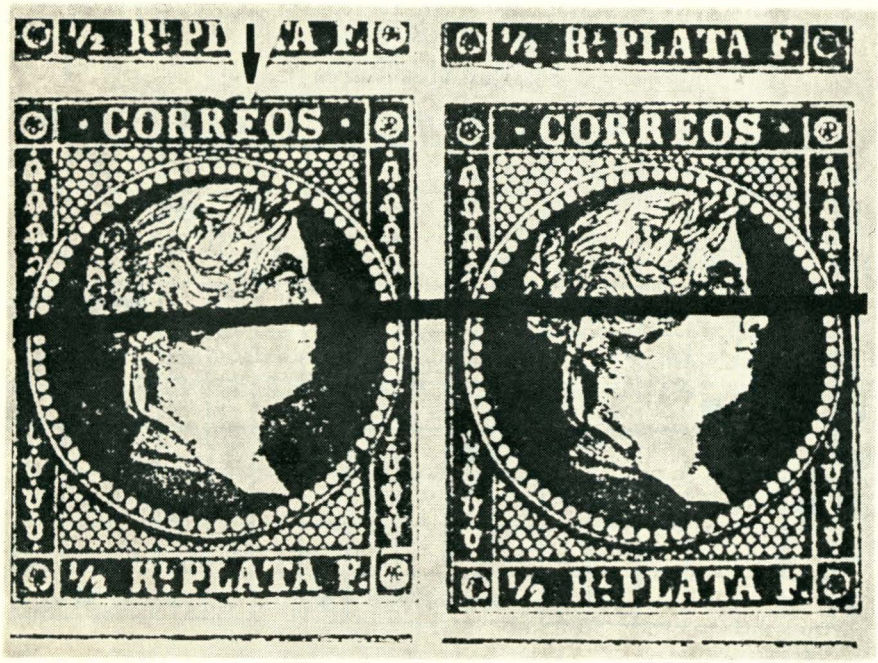


Figure 1.

It appears 14 times, in the plate of the ½ Real denomination only, in all printings done since 1855 on the three different papers used. Individual plating can only be done with the unwatermarked paper printings, since the wear and tear caused by multiple impressions, affected the cliches producing dents, scratches, etc., that enable us to differentiate one *"CORRFOS"* from another. The exception is Position IV-4 which, since the first printings, shows a dot inside one of the white pearls that make the oval that surrounds the Queen's face. The positions occupied by the 14 *"CORRFOS"* in the printings made up to mid 1858 using the three different papers, which corresponds to the first setting, are shown in Fig. 2.

Sometime in mid 1858, the plate was cleaned because the impressions were very dirty. During this cleaning process, 40 clichés were moved to new positions in the plate, resulting in the second setting of this ½ Real denomination. Five *'CORRFOS"* were moved during this process and their new positions are shown in Fig. 3. Amazingly, two *"CORRFOS"* inter-change positions, while the other three occupied new ones.

In 1861 the plate was again cleaned and twelve new clichés replaced old ones that were badly damaged making the third setting of the ½ Real denomination. None of the 14 *"CORRFOS"* was replaced, but they kept even their individual characteristics. A widening of the whole design due to the acid used in the cleaning is noticeable allowing us to differentiate these *"CORRFOS"* coming from the last printings done between 1861 and mid 1863 from the previous ones.

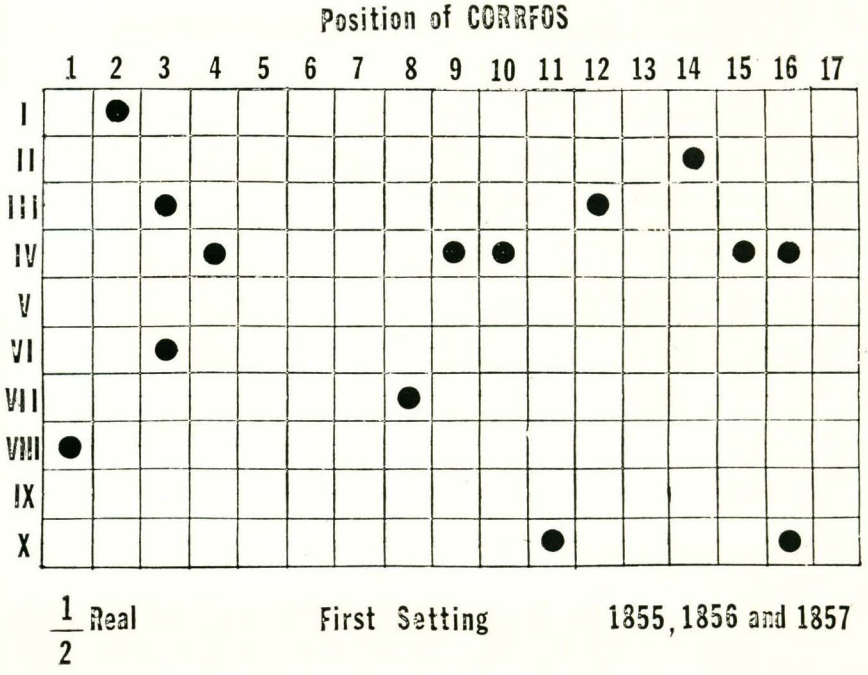


Figure 2.

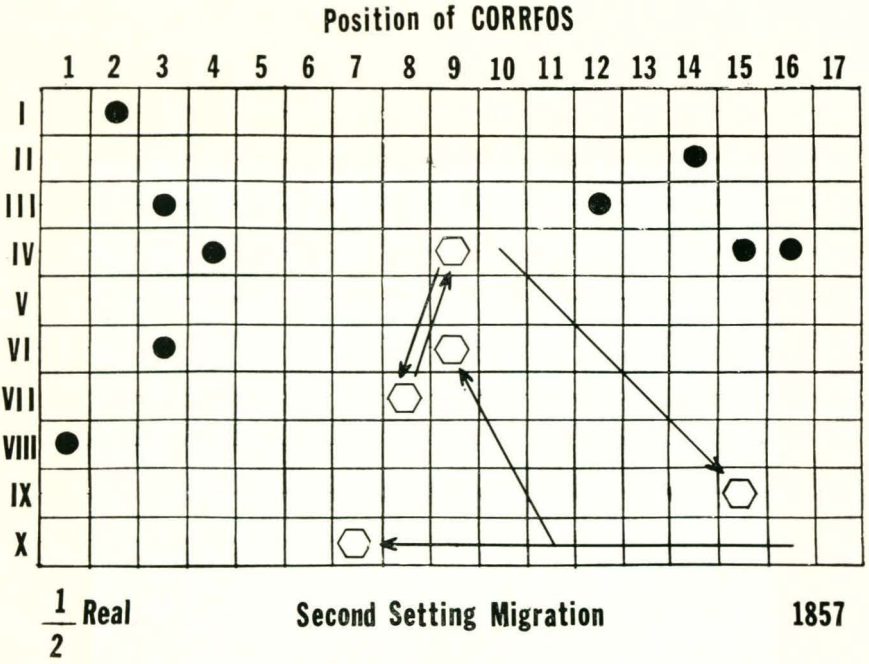


Figure 3.

Acknowledgement

This study has as its base the "plating of the first issues of Cuba" done by the famous Cuban Philatelist, Dr. B. Cruz Planas who died in Habana, Cuba, August 14, 1966.

The characteristics of each *"CORRFOS"* are:



Figure 4. POSITION I-2 — all settings — 1—Dent in the bottom frame 9.5 mm. from the left side frame. 2—Right side frame broken 9 mm. from bottom.



Figure 5. POSITION II-14 — all settings — 1—Dent in the bottom frame 4 mm. from the left side frame. 2—Dent in the right side frame 3.5 mm. from the bottom.



Figure 6. POSITION III-3 — all settings — I—Dents in the right side frame at 9.5 and 16mm. from the bottom.



Figure 7. POSITION III-12 — all settings — 1—Dent in the upper frame 9.5 mm. from the left side frame. 2—Dent in the bottom frame at 9 mm. from the left side border.



Figure 8. POSITION IV-4 — all settings — 1—Dot inside pearl facing the Queen's forehead.



Figure 9. POSITION IV-9 — 1st setting—and VII-8 — 2nd and 3rd settings — I—Bottom frame broken at 9 mm. from the left side border.



Figure 10. POSITION IV-10 — 1st setting — IX-14 2nd and 3rd settings — 1—Dent in the bottom frame at 10 mm. from the left side border.



Figure 11. POSITION IV-15 — all settings — 1—Pearl directly underneath of the first "R" of "CORRFOS" is attached to the outher circle by a white dot.



Figure 12. POSITION IV-16 — all settings — This "CORRFOS" is perfect, you can only be certain when, in multiples, it is attached to positions IV-15, III-16 or IV-17.



Figure 13. POSITION VI-3 — all settings — 1-Minute break in the bottom frame at 12.5 mm. from the left side frame.



Figure 14. POSITION VII-8 — 1st setting — and IV-9 — 2nd and 3rd settings — 1—Bottom frame broken at 10.8 mm. from the left side frame. 2—Two pearls directly underneath the second "O" of "CORRFOS" are united by a white dot.



Figure 15. POSITION VIII-1 — all settings — 1—Right side frame broken at 7.8 mm. from the bottom. 2—Left side frame always heavily inked.



Figure 16. POSITION X-11 — 1st setting — and VI-9 — 2nd and 3rd settings — I—Pearl directly underneath second "O" of "CORRFOS" broken.



Figure 17. POSITION X-16 — 1st setting — and X-7 — 2nd and 3rd settings — 1—Line that forms the lip is broken and ends in a point.

THE PROVISIONAL POST OF THE UNITED STATES

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To date more heat than light has resulted from attempts to write about the origins of our present postal system. The transition from the Crown, or Parliamentary, postal system to that of the Congressional post, under the Continental Congress, took place in 1774-5. This postal period is more complex than almost any other in our history. The records are not always available to give clear-cut answers.

The present postal system is a direct descendant of the one created at that time; further, the postal system represented one of the very first governmental activities of the United States, preceeding the formation of the American army and the creation of Congress.

We know a few facts about the origin of our present system. Outside of these, a haze of error and obscurity descends. Little or no analysis has been attempted on the various postal systems that existed, or the motives that might have operated upon the men involved. It is for this reason that a detailed, in-depth approach is undertaken here.

Six postal services existed, almost simultaneously, in the United States at the same time our present system was formed. First there were the Parliamentary postal systems — two of them. One was for inter-colony mail, i.e. New York to Connecticut or Massachusetts. The second was intra-Provincial with the service to Albany, N. Y. or Richmond, Va. being typical.

Coming into competition with this Parliamentary post was the Congressional system. The inter-colonial portion was under the Postmaster and the control of Congress. However, there was a second portion that did not report to Congress. Each Province or Colony was 'independent' and many had a post of their own which might service the same cities, as well as towns not covered by the inter-colonial system. For example, in 1776 Massachusetts created a separate and distinct mail service to upper New York which was not under the control of the Postmaster General and which was funded entirely by the local Massachusetts government.

In addition to these four separate systems which might or might not have the same man holding office under the different jurisdictions, there were two other postal systems. First there was what might be called an independent mail system, similar to that normally associated with the 1840's. There were a series of independent carriers who handled mail and express matter and who advertised this service. Normally they did not cover the standard postal routes and rather served to supplement them. A number of these are identified here. More can be expected. Second, and perhaps somewhat better known, is the 'provisional' subscription post system. This was an outgrowth of the independent mail carriers and was organized on what appears to be an inter-colonial basis. It is traditionally associated with William Goddard. It is an amalgam of the various other systems, but with a subscription concept behind most, if not all, of its operations.

