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PHILATELIST

Volume 53 Number 5
September 1974

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The Stamps of the Native States of India
Another New Discovery - Shahpura State

By H. D. S. Haverbeck

The stamps of Shahpura State, like those of Dungarpur, are not exactly new discoveries. They are first mentioned in an article by Mr. P. M. Medhora in *The Philatelic Journal of India,* Vol. LXVI, No. 9, September, 1962. They are briefly discussed further in an article by Jal Cooper, F.R.G.S., in *India's Stamp Jurnal* for February, 1969. I had seen photographs of them before going to India for the "Indipex" International Philatelic Exhibition. It was in the great display of Mr. Arvind Pakvasa that I first saw the stamps and covers themselves, and had the opportunity to study them at length.

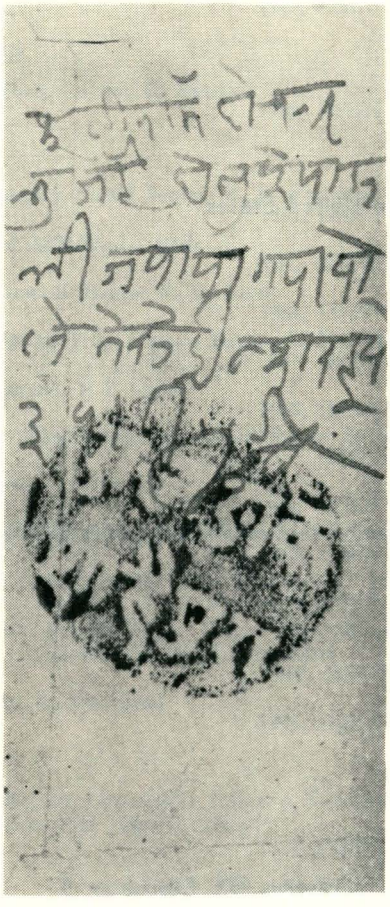


Figure 1. Cover bearing the roundish seal handstruck stamp reading RAJ DAK/SHAHPURA in two lines.

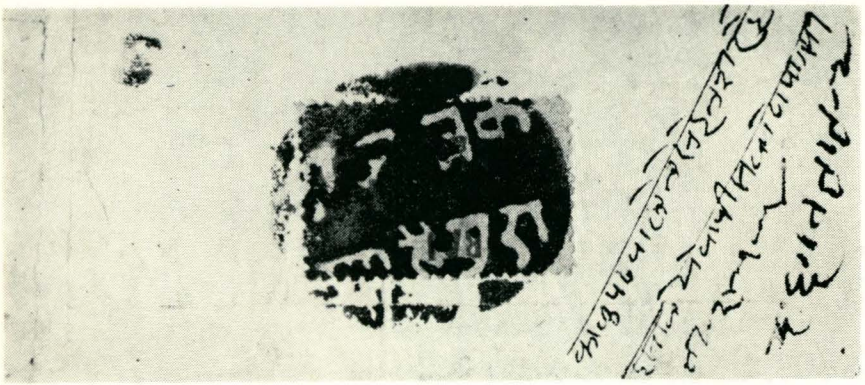


Figure 2. The I Pice stamp tied to cover by the roundish seal shown in Figure I.

Referring to the invaluable gazetteer, *The Native States of India* by Jadab Chandra Chakrabarti, published by Luzac and Co., Publishers to the India Office, London, 1896, the following entry appears on page 229: "Shahpura, Native State, Rajputana, Rajputana Agency. Chief town situated within Latitude 27 Deg. 23 Min. 45 Sec North, Longitude 76 Deg. 1 Min East. Area — 400 Sq. Miles. Population — 517,750. Army — 12 Guns, 20 Artillery men, 160 Cavalry, 336 Infantry. History — The Raja also holds a fief under the Maharana of Udaipur, consisting of 80 villages. The ruling family come from the Udaipur stock. The founder was Suraj Mull, a younger son of a Rana." From this information it would seem that the State Post was more a matter of pride than of necessity.

For further details of the discovery and description of the stamps, I will quote at some length from the article by Mr. Medhora mentioned previously,

"It seems Shahpura State also issued stamps for its local post but somehow this fact never came to light till two months back two dealers from Kishangarh, M/ Bhagchand Somani and Narotamal Malji came to me with three genuinely used covers bearing the stamps of this new find, the Shahpura State. They left with me four covers for my record and reference and if need be to give a write up in the philatelic press.