Two other postal operations of the period, in addition to the above six, merit attention. First, there were 'penny posts', the locals of the period. Carrier service, or home delivery, dates back to 1639. As I reported in "The First American 'Post' Law" and "Letter Carrier Service in New York", home de-

livery service is regularly recorded throughout the history of the American postal system. The second interesting operation is the pony express which was quite active in the 1770's, almost a century prior to the 'big pony'. The express mail of the period was not a military service, and military men had to obtain civilian approval to use it. It reported to the appropriate governmental postal authority, and for certain portions of its service, directly to the Postmster General.

Some of these eight spheres of postal activity were not as clearly defined in 1774-5 as they later became. Others were being phased out. Thus a full discussion is not made here of functions that occur outside the time span of the provisional period. Most of the postal events that did occur in this period were responses to outside happenings or were modified by such happenings. The birth of our postal system was not unattended, and it cannot be understood properly in isolation.

Among the outside events it is necessary to discuss in depth is the battle of Lexington, because the details of the postal services at that point give us a basic measure of the time it took a postal express communication to travel throughout the colonies. A second outside factor discussed in depth is the political structure of New York. This structure is used to illustrate the various authorities which served as government, and, which as legal governments, would have the authority to create and direct postal activities.

Our governmental origins lie not in the colonial legislatures but in the Committees of Correspondence and Safety. These bodies passed laws, served as the judiciary, and were the executive power for a period of several years prior to 1777. They, with bows to public endorsement, selected the legislatures. They issued postal orders and handled the postal system. For example, the Committee of Correspondence was authorized to open all mail; the Massachusetts Committee granted Arnold a commission and directed him to take Fort Ticonderoga.

Examining all these factors requires extensive discussion. As a framework I have chosen to set a general background first and then to follow a logical chronology of the period as exemplified in the outline. Thus the dating is: a) events prior to the Boston Port bill b) late 1774 and early 1775 c) the post-Battle of Lexington events d) the collapse of the old system and full emergence of the new.

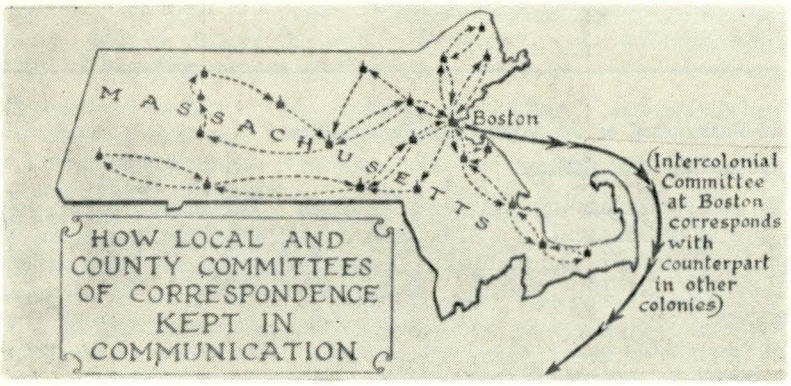


Figure 1. Organization of the Committees of Correspondence in the Province of Massachusetts as developed by Samual Adams who originated them as well as the Sons of Liberty.

Outline

I. Background of the postal system and personalities involved

A. The Printers and the Post Offices
B. Franklin and His Friends
C. William Giles Goddard
D. Goddard's Ability and Character
E. Goddard's Motives for Seeking a Constitutional Post

II. Events in the Spring of 1774

A. First Origins of the Provisional Posts
B. The Bradfords of Philadelphia
C. The Subscription Post Proposal
D. The 1774 Goddard Tour of New England
E. Outside Events Affecting the Postal Scheme
F. Goddard's Trip to the South

III. The Quiet Period: October 1774-April 1775

A. First Provisional Postmarks
B. Possible New England Provisionals Prior to May 1775
C. Provisional Candidates from the South
D. Provisional Candidates in the Mid-Atlantic Provinces
E. Independent Mail Carriers in the North in 1774-5
F. The Private Posts of Philadelphia
G. The Private Mail Carriers in Philately

IV. Lexington and Its Aftermath

A. The Express Mails of 1775
B. Publicizing the Goddard Constitutional Post Services
C. Collapse of the Parliamentary Post System
D. Rise of the State Posts
E. New York — A Case Study

I. General Background of the System and Personalities.

The Printers and the Post Offices.

Many early postmasters were also printers. This was true of the Parliamentary postal system, and, as will be seen, a number of the men involved in the provisional offices were also printers. This relationship remained valid through the first half of the 19th century. Benjamin Franklin in his *Autobiography* gives the reason:

> "For though the salary was small, (the office) facilitated the correspondence that improved my newspaper, increased the number demanded, as well as the advertisements to be inserted, so that it came to afford me a considerable income."

Among the printers who played an important part in the provisional postal system in addition to William Goddard, the so-called father of our present postal system, were the Bradfords of Philadelphia, Benjamin Franklin, John Holt in New York, James Parker in Connecticut and New Jersey, Ebenezar Hazard in New York.

Control of the postoffice gave a definite advantage to a printer. For example, we find in the *Journal Kept by Hugh Finlay 1773-74* a note of a conversation he had with John Carter, the Providence postmaster, October 26, 1773:

> "(Carter) begs leave to observe, that after the mails from the Westward arrive at New London, the printer there extracts all advices from newspapers, which requires considerable time; the New London paper is afterwards printed containing these extracts, and it is sent to him by a private conveyance by way of Norwich, by which the New York paper is also sent to him, both which he receives 12 sometimes 14 hours before the arrival of the Post."

The advance arrival of a late paper would, of course, cut into the sale of the Providence paper of which Carter was the printer. The technique had been developed earlier in New England by James Parker who had hired a rider to carry his papers from New Haven up to Hartford and around Connecticut as a means of boosting circulation. Parker had been Franklin's printing partner in 1742-48 and subsequently was Franklin's auditor for Franklin & Hall, Franklin's Philadelphia printery. Through Franklin, Parker had had the New Haven postmastership assigned to John Holt who ran the newly established *Connecticut Gazette* for Parker in 1775.

Even more important than the ability to get the freshest news was the control the postmaster had over the use of postal facilities to distribute papers. The postal acts of the period made no provision for carrying of newspapers. By implication, they were first class letters — a prohibitive rate. Further, because they were not provided for specifically in the postal laws, the postmaster did not have to permit a paper to be carried except as first class mail. This fact meant that a postmaster could both eliminate a rival paper and use the postal system to eliminate criticism of the administration that had appointed the postmaster.

In his early days as a Philadelphia printer, Franklin had faced these problems. William Bradford, publisher of the *Mercury,* was also the Philadelphia postmaster. He refused permission to Franklin's paper, the *Pennsylvania Gazette,* to go into the mails. Franklin solved the problem by bribing the carriers to take it outside the post. He wrote in his *Autobiography* about this practice of banning papers, stating,

> "I thought so meanly of the practice, that when I afterwards came into his situation, I took care never to imitate it."

Thus, as Postmaster General, Franklin took the position that the post routes should be open to all newspapers. Nevertheless, it is true that one of the first acts he undertook after taking office as postmaster of Philadelphia was to ban Bradford's *Mercury* from the mails. Franklin defended his action by pointing out that he had been instructed by Governor Spottswood of Virginia, who was Postmaster General at the time, to issue the order because of Bradford's failure to render a proper accounting of his postoffice stewardship. As Spottswood died in 1740, three years after Franklin became postmaster at Philadelphia, he was not available for confirmation. Franklin's explanation, however, is one to be kept in mind in connection with the subsequent examination of William Goddard's complaints against the postoffice.

Even if a newspaper were banned from the posts it was possible to negotiate directly with the carriers. Postmasters could not control the rates the carriers charged for carrying papers, for the rate was considered part of the 'perquisite' of office of the carrier. The *Journal Kept by Hugh Finlay* repeatedly talks about what the riders felt was their 'perquisite'. For example in reporting on Christopher Kilby, the New Haven postmaster, he says,

> "The riders have told Mr. Kilby that the Devil might ride for them if these way letters and packets were to be taken from them. In short, they come so loaded that it is impossible for them to come in time."

Further on January 17, 1774 at Wilmington, N. C. he describes how he handled another newspaper situation,

> "Went to the Tavern, and while I sat there, the Post rider deliver'd a parcel of newspapers to a person in the room, demanding 2s. for his trouble, the man to whom it was deliver'd open'd it and took a letter out of it; on seeing this I reprimanded the rider in presence of a good many, and forbid him to take any money for the carriage of the bundle — telling him at the same time that he had err'd thro' ignorance, but that I shou'd take care that the printer shou'd not defraud the office a second time, for that he shou'd never be permitted again to send a newspaper by any of His Majesty's riders."

While posts were supposed to be free to the printers as the above quotation notes, the carriers did frequently charge and the rates could be excessive. Goddard alleged that he was charged an excessive rate and that this charge is what drove him out of the newspaper business at Philadelphia. He also charged that the Philadelphia postmaster in the Fall of 1768 had withheld out of town newspapers from him until the other papers in town had milked the news from him.

Dr. Franklin and His Friends

Benjamin Franklin controlled the Philadelphia postoffice. Harlow in his *Old Post Bags* reported that Franklin passed the Philadelphia office on to his son, and then to his wife and then to his brother. We do know that Franklin took over the Philadelphia office 10/10/1737 and that he became a Joint Postmaster General on August 10, 1753, a post he kept until 1774. We also know that Franklin passed out postal appointments to family and friends alike when he took office with Hunter as Joint Deputy Postmaster General in 1753.

One brother, John, was named postmaster at Boston, while another, Peter, was Deputy Postmaster at Philadelphia at the time of his death on July 1, 1766 — John had died earlier. Franklin's illegitimate son, young William Franklin, a strong Tory, rode post from Philadelphia for several years and then was named Comptroller of the General Post Office in 1754-6. William was eventually named Royal governor of New Jersey and returned to England at the close of the Revolution.

Franklin named his wife's nephew-in-law, William F. Dunlap as postmaster at Lancaster, Pa. on April 13, 1755 — he was the local printer. On March 30, 1757, Dunlap took over the postmastership at Philadelphia from William Franklin, who had replaced his father on June 19, 1753. Dunlap had to be removed on October 5, 1765 and Dr. Franklin's brother, Peter Franklin, took over on October 17, 1764 until his death at which time Franklin had made arrangements for Peter's adopted son, Ephraim Brown, to take over. In Boston, John Franklin served as postmaster from March 16, 1755 until his death in January 1756 when his immediate family filled in until John's step-son, Tuthill Hubbard, was commissioned March 5, 1756. A confirmed King's man like William Franklin and John Foxcroft, Hubbard served during the British occupation of Boston and left with them.

James Parker, Franklin's partner, was able to have the postmastership at New Haven assigned to his printer there, John Holt. When William Franklin quit as Comptroller, James Parker was named Comptroller and Secretary of the General Post Office and in 1763 he was named to head the Northern District under Franklin and Foxcroft. He was recorded as a post-office clerk in New York on February 7, 1770 — but was actually still Comptroller when he died on July 2, 1770. He was replaced as Comptroller by Thomas Foxcroft, the Philadelphia postmaster who was appointed by his brother, John Foxcroft, to succeed Peter Franklin 1766.