"So far the stamps that are known or to say the stamps that I have seen on these four covers are in two denominations, one is of 1 Pice value on bluish paper, the inscription is in red ink in three lines reading, 'RAJ/ SHAHPURA /Postage, 1 pice' and the second stamp is that of one anna value on pink paper, the inscription is in black ink in three lines reading, 'RAJ/SHAHPURA / 1 anna.' Of the four covers, the first is a stampless cover with only a post mark roundish in shape with white lettering on the black background reading Raj Dak/Shahpura in two lines in Hindi. The second cover bears the stamp of 1 Pice with the similar postmark as above. The third cover bears the same stamp of 1 Pice but there is no postmark at all. The fourth cover bears the stamp of one anna value with an oblong postmark and it reads RAJ DAK on the top and SHAHPURA at the bottom. Unfortunately one cannot make out either the date of posting or the delivery as there is no date at all in the one postmark that is applied on the cover. To my mind the one postmark that is applied on the stamp itself is that of posting but there is no delivery postmark at all. Fortunately in all of the covers there are the original letters from which one can make out the approximate dates of these covers. The cover



Figure 3. The 1 Pice stamp. There is no tie to the cover on which it appears.



Figure 4. An imperforate strip of the 1 Pice stamp tied by the double lined circular postmark of Orum (?) or Fulia (?).

on which there is only the postmark, on the letter inside the cover, the date is 29th.July,1908; the cover with 1 Pice stamp, on the letter inside the cover is 3rd.Oct.,1914 and the cover bearing the one anna value, on the letter inside the cover, the date is 16th.June,1919."

It has not yet been determined whether these two stamps of 1 Pice and 1 Anna denomination were the only ones that were issued by Shahpura State. There is in the collection of Mr. Pakvasa a further cover bearing a one anna stamp, tied to the cover with same oval postmark as the one anna cover previously referred to. The design of the stamp consists of the Arms of the State with 1 anna in Hindi numerical notation in the center. It is printed in red on a toned white paper. Mr. Pakvasa considers this to be a revenue or fiscal stamp used for postage. In his article in *India's Stamp Journal* for February,

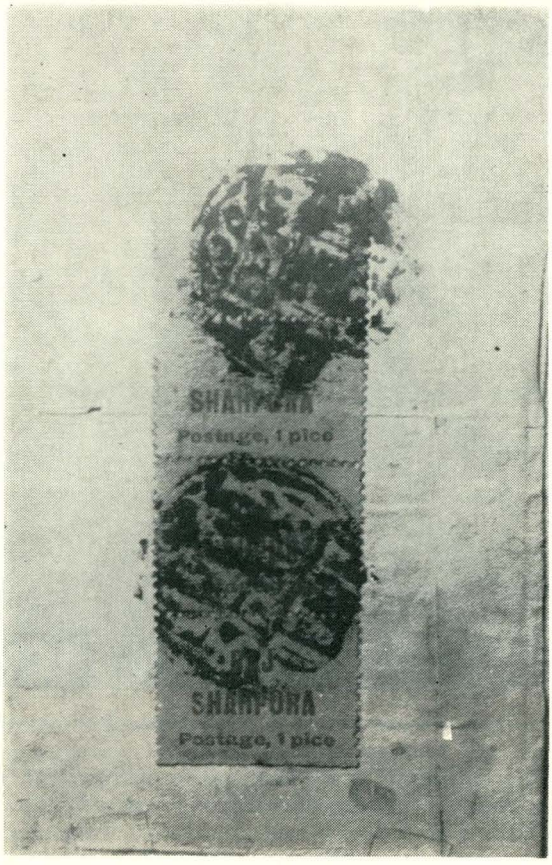


Figure 5. A vertical, perforated strip of four of the 1 Pice stamp tied by a circular seal cancellation.