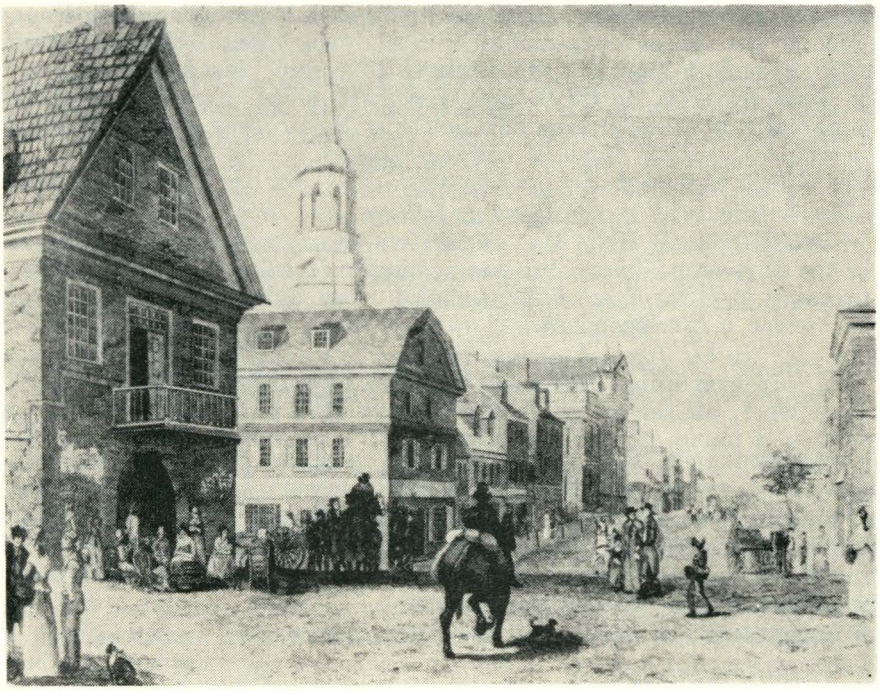


Figure 2. Intersection of Second and High streets in Philadelphia—the center of the first city in America in 1774-5.

Franklin probably intensified his interest in and control over the postal system as time went on, even though he was out of the country much of the time. We find him writing his wife, Deborah, from London on June 22, 1767,

> "Since my partnership with Mr. Hall is expired, a great sum of our Income is cut off and if I should lose the post office which among the several other changes here is far from being unlikely, we should be reduced to our Rents and Interest of Money for a Subsistence . . ."

This was the same year that Richard Bache (whose family name was originally Bêche), whom Franklin had not yet met, married Franklin's favorite daughter, Sarah. In later years Bache was to be favored with postal appointments such as the Comptroller and Secretary of the Post Office and he was, eventually,

named, on Franklin's recommendation, as Franklin's successor as Postmaster General in the Congress period.

It is not generally known that Franklin had another son-in-law in the postal service. This was John Foxcroft. Foxcroft was a Virginian who was named to succeed Deputy Postmaster General William Hunter when that gentleman died in 1761. Dr. Franklin was abroad at the time and did not meet Foxcroft until 1763. Foxcroft held the title of Deputy Resident Postmaster of the Colonies during the years when Franklin was abroad. He eventually moved his home from Williamsburg, Va. north to Philadelphia. In August 1770 he married Judith Osgood, who was an illegitimate daughter of Franklin according to William Smith in his *History of the Postoffice.* Certainly, Franklin in his letters to Foxcroft refers to Judith as his daughter. It is interesting to note in this connection that Franklin had originally opposed Foxcroft's appointment and had tried to get the entire postoffice into his own hands. However, Virginia Governor Francis Fouquier was successful in naming his former private secretary, John Foxcroft, to the Deputy Postmastership. Foxcraft, at the time, was apparently working in Hunter's hotel not his printing plant or post office, but he would have been familiar with the post.

Foxcroft is somewhat of a mystery personage. In one key volume, Sabine's *American Loyalists,* he is mentioned as follows:

> "FOXCROFT, JOHN. One of the two postmasters general of the crown in the thirteen colonies; and was nominally in office in the year 1782, and probably until the close of the contest. After Galloway retired to England he became a correspondent."

Hugh Finlay, in his *Journal,* always referred to Foxcroft as being in authority over him. In examining Ebeniezer Watson's *Connecticut Courant,* the Hartford newspaper, for the period from February 1775 until July 1776 for postal information, I found on Monday, May 8, 1775 a somewhat vicious and vitriolic letter from William Goddard concerning John Foxcroft and his brother, Thomas Foxcroft — named Philadelphia postmaster in 1766 according to the Boston Public Library commission signed by Franklin. Thomas Foxcroft still held that position in 1774 when his accounts were discussed at the November 24, 1774 meeting of the Deputy Postmasters General, the partial record of which is among the New York Public Library manuscripts.

William Goddard wrote that John Foxcroft was an upper servant to a gentleman in Virginia and was addicted to drink and gambling while his brother was a groom master. He added, John,

> "was drawn from his humble apartment in his master's Hotel in Williamsburgh and created Master of the Posts . . ."

The master, of course, would have been William Hunter, the Deputy Postmaster of the Colonies who lived at Williamsburgh. It is quite probable that John Foxcroft was quite familiar with Hunter's work in the postoffice and had served as his chief clerk so that when a man was needed on the spot in America — Franklin was abroad — Foxcroft got the appointment. We do know that Franklin was apparently close to Foxcroft — his son-in-law — for he went surety for Foxcroft's bond in 1774 when, after Franklin's dismissal from the Post Office, Foxcroft was appointed, along with Hugh Finlay, as Deputy Postmaster General. Foxcroft held the office throughout the Revolution, and after peace was declared, Franklin arranged that he was appointed the British packet agent at New York to put into effect Franklin's 'Plan d'arrangement' for a bi-monthly service alternating between the British packets on the 1st and the French on the 15th. St. John was named the French packet agent and the plan was advertised December 26, 1783.

Dr. Franklin was apparently a firm believer in nepotism. He certainly kept warm contacts with his family and friends even when politics intervened as it did with his son, William. Inasmuch as he and his friends formed an important political faction, particularly in postal affairs, they need to be understood in order to comprehend the provisional period of American postal history. Just as important is the fact that William Goddard managed at one time or another to set himself against this faction, member by member. The interplay between the two groups made postal history.

William Giles Goddard (10/20/1740–12/23/1817)

When William Goddard was born on October 20, 1740 his father, Dr. Giles Goddard was the New London postmaster. His mother, Sarah Updike, worked with him in the printing business and his sister, Mary Katherine, was both a publisher and a postmistress.

Apprenticed in 1755, at the age of 15, Goddard made connections with three major printers — Franklin, Holt, and Parker. His apprenticeship was in the New Haven printing plant originally set up by Franklin for James Franklin, Jr. and later another relative, Benjamin Mecom. Neither, however, was enthralled by the opportunity. In 1754 the plant was acquired by Franklin's partner, James Parker (1714-1770) who put John Holt (1721-1/30/1784) in charge. Holt trained Goddard and apparently the two men became friends for their lives crisscrossed for years to come. They both were important figures in the founding of the present postal system. Both ended up owing Franklin money and both were members of the radical Sons of Liberty group.

Goddard wrote of this apprenticeship and his first postal experiences in it, in a letter to Isaiah Thomas which is now in the American Antiquarian Society Library.

> "Much business was done at the New Haven post office and many Posts established to the Army (at Lake George, N. Y.) &c. under the direction of Franklin, Parker, &c. October 15 (1755) I was sent with a Rider from New Haven to Middletown and Hartford, thence to New London, and round by Seaboard to New Haven to estimate the expenses . . ."

As son of a postmaster, Goddard would naturally be expected to know the operations of a postoffice. Further, he probably had served as his father's 'penny post' in his boyhood.

In 1758 Goddard was transferred to Woodbridge, N. J. which was Parker's headquarters and where Parker was postmaster. Shortly after, Goddard was sent to New York City where he worked under William Weyman until in 1760 John Holt and Sam Farley came down from New Haven. In October 1761, young Goddard became a journeyman printer under Holt and in February or March 1762 he joined Farley as a journeyman on Farley's shortlived *American Chronicle*. Published at the New Dock in New York City, this print shop burned down July 8th, 1762 and Goddard lost his job according to Ward L. Miner's *William Goddard, Newspaperman*, the only book written to date on this important postal figure.

Using borrowed money, Goddard struck out for himself and went to Providence, R. I. where he bought the press of the long-deceased first printer of Providence. Goddard began printing in July 1762 (he remembers the month as June, but the fire at Farley's plant was too late for that). On his 20th birthday, October 20, 1762, Goddard brought out the town's first newspaper, the *Providence Gazette and Country Journal* at the print shop opposite the Court House (old State house). This newspaper ran for 134 issues before suspending publication



Figure 3. William Giles Goddard (10/20/1740-12/23/1817).

May 11, 1765 for lack of subscriptions, paper, and a failure to obtain the lucrative printing contract of the colony away from the rival *Newport Mercury*. The *Mercury* was being run by Franklin's sister-in-law (widow of James Franklin who had moved from Boston) and James Hall. This failure was the first conflict of interest between Goddard and the Franklin circle.

To aid his printing business, Goddard obtained the Providence postmastership from Franklin and was named successor to Bennoni Pearce on October 6, 1764. The first location of his post office was at the Sign of Shakespeare's Head, above Judge Jenck's store near the Great Bridge at Memorial and Market. On March 18, 1765 the postoffice was transferred to North Main Street next door to the Golden Eagle, below Knight Dexter's place. When the newspaper ceased publication in May 1765, William Goddard left the printing business in his mother's hands and the postmastership in his sister's while he went off to New York to work again with John Holt at the newspaper there. The Goddard family continued to run the post office until it was taken over by John Cole on February 11, 1769.

Goddard's mentor, John Holt, had good postal connections. He had married Elizabeth Hunter, sister of William Hunter, the Williamsburgh, Va. printer. Mr. Hunter was joint postmaster general with Franklin until his death in 1761. Too, Holt would know political affairs in Virginia for he had served as mayor of Williamsburgh before going north. Before Goddard had finished his printing apprenticeship, Holt had left New Haven for New York where in 1760 he took over the operation of Parker's New York press and served as editor of Parker's newspaper there. The partnership between Holt and Parker dissolved in 1762 — about the time Goddard left — and Holt took over as Parker's leasee until 1766. He was then publisher of his own newspaper, the *New York Journal.*

When Goddard came down from Providence seeking a job, Holt was just on the verge of going independent. Thus, the two interests merged. At this time, Holt and Parker controlled the postriders from New York to Hartford and down to Woodbridge, N. J. There were three major New York newspapers — Holt's *Journal,* the Tory-oriented *Rivington's Gazette,* and Hugh Gaine's *New*

York Mercury & Gazette, a semi-Tory publication. The Gazette name had been owned by James Parker and Hugh Gaine had just appropriated it while Parker was still publishing in New York.

Holt had taken over in the Fall of 1755 as Parker's Deputy in the New Haven post office and held the position from 1755 through 1760 (Parker had gotten the office in late 1754 and began service in January 1755). A long-standing, messy law suit between Parker and Holt resulted from this postal service. Franklin and Foxcroft sued Holt for £320.8.9 in back funds — mostly charges for the Hartford rider — and lost when the Connecticut court held Holt was only liable for £48. Parker also sued for rent, etc. and was an enemy of Holt's from 1765-6 onward.

William Goddard's political connections tied in with his printing connections and were consistently 'patriot'. Hs first political acts took place in 1765 when he not only joined the Sons of Liberty, the leading patriot organization, but also rushed back to Providence to put out an extraordinary issue of his defunct Providence newspaper on August 24, 1765. This was the Stamp Act extra. The paper was again suspended until August 9, 1766 (issue #135) when it was published by Sarah Goddard & Co. William sent his mother a young apprentice, Samuel Inslee, who worked on the paper until September 19, 1767. At that time, John Carter, one of Franklin's printers, came North to help Mrs. Goddard. Carter worked with Sarah Goddard until November 12, 1768 after which he published the paper himself, purchasing it for $550. It was only three months after Mrs. Goddard gave up the newspaper that John Cole took over from the Goddards as postmaster. Mrs. Goddard died in 1770. In 1771, John Carter was named postmaster at Providence succeeding Cole.

The Stamp Act issue seems to have convinced Goddard that a patriotic publication would be acceptable. Thus he began a sensational patriot paper, the *Constitutional Courant,* on James Parker's main press in Woodbridge, N. J. on September 21, 1765. This paper was sold in New York City. It lasted until about the following June, when Goddard obtained one of Franklin's old presses and together with Thomas Wharton and Joseph Galloway, a close friend of Franklin and a politician of importance, began a printing business in Philadelphia, then the leading city in the colonies.

On January 26, 1767 the three men began the *Pennsylvania Chronicle* as an organ of the Anti-Proprietory Party. Dr. Franklin was authorized to come in as a silent partner (2/9ths). It was a Franklin technique to furnish young printers with equipment and one-third expenses in exchange for one-third profits. Hall and Miller, Mecomb, Parker and Whitemarch (in South Carolina) all benefited from this approach. There is some evidence that John Carter, too, may have been such a beneficiary. It was just about the time the *Pennsylvania Chronicle* was founded that Franklin wrote Deborah Franklin about their financial situation as a result of the end of the Hall printing partnership and the 'rents' he refers to may be rent of equipment for printing as well as land.

The new paper one of the best in the colonies and eventually had 77 subscription agents from London to Halifax. In Philadelphia, local delivery of the paper was established while rider John Barrows asked for £95 in Pennsylvania currency for riding 60 miles to New Brunswick for 3½ years and 30 miles to Trenton for 4 years. The circulation of 1,020 in 1767 consisted of 351 subscriptions south of High Street, 284 north of High and 385 in the country.

Given the people involved there were undoubtedly arguments over politics and Goddard's other interests. The partnership broke up in May 1769 and Goddard was forced into a new agreement with one Benjamin Towne which lasted until July 12, 1770 although financial settlements were never fully resolved. The issue of September 6, 1773, contains a long and important notice, drawn to my attention by Robert Dalton Harris, in which Goddard announces his printing business has now been established in Baltimore and asks pardon for his long absence from Philadelphia publication. He also announces a settlement of the situation 'with bad partners'.

As a result of the breakup in May 1769, Wharton and Galloway withdrew from the paper. The subsequent published reference to 'bad partners', however, may well have drawn blood and when Galloway was in a position of judging Goddard's postal proposals, as he was subsequently, he had a motive for revenge.

Despite its outstanding reputation, there were problems in delivering the *Chronicle*. Robert Dalton Harris reports that the January 25, 1773 issue contains the following:

> "The publication of this Paper on Saturdays, being an experiment found very inconvenient, owing to the irregular manner of the Posts coming in, and a number of our customers not getting their papers the evening they were published has obliged us to alter again the time of publishing to Monday."

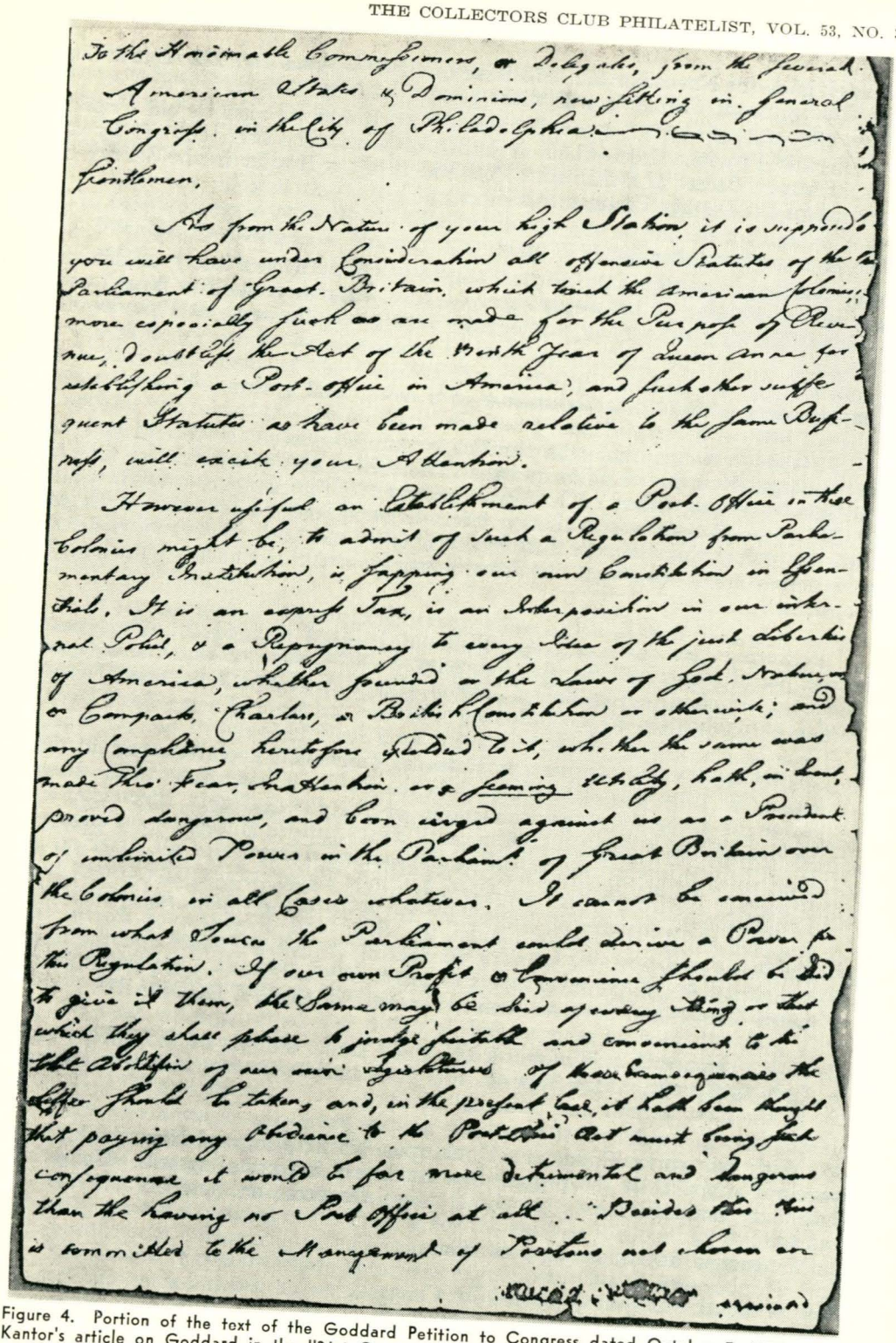
Following the withdrawal of Wharton and Galloway, Goddard continued to publish the *Chronicle* alone until the issue #368 (February 8, 1774), at which time he quit publishing to begin his first tour of New England in search of support for the Constitutional Post.

In addition to continuing the *Pennsylvania Chronicle* by himself, Goddard had expanded his publishing interests. Both Holt and Parker had operated newspapers in a number of towns. Goddard tried to emulate them. He considered a press in Alexandria, Va. in early 1770 and later one at Norfolk. (This would be about the time the agreement with Towne was breaking up.) In the Spring of 1773, Goddard went to Baltimore and bought the press of the recently deceased Nicholas Hasselbach, the first Baltimore printer. On May 26, 1773 he advertised in the *Pennsylvania Chronicle* that his English and German printing house had moved from the house of Mrs. Hasselbach to that of Mr. Jacob Mahler, corner of South and Market in Baltimore. He called for subscribers. On June 7th, he advertised for a Journeyman Compositor who understands English and German to go to Baltimore and continues the advertisement until August 9th.

On September 6, 1773, as previously noted, Goddard announces that he has been successful in establishing his printing business in Baltimore. Goddard's new paper, the *Maryland Journal* had been founded and began publication on August 20th 1773. Goddard was listed as printer on the masthead until February 13, 1775. On May 10, 1775, Mary Katherine Goddard's name appears as printer for the first time. The dating is significant for apparently with the Battle of Lexington on April 19, 1775, word of which reached Baltimore April 26th, Goddard made a decision to turn full responsibility for the newspaper over to his sister while he worked on the Constitutional Post proposals. As William's name was dropped off the masthead on February 13th, 1775, he may have planned some additional postal activity even before the news of Lexington arrived.

The earliest records we have of Goddard's new postal activities are found in the *Maryland Journal* issue of November 20, 1773,

> "A *Post Rider* will be speedily established by the direction of this Paper to set out from hence every Thursday afternoon for Philadelphia and to return hither the Tuesday evening following."



To the Honorable Commissioners, or Delegates, from the several American States & Dominions, now sitting in General Congress, in the City of Philadelphia

Gentlemen,

Aso from the Nature of your high Station, it is supposed you will have under Consideration all Offensive Statutes of the Parliament of Great Britain, which tend the American Colonies; more especially such as are made for the Purpose of Revenue, doubtless the Act of the Tenth Year of Queen Anne for establishing a Post-office in America, and such other subsequent Statutes as have been made relative to the same Business, will excite your Attention.

However useful an Establishment of a Post-Office in these Colonies might be, to admit of such a Regulation from Parliamentary Institution, is stopping our own Constitution in Essentials. It is an express Tax, is an Interposition in our internal Police, & a Repugnancy to every Idea of the just Liberties of America, whether founded in the Laws of God, Nature, or Compact, Charter, or British Constitution or otherwise; and any Compliance heretofore yielded to it, whether the same was made thro' Fear, Inattention, or seeming Necessity, hath, in fact, proved dangerous, and been urged against us as a Precedent of unlimited Power in the Parliament of Great Britain over the Colonies in all Cases whatever. It cannot be conceived from what Source the Parliament could derive a Power for this Regulation. If our own Profit & Convenience should be said to give it them, the Same may be said of every Thing or that which they shall please to judge suitable and convenient to the that Abolition of our own Legislatures & Governments the Offer should be taken, and, in the present Case, it hath been thought that paying any Obedience to the Post-Office Act must bring such Consequences it would be far more detrimental and dangerous than the having no Post Office at all. Besides this the Office is committed to the Management of Persons not chosen or

Figure 4. Portion of the text of the Goddard Petition to Congress dated October 5, 1774. Alvin Kantor's article on Goddard in the "31st Congress Book" first brought this document to philatelic attention.