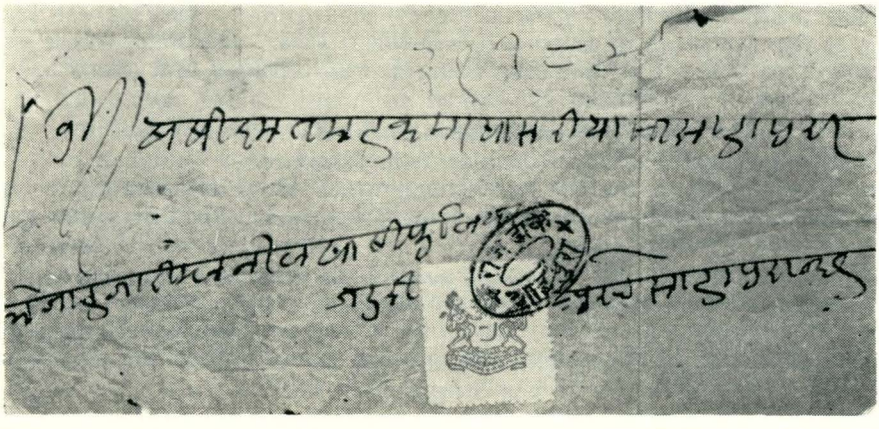


Figure 7. The 1 Anna red fiscal (?) stamp tied to a cover by the oval RAJ DAK/SHAHPURA cancellation.

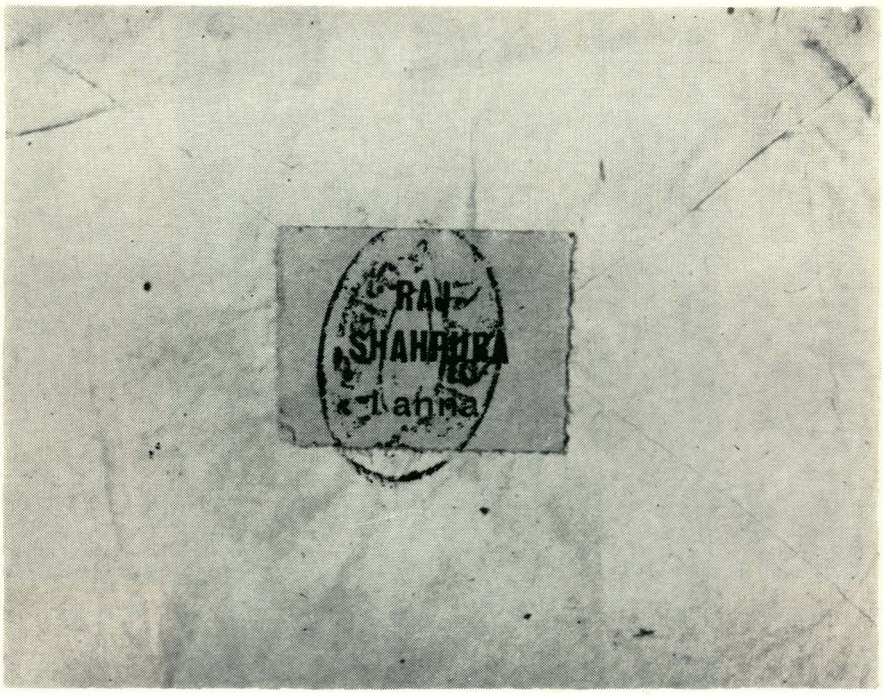


Figure 6. The 1 Anna stamp, imperforate tied by the oval RAJ DAK/SHAHPURA cancellation.

1969, Mr. Jal Cooper reports a cover bearing four copies of the 1 Pice stamp, imperforate, with a large, double lined, circular postmark which reads, "Orum / Raj Shahpura / Tehsil* / Fulia" in four lines. This would seem to be a usage of the 1 Pice stamp to make up the 1 anna rate. In the old currency, 1 Pice = 3 Pies, 12 pies made 1 anna, therefore 4 Pice = 1 anna. I am able to illustrate all of the pieces referred to in this article by the kindness of Mr. Pakvasa.

It is evident from an examination of the stamps themselves that they were printed, probably locally, by an ordinary job printer. The earliest known cover, so far, which can be dated is 3rd. October, 1914. The stamps were issued prior to that date. For the time being I will consider that there are two separate issues of the stamps:

1914. 1 Pice Red on Bluish paper, perforated and imperforate.

1919. 1 Anna Black on Pink paper, imperforate.

There is no way of dating the fiscal stamp which Mr. Pakvasa owns on cover but it would seem, from the postmark, that it was used at about the same period as the 1 anna typeset stamp.

The search must go on. The keen students in the realm of Indian philately are bound to come across some further material. It would seem likely that some further denominations may have been issued by Shahpura State, and, if so, what were they? What were the dates of issue? Were the stamps only used from circa 1914 to 1919 or were they used later?

*A Tehsil is a tax, Police or Post Office.

Unusual Usages

Though all three of the stamps on the illustrated cover are quite common, the circumstances that resulted in their use together were most fortunate, as they created the only triple-franked cover known to exist from the Palm Trees era of Samoa. Only one other triple-franked piece from this era is known, and that is a fragment of newspaper which has obviously been forwarded.

The stamps on the cover are a Samoa Malietoa 2½d, Scott #18a, valued at 65c, a United States 5c, Scott #223, valued at 55c, and a Great Britain 1d, Scott #89 valued at 4c. How these stamps came to be used together was not immediately apparent upon a first inspection of the cover, however after a little study of the marks and the use of them during the period involved, a reasonable explanation was formulated.

The letter was cancelled in Apia, Samoa, on July 18, 1894, where the 2½d Malietoa stamp was applied. To pay postage through or beyond San Francisco, the 5c U. S. stamp was subsequently added, also in Apia, and cancelled with a cork grid. An explanation of this treatment, common in the first few years of the Palm Trees issues, appears elsewhere.

The next port of call was San Francisco, as shown by the backstamp dated Aug 2, 1894.

The letter then traveled across the United States to reach its port of entry into the U. K. of Glasgow, where a double ring CDS showing the number 12 and a capital omega above the date August 15, 1894 was added. Arriving in Edinburgh the same day, a single ring CDS shows 14T, Edinburgh, Au 15, 94. It was at this point that the forwarding started.

Originally the letter was addressed to Edmund Buxter Esq Jun, c/o F. C. Hardy Esq, 23 Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh, Scotland. By the time the letter reached this address, however, it appears that Mr. Buxter had moved. (The tone of the letter gives indications that Buxter was in his early years, perhaps in college.) The first re-addressing appears to have been in black, in the form of a single straight line through F. C. Hardy Esq, and two straight lines through 23 Buckingham Terrace, with the words c/o Rutland Square (underlined) added to the right of Esq.

Upon reaching the Rutland Square address, it appears that further forwarding was accomplished by marking in red ink to line out c/o Rutland Square and to add Cameron House, c/o Christison, 6 Spring Gardens.

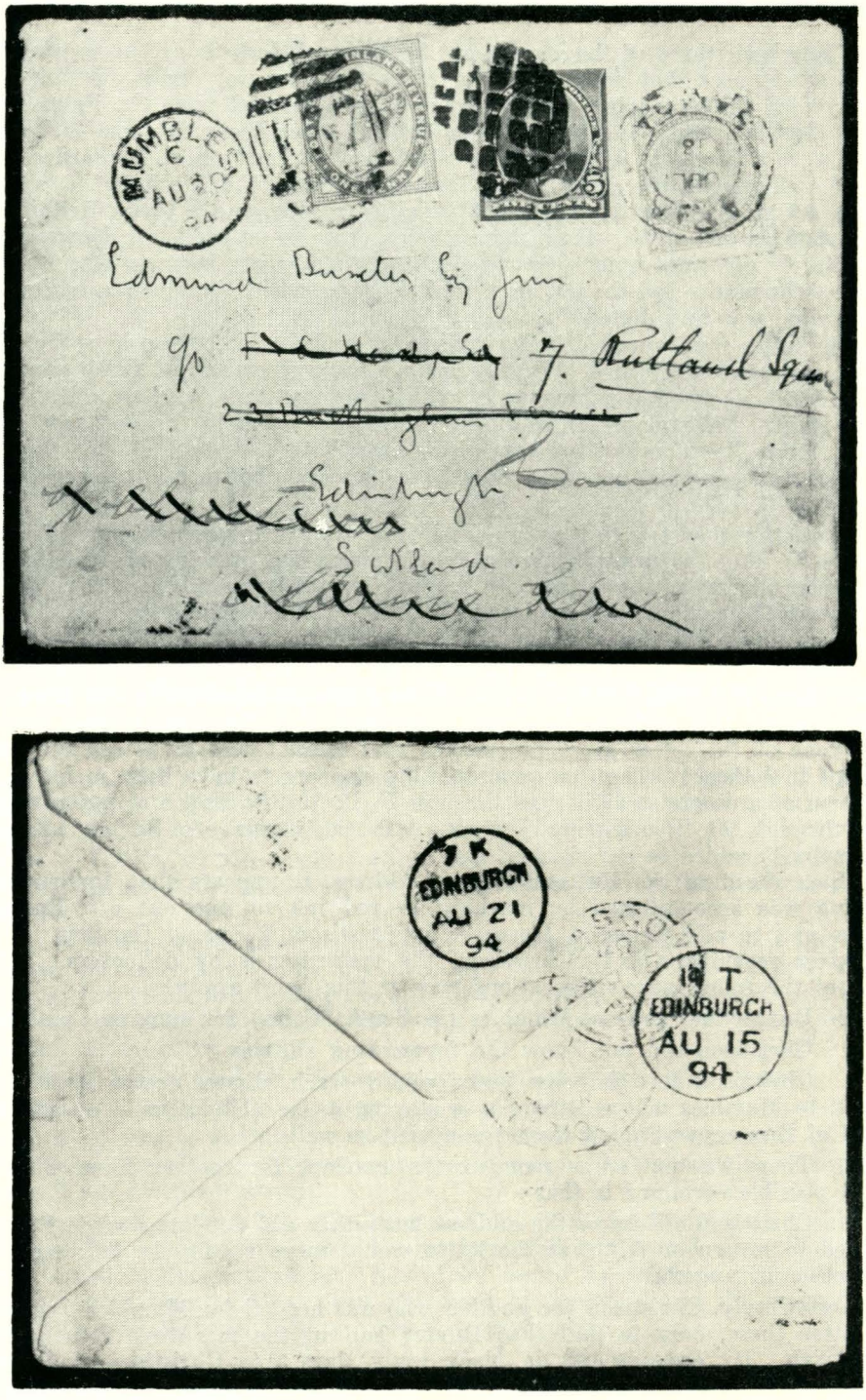
After reaching (Mr?) Christison, the reasoning is by deduction. Some or all of the following considerations may at this point apply.