A week later the November 27, 1773 issue of the *Maryland Journal* reports that the *Pennsylvania Chronicle* will with,

> "the establishment of a new Northern Post, be able to visit its old Friends in this Province from whom it hath, for some time been cut off by an arbitrary Decree of a malicious Post Rider, late a Hostler in the Service of one of the Deputy Postmaster's."

The issue of December 30, 1773 adds,

> "Yesterday evening, Mr. Butler, one of the Post Riders lately established by the Printer of his Paper, arrived here, express from New York, with the following interesting intelligence having left the same at Philadelphia . . ."

These notices constitute the beginning of a new postal system.

It is interesting to note the parallel in timing between the receipt of news of the despatch of the tea ships and the various Sons of Liberty resolves thereon and these new post riders. The New York resolve, for example, was November 29, 1773 and pledged a coordinated effort to resist the tea imports. It is not impossible that this Sons of Liberty activity — and both Holt and Goddard were active members — was the direct inspiration for Goddard's subscription proposals.

Following this early activity, William Goddard decided to seek a more formal postal structure. In the February 8, 1774 issue of the *Pennsylvania Chronicle*, supplied me by Robert Dalton Harris, Goddard announces the suspension of publication in the following words:

> "URGED BY very important Reasons, which will hereafter, and in due season, be fully and clearly stated to the Public, I have come to the Resolution of suspending the Publication of the *Pennsylvania Chronicle,* &c. (which hath now completed its seventh Year) until a Matter I have engaged in, of a very interesting Nature to the common Liberties of all America, as well as to myself, as the Printer of a Public Paper, is brought nearer to a Conclusion . . . (I retain sentiments of gratitude for the) public spirited Support of the *Chronicle* amidst the *Rage* and *Wildness* of *Party,* the *Insolence* of *Office,* the *gigantic Strides* of *arbitrary Power,* and the more dangerous *Plots* and *Manoeuvres* of *secret Confederates.* I am the Public's much obliged and devoted humble Servant, WILLIAM GODDARD.
>
> N. B. The new *constitutional* Post, which, under Favour of the Public, hath been lately established between this City and *Baltimore,* will be continued in the most regular and punctual Manner . . ."

With this notice Goddard set out upon his first tour of New England in search of support for the proposed new subscription postal system. Following that tour, Goddard laid a proposal before Congress on October 5, 1774. It was to,

> "establish an American post office . . ."

This proposal was quietly tabled by Congress under the influence of Speaker of the House, Joseph Galloway — Goddard's ex-partner. Galloway's motives in seeing that this proposal was tabled are not known. He may have been motivated

by his Tory principles and therefore viewed the resolution as a break with England; he may have been acting for his good friend, Dr. Franklin, to protect his interest in a postal system; or he may have reflected personal pique with Goddard who had dubbed him a 'bad partner'. We do know that the subject of a separate post was not taken up by Congress again until late 1775.

After the news of the battle of Lexington reached Baltimore on April 26, 1775 Goddard again rush North. Reporting on this second New England tour, the *Connecticut Courant* of Monday May 8, 1775 had the following:

> "New York May 4, 1775. We hear Mr. William Goddard, who has been a great sufferer with many others by the malpractices of an illegal holder of this office is now on a journey to the Eastward in order to put the business under proper regulations to be laid before Congress."

It is this same issue of the *Courant* that contained Goddard's vitriolic letter about John Foxcroft. The notice thus establishes that Goddard was in the Hartford area about the 8th of May. He had probably arrived in New York on the first or second of May and stayed several days, leaving before the 4th. If he had, as is likely, waited to leave Baltimore until he was spurred by the news of Lexington, he would not have arrived in New York before the 1st of May for travelling day and night between the two towns requires 2½ days, as will be shown subsequently. By the 4th, Goddard had left New York for the New England tour and he returned to give a report to the New York Committee of Safety on June 14th.

In setting up his Constitutional Post subscription system, Goddard worked closely with John Holt. He probably even helped compose Holt's Memorial to Congress of June 16, 1775, by which Holt sought the postmastership of New York. The Holt/Goddard forces were defeated when Benjamin Franklin was named Postmaster General on July 26, 1775 and Hazard was chosen to be Postmaster for the Province of New York instead of Holt. Franklin also saw to it that the posts of Comptroller and Secretary of the Post Office went to his son-in-law, Richard Bache.

Only the consolation post of Surveyor of the Posts was given Goddard. Thomas, in his *History of Printing*, reports that Goddard was offered this position or the Postmastership at either Baltimore or Norfolk. He chose to be Surveyor General, and set out upon a tour of the colonies as the *Virginia Gazette* noted in commenting upon his arrival at Williamsburg on September 1, 1775.

Goddard worked as Surveyor until December 1776, but didn't particularly like the position. He also didn't check in frequently, for Franklin wrote from Cambridge Headquarters on October 19, 1775 to Richard Bache in Philadelphia,

> "I hear nothing yet of Mr. Goddard, but suppose he is on the road . . ."

Goddard expressed his views upon his position in a Memorial which was laid before the Congress on June 24, 1776. It was written from New York on June 21, 1776 and stated,

> "He was however very near reaping the fruits of his labor and reimbursing his friends when your most honorable House appointed one of your Colleagues to superintendend that important department under your direction; but the worthy officer entrusted to it not having been authorized to indemnify your Memorialist or his friends for the expense incurred by establishing postmasters, hiring riders, and bringing the temporary establishment in all its parts to that state where your officers found it when it was resigned with all those advantages, a great loss is sustained by your Memorialist as well as the persons who were more intimately connected with him in that voluntary service of the Public.

> The Secretary and Comptroller (the two principal positions which the Congress instituted under the Postmaster General) having been disposed of, it was judged that . . . your Memorialist . . . should be invested with the Surveyorship in the present establishment.
>
> To serve his country he accepted it, insufficient as the salary was to offer him a decent maintainance and though he well knew that the greater his exertions should be, the sooner the office must be discontinued . . . Having brought the Surveyorship to that period, for one year at least he enlists your Hon'ble House to favor him with an opportunity to serve his country in the Army . . .
>
> He is informed by officers of distinction that there are three vacancies, one of which the Musterman-General, being more lucrative, might indemnify him for a part of the pecuniary losses already endured . . .''

Goddard indicated that if this were not possible, there were a few other military positions he might accept.

The Memorial was referred to the Board of War and Goddard followed it up with a letter dated Philadelphia July 19, 1776 asking for an appointment to a regiment under George Washington as Lt. Colonel in Colonel Parsons' Regiment. Goddard, again, had some other proposals, if that were not possible. His request was referred to General Washington who objected to him, stating,

> ''beg leave to give it as my opinion that the introduction of that Gentleman into the Army as Lt. Colonel would be attended with endless confusion . . .''

Washington wanted no part of political appointments.

On August 30, 1776, the Continental Congress passed a resolution calling for post riders every twenty-five or thirty miles. The New York papers of September 9, 1776 quoted this resolution and added,

> ''In consequence of the Continental Congress resolution, Goddard arrived here Saturday morning last . . .''

As New York was to fall shortly after, this was Goddard's last trip to the city until after the war. It was based upon this resolution that Franklin issued Goddard a pass on September 4, 1776 to travel between Philadelphia and Boston. This pass was noted and illustrated in Alvin Kantor's article on Goddard in the *31st Philatelic Congress Yearbook*.

Franklin left the U. S. for Europe shortly after this pass was issued, leaving on the *Reprise* October 25, 1776 and arriving in Paris December 22, 1776. He did not return until September 14, 1785. His son-in-law, Bache, was promoted to his post from the Controllership. The Continental Congress of Thursday, November 7, 1776.

> ''RESOLVED that Richard Bache be appointed Postmaster General in the room of Dr. Franklin who is absent.''

On the 23rd of November another resolution provided for his salary,

> ''RESOLVED that there should be paid to Richard Bache, Postmaster General, as an advance to the use of the Post Office, 2,666 60/90 Dollars.''

Goddard sought, but did not get, the coveted post of Comptroller when Bache vacated it and resigned from the Post Office. Ebenezar Hazard was then named Surveyor General and Goddard's connection with the post office apparently came to a permanent end. (An unnamed Goddard is recorded as postmaster of Westerly, R. I. as successor to Joel Babcock, the son of Col. Joshua Babcock who was the town's first postmaster and Benjamin Franklin's friend. Joel took over from his father on October 5, 1775 and was succeeded sometime in 1777-8 by Goddard.)

Mary Katherine Goddard had officially taken over at the *Maryland Journal* on May 10, 1775. She ran the paper as a semi-weekly until March 14, 1783. It was published at the Market street postoffice where she served as Baltimore postmistress from at least March 18, 1777 onward. *Postal Markings of Maryland* states she took over in 1775, which I have not been able to substantiate. While Goddard was a Surveyor and memorializing Congress, Miss Goddard became a principal in an interesting freedom of the press case in Baltimore. The Meetings of the Committee of Safety of Baltimore on Monday, June 3, 1776 record:

> "Miss Goddard informed this Committee by Letter than on Wednesday last, Mr. George Somerville came to her office and abused her with threats and indecent language on account of a late publication in her paper. The Committee conceiving it to be their duty to inquire into everything that has a tendency to restrict the liberty of the Press, *Ordered* That a summons for the said George Somerville deliverable at 3 o'clock P. M. . . .
>
> Afternoon . . . Mr. George Somerville not having appeared agreeable to Summons and also behaving in an insolent manner to the messenger from this Committee, Captain Sterritt is directed to get a detachment of his Company and bring him to the Committee-room, even by force if necessary . . . Mr. George Somerville (guarded by a detachment of the Independent Company) came . . . It was RESOLVED unanimously that Mr. Somerville be censured by the Chairman and as he now refuses to sign the Enrollment or Association papers when tendered to him, it was determined that he give Bond which security for his future good behavior agreeable to directions of the Convention. GEORGE LUX, Secty"

William Goddard apparently returned to publishing after resigning as Surveyor of the Post and was in that field in 1777 and 1778 for on June 15, 1779 he announced a publishing partnership with Eleazer Oswald. He had also managed to get into political hot water for the *Maryland Journal* of July 17, 1779 contains an interesting public announcement from Goddard,

> "I, William Goddard being extracted solely from the mandates and absolute power of their High Mightinesses, the MOB of Baltimore Town, by the nature of a paper containing concessions as absurd as they are repugnant . . . I have NOT Transgressed against Truth, Justice, or my Duty as a good Citizen and as I have never given just cause of offense to His Excellency General Washington or the GOOD people of this Town, I have no 'reparation to make' . . ."

During this period Miss Goddard was listed as the printer of the newspaper. The issue of April 10, 1781 brought another Goddard notice. He, and Oswald, stated that they,

> "design to print European classics and renounced all share in the Newspaper."

Nevertheless, Goddard came back again to the newspaper and the issue of January 2, 1784 bore the printer note of William and Mary Goddard.

On May 25, 1785, at the age of 45, Goddard made a wealthy marriage at Cranston, R. I. to Abigail Angell (1758-1845), the daughter of General James Angell. The same year he brought Edward Longworthy in as a partner in the newspaper, but his partnership quickly dissolved and until August 7, 1789 he continued to publish alone. A letter from this period in the New York Public Library Manuscript collection (Emmett 6679) from him to General Gates suggests that Goddard was having financial problems and that he was still on the 'outs' with powerful political figures such as General Washington,

> "enclosing a Packet of Papers and a Package of Magazines, I and wife . . .