1. Buxter had gone to Mumbles (in South Wales) for summer vacation.
2. Christison did not know the forwarding address.
3. Christison felt that the letter would reach Buxter faster if it were carried to Mumbles where Buxter was staying as he (Christison), or another friend of Buxter, was going there for a visit as well.
4. There was not much room on the envelope for further forwarding.

A possible corollary is that

5. Christison *did* know the address but either did not know when Buxter planned to return or felt that the letter would more readily be delivered by some other arrangement.

Accordingly, Christison (or another who was headed for Mumbles), carried the letter there, only to find that Buxter had in the meantime returned to Edinburgh. By crossing out in black wavy lines, c/o Christison, 6 Spring Gardens, and an additional crossing out of F. C. Hardy Esq, the final address of Cameron House, Edinburgh, Scotland remained.



Front and back of the Robert Louis Stevenson cover.

As the letter was in Mumbles and had essentially "left the post", a 1d GB stamp was applied and the Mumbles, C, Au 20, 94 in duplex with K37 in barred oval obliterated the stamp. The letter arrived in Edinburgh (again) the following day as shown by the backstamp 7K, Edinburgh, Au 21, 94, and apparently found the desired peripatetic addressee.

The combination of these three stamps on a single cover can, therefore, be seen to have been a fortuitous happening resulting in a unique cover. There remains, however, one further characteristic which elevates this particular cover to an even higher degree rarity, and which is in a certain sense completely apart from the philatelic interest of the cover. Included in the envelope is a holograph letter and signature of Samoa's most famous resident — Robert Louis Stevenson.

The addressee, Mr. Buxter, appears to have been either Stevenson's nephew, or at the very least, a young family acquaintance. The text of the letter is of interest, both because it was written by a man whose letter writing ability has always been highly regarded, as well as for the unusual philatelic content in it. The letter is presented here in its entirety.

"Vailima
Samoa
July 16th 1894

My Dear Eddie,

Your business like despatch contains rather too many technicalities for a plain man like me. I propose however to call in council my friend, Mr. John Davis, Postmaster General of the Samoan Government; with whose assistance, I trust to be enabled to meet your wishes and to deserve a continuance of your esteemed orders. The competence of Mr Davis cannot for a moment be questioned; since the objects in question were not only produced at his single expense but owed their original design to his elegant and classical fancy. However much we must know Mr. D. as a decorative artist, I am not so sure of him in the character of a business man. These limitations, however painful, are common to creative intellects. Mr. Charles Buxter, your honoured father, has been known to complain of the great Mr. Stevenson, and I suspect, if you were to interrogate him adroitly, he would extend the same condemnation to the great Mr. Huxley. In my own case this is absurd, and I am showing my capacity for business even now, by writing all this nonsense to you with all my mail lying about me gaping to be answered. But to come to the point, if Mr. Davis, or I, or any of the other persons connected, bungle your business, let me know and I'll try again.