I will give particulars that passed under my observation at the *American Court,* though I did not attend 'his Highness's' Levies, as well as respecting any one particular Interest at Berkeley, the presentation of which for any emolument you have so kindly at heart. . .''

On August 7, 1789, Goddard brought in his brother-in-law, James Angell, to work on the *Maryland Journal.* They worked together for four years until February 22, 1793 when Angell became the sole proprietor of the paper. Angell then sold the newspaper to Francis Brumfield & Co. on October 31, 1794 and on January 1, 1795 it was merged with the Edwards' *Baltimore Daily Advertiser.* The successor newspaper is still being published.

At the age of 53, William Goddard retired to his wife's farm at Johnston, R. I. He lived there quietly for another 24 years until his death on December 23, 1817.

To Be Continued

OBITUARIES

Thomas F. Morris, II (1890-1974)

Thomas F. Morris, II, died suddenly on March 14th in his 84th year. He had served the Collectors Club as a Governor from 1940 to 1945, and had held the posts of Treasurer, 1940-1942, and Vice President, 1943.

Mr. Morris was known to most members as a collector of essays and proofs of United States postage stamps. He had shown parts of his collection at a number of Club meetings, most recently in 1968 when he exhibited rarities spanning the period from 1847 to 1941.

This interest in the design and production of stamps stemmed from his family background. His father, Thomas F., Sr., was a designer and engraver with the American Bank Note Company and was Chief of the Engraving Division in the Bureau of Engravings and Printing from 1893 until his death in 1898. From the diaries of his father and from the patient collecting of philatelic and numismatic materials he aws able to compile a monograph published as ''The Life and Work of Thomas F. Morris 1858-1898'' which remains a most important description of the production of U. S. stamps and currency.

Thomas Morris was a founder of the Essay-Proof Society in which he maintained an active until his last days. He contributed in many ways to the advancement of knowledge in philately. We mourn his passing. *(E. C. W.)*

William R. Rankin

The Collectors Club received with sadness the news of the death of former Governor and Officer, William R. Rankin, in Orlando, Florida. Mr. Rankin had been a Governor of the Club from 1948 until 1955 when he retired from his position as Comptroller of the Bon Ami Company and moved from the New York City area. He had served as Vice President, 1953-1954, and Treasurer, 1955, of the Collectors Club.

Mr. Rankin collected the stamps of China and made a specialty of that country's postal markings. For over thirty years, 1941-1973, he was associated with the editorial and publications committees of *The China Clipper* to which he contributed numerous articles. Mr. Rankin was also a past-president of the China Stamp Society. *(E. C. W.)*

The Clubhouse

The Meeting of January 16, 1974

FORERUNNERS OF FOREIGN POST OFFICES IN JAPAN

Presented by Ryohei Ishikawa

On January 16, 1974, Mr. Ryohei Ishikawa of Tokyo, Japan, gave a display and talk on the subject of the British, U. S., and French Post Offices in Japan, which operated under varying conditions from 1854 to 1859. Using a color transparency of each individual page as exhibited in the frames, Mr. Ishikawa gave a very detailed and yet nicely paced resumé of the features which highlighted the development of each of the three post office systems that operated in Japan during the period.

The first slide shown, a holograph letter and cover written by Commodore Perry on May 23, 1853, provided both a historical note and an introduction to to the stampless period which followed the next year. In 1854, Commodore Perry negotiated a treaty at Kanagawa (Yokohama) under which certain ports were opened to trade and consulates were established. Later in the same year, the British signed a treaty at Nagasaki, and were soon followed by the French. Postal arrangements were handled at first by the consulates under joint policies of the individual foreign governments and the Japanese, and were gradually separated from the consulates in later years.

The British System

The British Post Office opened in Kanagawa and Nagasaki in 1860 and Hiogo (Kobe) in 1869. The earliest known cover from a British Post Office in Japan, 21 May 1860, was shown to open the pre-adhesive period. "Hong Kong", "Shanghae" circles, and Anglo-French accountancy marks gave an indication of the postal cooperation needed during the early days of the postal arrangements. Though the stamps of Hong Kong were used by the British Post office from 1864, a lovely Seaman's letter mailed from Yokohama with a 1d stamp of Great Britain, served as an impressive example of the final stage of the pre-adhesive period. Two of the four recorded covers with the well known "sunburst" were shown, one from Shanghai to Yokohama in November 1864, and the other from Yokohama to Shanghai in May 1865. Next followed a selection of covers with the "B 62" obliterator showing its use from 1865 to 1869 with the Yokohama CDS which started in 1866. An interesting point was made that although the "Y 1" killer was sent to Japan in 1866, it was not put into use until 1869. The earliest recorded usage of the "Y 1", 6 July 1869, was shown to illustrate this point. A comprehensive selection of rates and routes of the next ten years followed. Notable was a readdressed cover illustrating usage of the "Y 1" on 1 October 1879, a month prior to the closing of the Post Office, along with 10 annas of redirecting postage added in Bhagalpur, India.

The Nagasaki branch of the exhibit was represented by a pre-adhesive cover of 1866 and *another* Sailor's letter with a 1d Great Britain stamp attached. The Nagasaki "N 2" was illustrated by covers of 1877 and 1879.

As the Hiogo post office did not receive an obliterator or date stamp until 1876, covers with "B 62" and the Shanghai "S 1" demonstrated the usual usage techniques from this city before the "D 30" was introduced. The Hiogo CDS and killer were represented by an 1879 cover showing the quadruple (32 cent) second UPU rate.

An impressive selection of covers to Japan completed this section, starting with the earliest recorded prepaid letter from Ningpo to Japan (1862) and

showing a selection of letters from Victoria, the United States, Great Britain, Malta, New South Wales, and India.

The United States System

The display of the United States period started with the famous "Paid in Shanghai" stampless cover of 1862 which originated in Kanagawa and was the first of a number of covers of the Edward Hall correspondence, two of the covers shown having originated in pre-consul period. The Yokohama and Nagasaki post offices opened in 1867, Hiogo in 1868 and Hakodate, on the north island of Hokkaido, in 1871. A fine series of covers illustrated the period prior to the use of U. S. stamps and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company marks, particularly the "Steam China" and the "China and Japan Steam Service" oval, starting with the earliest known usage of the latter (24 October 1867) on the maiden voyage of the "S. S. Great Republic", the cover bearing a U. S. 10c stamp. A very comprehensive study of the oval followed with numerous covers, not the least including a 10c stamped envelope which is most unusual. Also among the covers showing a wide range of rates, routes and cancellations was a block of 20 and two strips (3 & 2) making up a 50c rate from Yokohama to Yarmouth, Maine.

Covers from Nagasaki showed various features, but the large "N" was apparently quite late coming into use. The first cover illustrating use from Hiogo showed the free frank of the U. S. Consulate along with the Hiogo double circle. A selection of different rates followed. A letter which probably originated in Yokohama to Hakodate, along with one of the two known originating in Hakodate with a single line circle "Hakodadi" and double ring "Hakodate Agency" showed this most difficult to find usage, particularly notable for its use only a week before the closing of all the U. S. post offices at the end of 1874. An impressive selection of arrival covers and inland mail completed the United States portion of the exhibit.

The French System

The only French post office opened in Kanagawa in May, 1865. Two pre-adhesive covers in the exhibit showed the need for interdependency of the postal systems. Another two covers, one each before and after the opening of the post office, showed use of the Shanghai "5104" cancellation. The first "5118" cancellation used in Yokohama (called type 1) lasted only a little more than a year. Two covers with this mark were displayed. Following these were two covers with the interim "Anchor in Lozenge" mark that preceded type 2 of the "5118" mark. The latter was shown on a selection of covers at different rates. Next was the earliest recorded "Yokohama Japon" CDS on cover (23 August 1869), followed by a very interesting selection of double franked covers forwarded by M. DeKron. Since the only French post office was in Yokohama, other arrangements had to be made from other locations. Covers from Nagasaki, Hiogo, and Niigata showed the means used by correspondents to obtain the best service. One interesting cover shown went from Paris to Brest, France, by way of Yokohama and took four months to do so in 1870, and another from the same correspondence was shown — one of the two Ballon Monté covers known. Two ariving covers completed the French portion of the exhibit.

The Japanese Foreign Postal Service

Since the United States was first to conclude a postal treaty with Japan, ending the U. S. service in 1874, the Japanese Foreign Mail Service which

followed ran concurrently with the British systems until the final closing of the French office in 1880. Covers to and through the United States during this period showed the development of the service and a variety of rates. Concluding this final portion of the exhibit were various covers among which were a cover to Switzerland sent through the French post office, foreigners domestic mail from Niigata to Yokohama, and various arriving, redirected, and transit covers, one on which the U. S. stamp has been removed, a Japanese stamp added, the cover redirected to Shanghai, and then the latest known timed Yokohama CDS added.

The thoroughness of the coverage and the quality of the material on display were quite outstanding. Mr. Ishikawa's knowledge of his subject was very impressive and showed his depth of study in this field of postal history. At the conclusion of the evening, Mr. Ishikawa presented a full set of photocopies of the pages as they appeared in the display for retention by the Collectors Club library. Anyone wishing to examine these for further details is encouraged to do so.

(Robert P. Odenweller)

1974 PROGRAM OF MEETINGS

Exhibit opens at 7:30 p.m.

Meetings convene at 8:00 p.m.

June 5th — *NEW YORK: A POSTAL HISTORY PROSPECTIVE*—Calvet M. Hahn, N. Y.

Summer Recess

September 18th — *FALKLAND ISLANDS*—John Ayre, St. Johns, Newfoundland

October 2nd — *PERKINS BACON: A STUDY IN DESIGN*—Robert P. Odenweller, Bermuda

October 16th — *THE VIN FIZ STAMP AND FLIGHTS*—Erik Hildes-Heim, Fairfield, Conn.

November 6th — *UNITED STATES 19th CENTURY*—Robert A. Paliafito, Milwaukee, Wis.

November 20th — *NATAL*—W. R. Hart, London, England; *SUDAN*—W. Frazer, London, England

December 4th — *UNITED STATES USED ABROAD*—Henry Stollnitz, Forest Hills, N. Y.

December 18 — *BOARD OF GOVERNORS OPEN HOUSE*—Bernard D. Harmer, Robert A. Siegel, Co-Chairmen

THE COLLECTORS CLUB, INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

DECEMBER 31, 1973

March 2, 1974

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

I have examined the balance sheet of The Collectors Club, Inc. as of December 31, 1973, the related statement of operations and surplus and the statement of changes in fund balances for the year then ended. My examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as I considered necessary in the circumstances.

In my opinion, the accompanying statements present fairly the assets and liabilities of The Collectors Club, Inc. at December 31, 1973, arising from cash transactions, the revenues collected and expenditures made by it, and changes in fund balances during the year then ended on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Patrick D. Pilla
Certified Public Accountant
39 Main St.
Tarrytown, N. Y.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB, INC.

BALANCE SHEET

DECEMBER 31, 1973

ASSETS

CURRENT FUNDS:			
Cash in Banks:			
Chemical Bank New York Trust Co.	$ 1,597.19		
Bowery Savings Bank	75.44	$ 1,672.63	
Petty Cash Fund		50.00	
Due from Capital Fund		716.90	
Total Current Funds			$ 2,439.53
PLANT INVESTMENT FUND:			
Real Estate	69,780.87		
Furniture and Equipment	28,986.19		
Library	30,293.35		
Total Plant Investment			129,060.41
OTHER FUNDS:			
House Replacement Fund:			
Cash - Dupont Walston	2,033.75		
- Seamen's Bank for Savings	10,471.54		
Marketable Securities at cost (Market Value $32,719)	23,295.88	35,801.17	
J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund:			
Cash - Seamen's Bank for Savings	1,969.00		
Marketable Securities at cost (Market Value $24,162)	14,422.34	16,391.34	
Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund:			
Cash - Manhattan Savings Bank		4,806.18	
Dr. Harry Mark Daggett, Jr., Fund:			
Cash - Seamen's Bank for Savings		11,132.57	
Life Membership Fund:			
Cash - Bowery Savings Bank		530.00	
Capital Fund:			
Cash - Manhattan Savings Bank	10,050.12		
- Union Dime Savings Bank	24,011.68		
- Emigrant Ind. Saings Bank	11,219.14		
Marketable Securities at cost (Market Value $131,407.24)	142,785.74	188,066.68	
Total Other Funds			256,727.94
TOTAL ASSETS			$388,227.88

THE COLLECTORS CLUB, INC.
BALANCE SHEET
DECEMBER 31, 1973

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

CURRENT FUNDS:			
Accounts payable		$ 909.75	
Current fund balance		1,529.78	
Total Current Funds			$ 2,439.53
PLANT INVESTMENT FUND			129,060.41
OTHER FUNDS:			
House Replacement Fund		35,801.17	
J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund		16,391.34	
Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund		4,806.18	
Dr. Harry Mark Daggett, Jr. Fund		11,132.57	
Life Membership Fund		530.00	
Capital Fund:			
Due to Current Fund	$ 716.90		
Surplus	187,349.78	188,066.68	
Total Other Funds			256,727.94
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			$388,227.88

THE COLLECTORS CLUB, INC.
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND SURPLUS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1973

CURRENT FUND

Income:		
Membership dues	$ 18,106.34	
Interest on bank account	75.44	
Contributions	1,148.00	
Miscellaneous	215.00	
Service charges - Other Funds	1,650.00	$ 21,194.78
Operating Expenses:		
Office	8,170.74	
Club activities	3,678.10	
House	10,136.88	
Library	4,838.44	26,824.16
		(5,629.38)
Cost of publishing **Philatelist**		7,587.52
Excess of operating expenses over income		(13,216.90)
Deficit absorbed by Capital Fund		13,216.90
Net change in surplus from operations		- 0 -

THE COLLECTORS CLUB, INC.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1973

PLANT INVESTMENT FUND

Balance, January 1, 1973 and December 31, 1973	$129,060.41

HOUSE REPLACEMENT FUND

Balance, January 1, 1973	$ 33,322.40
Add:	
Interest and Dividends	2,478.77
Balance, December 31, 1973	$ 35,801.17

J. BRACE CHITTENDEN MEMORIAL FUND

Balance, January 1, 1973	$ 16,118.59
Add:	
Interest and Dividends	1,072.75
Deduct:	
Transfer to Current Funds - for acquisitions & bindings	(800.00)
Balance, December 31, 1973	$ 16,391.34

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1973
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1973

THEODORE E. STEINWAY MEMORIAL PUBLICATIONS FUND

Balance, January 1, 1973		$ 3,817.53
Add:		
Publication Income	$ 3,757.91	
Interest on bank account	222.39	3,980.30
		$ 7,797.83
Deduct:		
Printing and publishing costs	2,141.65	
Service charge - Operating Fund	850.00	2,991.65
Balance, December 31, 1973		$ 4,806.18

DR. HARRY MARK DAGGETT, JR., FUND

Balance, January 1, 1973	$ 10,770.46
Add:	
Interest income	362.11
Balance, December 31, 1973	$ 11,132.57

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND

Balance, January 1, 1973	$ 590.00
Deduct:	
Allocated to 1973 membership dues	60.00
Balance, December 37, 1973	$ 530.00

THE COLLECTORS CLUB, INC.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1973

CAPITAL FUND

Balance, January 1, 1973		$179,014.70
Add:		
Income from securities	$ 18,471.98	
Contributions	3,080.00	21,551.98
		200,566.68
Deduct:		
Transfer to Current Fund	12,500.00	
Balance due Current Fund - to cover deficit	716.90	13,216.90
Balance, December 31, 1973		$187,349.78

THE COLLECTORS CLUB, INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1973

1. It is the practice of the Club to record the value of donated collections at the selling price at the time of sale only. The value of donated collections in the possession of the Club at December 31, 1973 is not reflected on the Balance Sheet.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB, INC.
ACCOUNTANTS' STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY
FOR SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

The following supplementary information is not considered necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position and results of operations, but is submitted for purposes of supplementary analysis .

The financial information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our examination of the financial statements and is, in our opinion, fairly stated in all material respects in relation to such financial statements, taken as a whole.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB, INC.

OPERATING EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1973

Office:		
Salary		$ 3,849.92
Telephone & Telegraph		607.78
Postage		219.00
Audit & Legal		1,855.26
Stationery & supplies		879.11
Miscellaneous		411.49
Payroll taxes		348.18
		$ 8,170.74
Club Activities:		
Stationery & supplies		$ 63.48
Meeting notices		867.58
Publicity		51.87
Exhibition and special events		1,373.43
Miscellaneous		397.05
Postage		269.40
Program committee		424.96
Executive committee		230.33
		$ 3,678.10
House:		
Wages		$ 2,490.00
Utilities		2,703.27
Building repairs		1,211.25
Supplies		88.27
Cleaning		446.30
Elevator maintenance and repair		403.20
Insurance		2,437.78
Miscellaneous		147.90
Payroll taxes		208.91
		$ 10,136.88
Library:		
Salary		$ 3,369.92
Acquisitions and subscriptions		182.26
Stationery, supplies and postage		264.37
Miscellaneous		366.00
Payroll taxes		313.37
Binding		625.14
		5,121.06
Less: Reimbursements of expenses		282.62
		$ 4,838.44

THE COLLECTORS CLUB, INC.

COST OF PUBLISHING **PHILATELIST**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1973

Costs:		
Printing		$ 8,620.00
Engraving, photos and etc.		992.95
Stationery, supplies and postage		1,723.00
Editor's expense:		
Honorarium		1,200.00
Other		66.98
C.C.P. Awards		136.50
Secretarial Services		1,025.00
		13,764.43
Revenues:		
Advertising	$ 5,688.85	
Subscriptions and sales	488.06	6,176.91
Net Cost - Exhibit B		$ 7,587.52

THE COLLECTORS CLUB, INC.
MARKETABLE SECURITIES
DECEMBER 31, 1973

HOUSE REPLACEMENT FUND

Shares or Par Value		Book Value	Market Value
$6,000	United States Treasury Bonds 6⅜% - 1984	$ 5,776.88	$ 5,741.00
3,000	United States Treasury Bonds 3¼% - 1978-83	2,998.13	2,253.00
2,000	United States Treasury Bonds 3% - 1995	1,992.21	1,486.00
2,000	Transcontinental Gas Pipeline 8⅞% - 4-1-90	1,986.00	2,028.00
30 Shs.	Dow Chemical	798.10	1,721.00
100 Shs.	Exxon	4,139.50	9,450.00
167 Shs.	Cities Service Co.	5,605.06	10,040.00
		$ 23,295.88	$ 32,719.00

J. BRACE CHITTENDEN MEMORIAL FUND

$7,000	United States Treasury Bonds 6⅜% - 1984	$ 6,524.08	$ 6,700.00
5,000	Farrell Lines Inc. 8.05% - 4-1-88	5,000.00	5,000.00*
50 Shs.	International Business Machines	2,898.26	12,462.00
		$ 14,422.34	$ 24,162.00

*Indicates Book Value

THE COLLECTORS CLUB, INC.
MARKETABLE SECURITIES
DECEMBER 31, 1973

CAPITAL FUND

Shares or Par Value		Book Value	Market Value
$10,000	General Public Utility 10¼% - 12/1/74	$ 10,400.00	$ 10,175.00
10,000	Tenneco 8⅜% - 12/1-72-75	10,062.50	10,000.00
10,000	Detroit Edison 6% - 12/1/96	8,903.75	7,938.00
25,000	New York Telephone 7½% - 3/1/09	25,250.00	23,688.00
10,000	Columbia Gas 5% - 10/1/82	8,251.25	8,062.00
5,000	Pan American (Convertible) 4½% - 8/1/86	4,025.00	1,687.00
5,000	General Telephone (Convertible) 4% - 3/15/90	4,470.00	3,125.00
5,000	W. R. Grace (Convertible) 4%¼ - 3/1/90	4,100.00	3,050.00
5,000	Reynolds Metals (Convertible) 4½% - 3/1/91	4,475.00	2,825.00
5,000	Appalachian Power 9% - 6/1/75	5,000.00	5,113.00
15,000	Chrysler 8¾% - 3/1/75	15,000.00	15,118.00
5,000	Elizabethtown Water Co. 7⅝% - 1977	5,000.00	5,000.00*
20,000	Republic Mortgage Investors 7%¼ - 12/1/75	19,847.00	17,625.00
		$124,784.50	$113,406.00
Principal of Mortgage			
$18,000	Farmers Home Administration Notes Guaranteed by United States Government	18,001.24	18,001.24*
	TOTAL MARKETABLE SECURITIES	$142,785.74	$131,407.24

*Indicates Book Value

Book Reviews

Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue. Vol. III. 1974 edition. Contains listings for Japan through Zambezia. 1, 124 pages. Published by Scott Publishing Company, Omaha, Nebraska. 7¾ x 9 inches in a blue, flexible binding. Published at $9.

With the change in political thinking we now find a listing of the Mongolian People's Republic from 1946 to the present. Price markings in this edition mark a new high in resettings. 45,415 changes have been made.

Turkey has had its RESMI and crescent overprints rewritten. The 1927-36 Red Cross Franchise stamps of Portugal have been relisted. Poland has finally had its 1946 International Bureau of Education and the 1948 Freedom Fighters issues listed.

Venezuela's new pricing (all up) points to high activity in this area. Persia, Switzerland, Jugoslavia, Japan and Spain lead the list of upward trends in the order given. *(Abbot Lutz)*

The Congress Book, 39th American Philatelic Congress. 226 pages, illustrated. Published by the American Philatelic Congress., Editor, James P. Harris, P. O. Box 3646 Wilmington, N. C. 28401. Priced $ .00.

Some 14 selections were offered by editor Harris at the New Orleans Convention, September 28-30, 1973. The editor is to be congratulated for this year's Congress book, and those interested in the dissemination of philatelic knowledge are urged to obtain this volume. The illustrations are good and well located, while the text focuses well upon the salient points in the vast majority of articles.

Ernst M. Cohn and Cyril H. C. Harmer open the volume with a report on the *Metz Papillons George Robinson's Airmail of 1870.* A liberal use of contemporary newspapers and documents combine with interesting text and a good selection of photos to make even those who feel they have had a surfeit of 'balon monté' articles make an exception for this one. Harvey R. Warm follows with a discussion of the international reply cards and the development of the Europa stamps as part of *The International Postage Stamp A Philatelic Jack-in-the-Box?* wherein he traces the continued demand for an international stamp.