Certainly you will live to be a lawyer, as proved by your erroneous statement of the enclosure (which I beg to acknowledge) in

your last, six and eightpence having flowed,
as if by inherited nature, from your pen in place of seven and a penny. Take care of your six and eightpences, and your seven and a penny's will take care of themselves.

My dear Eddie,
Yours very sincerely
Robert Louis Stevenson
P.S. Please remember me to your father
and grandfather and your
Aunt Jane, if she has not forgotten me."

Stevenson died 5 months after he mailed this letter. It would be interesting to find out not only what philatelic liaison Buxter required (and which was so tantalizingly skirted around in the letter), but also the extent to which Stevenson was able to help. Though the answers to these questions are not likely to be forthcoming, the result of these effects was indeed an uncommon use of common stamps.

(Robert P. Odenweller)

INTERNABA '74

Three years ago, a group of concerned Swiss philatelists determined to stage an international stamp exhibition in Basel, to commemorate the centennial of the Universal Postal Union, the quinquennial congress of which was to be held in Lausanne, in 1974. They determined to at least match IMABA, the first international show held after WWII hostilities ceased.

The result of those ambitious undertakings were succinctly summarized by Ron Lee when he addressed guests at a reception to mark British Day of the show. With some 120 members of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and several distinguished civic authorities and other collectors present at the fashionable Schluesselzumpft, our British member stated,

"As you know, I had something to do with PHILYMPIA of 1970, which we considered to have been the finest stamp show of this generation. I find no pride in admitting it, but in my opinion, INTERNABA 74 is twice as great, impressive and successful."

Credit for the outstanding success of the show must be given to the organizing commitee, and to all who helped in its presentation. And in this connection, the Collectors Club may take a rightful pride, for many of our officers and members supported it unstintingly by serving as American commissioners, members of the jury and as exhibitors and visitors.

The committee, under the presidency of W. d'Aujourdui, comprised men who not only are enthusiastic philatelists, but profesional experts in the specialized fields concerned with their work. The General Commissioner was Max Guggenheim, who had years of experience as an overseas commissioner for such shows as Amphilex, Tokyo, New Delhi and Belgica and was able to solicit and obtain the finest collections in existence today. Fritz Muenger, who was vice-president and chairman of the technical arangements, is an eminent design and architectural engineer, while the finance chairman was A. Bingler, a distinguished banker in private life. These were supported by A. Lindenmeier for matters pertaining to the secretariat; P. Albiez, who handled production of the prospectus bulletins, the show catalogue and the impressive souvenir book containing philatelic articles of permanent value; Erich Burger and W. Leimgruber who handled the press and public relations aspects before and during INTERNABA 74, and F. Peter, in charge of hotel reservations and entertainment programs.

One thing that must be emphasized is the manner in which INTERNABA 74 could be staged in these days of excessive costs and strident inflationary trends. From the outset, the show was not handicapped by serious financial worries as is the case in the United States, Great Britain and a few other isolated lands around the globe. Some years ago, the Swiss Postal Administration decided to inaugurate a special fund from the profits realized from the sales of souvenir sheetlets it issued. The money in this fund is placed at the disposal of approved regional, national and international exhibitions held in Switzerland as a guarantee fund. Rules of the fund call for the return of any surplus (from entry fees, admission, catalogue sales, etc.), to be used again as money is needed in the future.

Moreover, the Swiss PTT did a most important job in behalf of the committee. While it provided financial assistance, it did not wish to dominate the planning and presentation; officials preferred to leave the organizational and normal responsibilities in the unfettered hands of the philatelic leaders. Instead, it assigned Erwin Bossard to serve as Commissioner for Postal Affairs, to obtain, on an official level, the participation of foreign postal authorities — both in the exhibit class and as booth holders. This was an innovation that proved highly successful, for it left the philatelic leaders free to concern themselves only with matters pertaining to the promotion of the avocation.