In *The United States 3c Issue of 1851-1861: A Progress Report,* Thomas J. Alexander brings together in a short form much of the extensive study that has been done on this issue and indicates what is still needed. Susan McDonald in *Remember that Time is Money* discusses two rare cross-border covers with 1847 stamps. Mrs.McDonald demonstrates how a knowledge of motivation, routes, careful time sequencing, and research into the docketing can turn interesting covers into rare examples of postal history.

Jerome Wagshal developed a provocative article in the *One Cent Stamp of 1851-57: A Reconsideration of Types I Through IIIa.* He has taken a well travelled path marked out by some of our best philatelic scholars and demonstrated that there is still much to intrigue future students. He also took highly technical material and made it not only palatable but attractive to readers not basically interested in the subject. His article should be studied by future philatelic writers for this alone.

The U. S. banknote issues were covered by M. Jack Reinhard in *Basic Plate Positioning the Bank Note Issues (1870-1890).* Mr. Reinhard carefully lays out the identification of plate positions of a number of these stamps and demonstrates that many so-called 'gem' items are far less special than they appear as well as how normal material has been fraudulently turned into rarities. Both

students of these issues and those who anticipate some return on their philatelic investments will do well to read this contribution.

In 20th century U. S., Charles Yuspeh has discussed *The 2c Washington Type II of the Regular Postage Series of 1922.* In this study Mr. Yuspeh has shared the information he gathered through a study of some 300,000 of the 2c Washingtons in an intriguing article.

A major problem of postal history is taken up by William H. Bauer in his *Cancellations (Town Markings): A Descriptor System.* He presents a method of verbally creating a picture of a particular town cancel. It is one that will work, but to this reviewer it seems over complicated. Perhaps a consideration of what needs to be described, and why, would enable a substantial shorthanding of Mr. Bauer's system. For most practical purposes a system is needed that differentiates between markings of the same town and not against all other possible markings.

Hubert Skinner in his *Postal History of the U. S. Carrier Service in New Orleans, 1851-1861* has done an effective roundup of this service. A minor caveat might be Prof. Skinner's dates. He notes having followed the major auctions but missed two major auctions of locals and thus did not record the earliest cover, of August 8, 1851 postmarked on the 10th. This ommission also is the reason why the shift from green (post 2/16/53) to blue (by 3/4/53) snow shovels is omitted and the further shift to the circular mark (by 8/5/54) is listed later. While the auxiliary marks DROP/1, WAY/5, ADV./1, and NOT FOUND known in connection with this service probably were not applied in the carrier department, no mention of the oval CAR. 3 marking of 2/16/53 is made.

Five other articles are presented in this Congress book. Ray Crow illustrates *New Orleans Exposition Covers* and gives their background, while Robert Stone illustrates selections from the *Formula Postcards of French Colonies,* discussing their dates of use and types or design. Dr. Fred Stulberg in his *Henry Hechler, Saint or Sinner?* has given us new light on an important philatelic personality. It is rare in print to find good discussion of the interplay between philately and the men involved and Dr. Stulberg is to be commended for having filled in one of the numerous voids. Herman Herst, Jr. gives us some idea of what *The Berlin Reichpost Museum* was like before World War II and how little still exists. Finally Emilio Obregon in *Thematics and the Inter-American Federation of Philately* presents one view of how 'topical' collecting is developing in international competition. *(CMH)*

Scott Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps 1974. 755 pp. 6 x 9¼ in. Bound in blue flexible vinyl. Published by Scott Publishing Co., 604 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10020. Priced at $8.25.

From a philatelic point of view the following changes have been made: The 1c of 1851 and 1857 have had their listings revised under the guidance of Mortimer L. Neinken, and the Revenue Stamped Paper section has new illustrations through the courtesy of Samuel S. Smith. These two changes are plus factors.

Users will find significant price increases in the stamps up to 1919 as compared to the pricing in Vol. I published in July. 21% have had their prices raised in this January 1974 publication. "On cover" valuations have been restored through the 1920 Pilgrim series.

The Narcotic stamps are now priced. Increases can be found on practically every page of this catalogue. Inflation, you know. *(Abbot Lutz)*

The Library

The Library reports the acquisition of the following books:

Cochin Postamrks and Cancellations by G. B. Pai. London: 1974. Published by Robson Lowe Ltd. 110 pages, 9 color plates, illus., maps, hardbound. (Price $12.50 from HJMR Co., Box 308, North Miami, Florida, 33161). Gift of the publisher.

The Precancel Stamp Society's Town and Type Catalog of the United States and Territories. 1973. Published by the Precancel Stamp Society, Inc. 2 volumes, looseleaf. (Price $15.00). Gift of Mrs. Ethel B. McCoy.

China 1927-1949 by Ronald F. Lankester. London: 1972. Published by Robson Lowe Ltd. 80 pages, illustrations, maps, hardbound. (Price $12.50 from HJMR Co.). Gift of the publisher.

History of the United States Pioneer and Government-Operated Air Mail Service 1910-1928 by Thomas J. O'Sullivan and Karl B. Weber. Philadelphia, Pa.: 1973. Published by the American Air Mail Society. 180 pages, illustrations, hardbound. Gift of the Society.

Barid al-Sa'udiyyah wa al Hejaz wa Najd (Stamps of Saudi Arabia and Hejaz and Nejd) by M. Max Mayo. New York: 1973. 158 pages, illustrated, paperbound. (Price $17.50 from Mr. M. M. Mayo, 1 Bond Street, New York, N. Y.). Gift of the author. English language text.

Ellington-Zwisler Rocket Mail Catalog. Volume 2: 1968-1972 International Unabridged edited by Perry F. Zwisler. Conneaut, Ohio: 1973. Published by the American Air Mail Society. 167 pages, illustrated, hardbound. (Price $10.00 from the Society, Box 499, Conneaut, Ohio. Note — Volume 1 — 1904-1967 has been reprinted and is available at $10.00, or the two volumes together for $17.50). Gift of the Society.

Das Basler Postwesen by Marc Moser. 1971. 2 volumes, 169 and 58 pages, illustrations, charts, maps, paperbound. Gift of Mr. Steven Pomex.

Das St. Galler Postwesen by Marc Moser. 1953-1969. 4 volumes, illustrations, charts, maps, paperbound. Gift of Mr. Steven Pomex.

Postal Communication in China and its Modernization 1860-1896 by Ying-wan Cheng. Cambridge, Mass.: 1970. 150 pages, maps, paperbound. Published by East Asian Research Center of Harvard University. Gift of Mr. Ellery Denison.

United States Revenue Stamps: Collect Them for Profit and Pleasure by Wildey C. Rickerson. 1973. 64 pages, 20 plates, paperbound. (Price $2.95 from W. C. Rickerson, Box 110 RFD # 1, Deep River, Conn. 06417). Gift of the N. Y. Chapter, American Revenue Association.

Beginners' Dictionary of Chinese-Japanese Characters and Compounds by Arthur Rose-Innes. Cambridge, Mass.: 1942. Published by Harvard University Press. 532 pages, hardbound. Gift of Mr. Joseph H. Crosby.

Slogan Postal Cancels of Canada by David H. Proulx. 1973. 118 pages, spiralbound. (Price $4.00 from D. A. Proulx, 7629 Homestead Drive, Baldwinsville, N. Y., 13027). Gift of the Author.

Plating Hawaii's 1894-99 Two Cent Stamp by Albert J. Schwalm. Houston: 1973. 20 pages, illustrated, paperbound. (Price $3.00 from A. J. Schwalm, 4022 Ripplebrook, Houston, Texas, 77045). Gift of the Author.

Postoffices and Postmarks of Dakota Territory by George H. Phillips. Crete, Neb.: 1973. 74 pages, illustrations, maps, softbound. Published by the J-B Publishing Co. (Price $6.50 from J-B Publishing Co., 430 Ivy Avenue, Crete, Nebraska, 68333). Gift of the publisher.

France: A Brief History of the Stamps and Cancellations 1849-1876 by J. H. Levett. 1973. Published by the France and Colonies Philatelic Society of Great Britain. 27 pages, illustrations, paperbound. Gift of the Author.

Neuer Ganzsachen-Katalog. Lieferungen 11, 12 & 13 (Oesterreich, Norwegen). Lieferung 6A (Deutschland 1948-1971). Edited by Fritz A. Bayer. 1969-1972. Published by the Berliner Ganzsachen-Sammler-Verein. Illustrations, paperbound.

Canada: Varieties of the Queen Elizabeth Era by Kenneth W. Pugh. 1972. 36 pages, illustrations, paperbound.

The Centennial Definitives of Canada by David Gronbeck-Jones. 1972. 40 pages, illustrations, paperbound.

Pahang (Malaya-Malaysia) by Birger Nordenvall. Frankfurt: 1972. Heft 44 der Schriftenreihe Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde. 24 pages, illustrations, paperbound. (Price Dm 7.00 singly). Gift of the publisher.

Specialized Catalogue of Japanese Line Engraved Stamps 1871-1876 by the Line Engraved Stamp Study Club. Text in Japanese. Tokyo: 1973. 184 pages, illustrations, hardbound. Published by the Philatelic Federation of Japan. Gift of Dr. S. Ichida.

Catalogue of a Private Collection of Books on Philately and Postal History by Alb. A. Kronenberg. Binningen, Switzerland: 1965. 92 pages, paperbound. Gift of Mr. John R. Boker, Jr.

Billig's Philatelic Handbook. Volume 32: Index to Vols. 1-32, Reprints from Vols. 2, 3 and 4. 240 pages, illustrations, hardbound. Published by HJMR Co. (Price $7.50 from HJMR Co., Box 308, North Miami, Florida, 33161). Gift of the publisher.

Billig's Philatelic Handbook. Volume 31: U. S. County and Postmaster Postmarks, Reprints from Vol. 1. 224 pages, illustrations, hardbound. Published by HJMR Co. (Price $7.50 from HJMR Co.). Gift of the publisher.

British Air Mails 1946-1951 by Norman C. Baldwin. Sutton Coldfield, England: (1952). 20 pages, illustrations, paperbound. Published by Francis J. Field, Ltd. Gift of Mr. Joseph E. Foley.

Airmail Stamps of the Republic of China by S. P. Wang. Taipeh: 1973. 8 pages, illustrations, paperbound. Published by the Directorate General of Posts of the Republic of China. Gift of the publisher.

Cumulative Index to The Sarawak Journal compiled by Claire Watterson. Published, 1973, by the Sarawak Specialists' Society. 21 pages, paperbound. Gift of Mr. W. Danforth Walker.

Campbell Paterson's (Loose Leaf) New Zealand Catalogue. 1973 supplement. 100 pages, illustrations, looseleaf. Published by Campbell Paterson Ltd., Box 5555, Auckland, N.Z. Gift of the publisher.

Counterfeit Kansas-Nebraska Overprints on 1922-34 Issue compiled by Robert H. Schoen and James T. DeVoss plus *First Day Covers of the Kansas-Nebraska Overprints* by Jack V. Harvey. 33 pages, illustrations, paperbound. Published, 1973, by the American Philatelic Society. (Price $2.00 from the APS, Box 800, State College, Pa., 16801). Gift of the publisher.

Post Office Laws, Instructions and Forms, published for the Regulation of the Post-Office. Washington, D.C.: 1828. 63 pages, photocopy. Gift of Mr. Calvet M. Hahn.

Table of Post Offices in the United States for 1813. 84 pages, paperbound. Reprinted by The Chester County Historical Society. Gift of Mr. Calvet M. Hahn.

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