While the first Swiss international stamp exhibition of 1948 also was held in the spacious salons of the Basel Trade Fair complex, extremely few of those responsible for INTERNABA 74 were around 26 years ago, so had no way of knowing what had been done then, except by hearsay. But being Swiss and unwilling to leave anything to chance, they staged a national exhibition in 1971, as a "dry run" to garner the necessary experience in these magnificent buildings.

The venue was especially suitable; space was virtually unlimited; security was unsurpassed and facilities to accommodate exhibitors, dealers and visitors, superb. Only one entrance was available, and in addition to guards, there were seven dogs that roamed the halls from 10 p.m. to 7:30 a.m. To protect displays from the troubles that beset the IBRA show in Munich last year, hygrometers were placed throughout the show and when necessary, the humidity of the air in the salons was increased.

Major attraction of INTERNABA 74 was the competitive section in which 3,00 large frames were filled with some of the finest material was displayed by connoisseurs from every corner of the earth. (Since Ostropa of 1935, this reporter never has seen so much outstanding material on display at any of the 50 or so internationals he has attended.) These were shown on two floors according to the sections in which they were entered, each identified by signs printed in a variety of colors so the visitor could know immediately what could be found where simply by consulting his catalogue which had a ground plan also showing the colors: red for Switzerland; blue for Europe; buff for Class of Honor; carmine for Overseas; green for thematic; ultramarine for airmails, etc.

The official section, which included displays of 136 of the 151 nations which had been invited to participate, was dominated by that of the Swiss. In addition to considerable material of the classic era, they again had their famous "moving table," the first of which was built especially for the 1947 international at Grand Central Palace, in New York. Like the other ones, this sixth version comprises a counter-like table at which visitors may comfortably sit as panels slowly pass before them under plate-glass "windows." Each panel contains original designs, essays, proofs, color trials and actual stamps as they were issued.

The Court of Honor was filled with exceptional material loaned by such internationally famous institutions as the Royal Philatelic Society, the Collectors Club, the Philatelic Foundation, the Anne Boyd Lichtenstein Foundation, the Cardinal Spellman Philatelic Museum, the Honolulu Advertiser and the National Postal Museum of London. In addition there were portions of the privte collections of Queen Elizabeth II, Prince Rainier III, the Count of Thurn and Taxis, the Weill Brothers and Irwin R. Weinberg.

Highlight of the court was a display of "Basel Doves" which had been anonymously submitted by individual collectors from all over the world, that these classic beauties "might fly back to the city where they were issued in 1845." Among them was a cover franked with six copies of the first multicolor stamp of the world, several pairs and even a superb block of 14, to make it the largest number ever exhibited at one time in a single show.

The nearly 100 dealers who participated had their booths lined against the walls of the second floor in such a way that they might serve their clients with comfort and convenience and no interference from those who came to view what was in the frames.

In addition to the individual professionals, a goodly number of postal administrations maintained sales counters neatly arranged in a long corridor between the entrance and main exhibit hall. First were the counters of the Swiss; one side had the sales sections; opposite were those where souvenir covers and mail dispatched by visitors were mechanically postmarked with the distinctive show cancels prepared for INTERNABA 74. There were only three of these: the normal one used every day; one to commemorate UN DAY, on June 8, and another for the "Regio Basiliensis," on June 13.

Almost as impressive and certainly as enjoyable for visitors was the program of special events that kept one buy for the entire 10 days. These included everything from a Rhine journey to a special performance of "Barber of Seville" at the Basel State Theater, which had been engaged for the exclusive enjoyment of INTERNABA 74 visitors and workers.

To supplement those programs of the committee, a number of other organizations offered receptions and cocktail parties every evening and because of the unsurpassed facilities of the Trade Fair complex, almost all of them were held right in the exhibition building. Among the hosts were South Africa, which flew wines, foods, flowers and fruits from Pretoria to Basel; the United States Postal Service; the Canadian Post Office; the organizing committees of both ESPANA 75 and ARPHILA 75, and the FISA praesidium.

Most successful was that jointly arranged by the Swiss Group of the Great Britain Philatelic Society, the Royal Philatelic Society and the British Post Office. An entire day was devoted to this, starting with a meeting of the RPSL in the morning at which no fewer than 120 members attended, along with wives and guests. In the evening the group was entertained in the Klingental Cathedral Museum, with an exceptional buffet dinner and music characteristic of Basel and other parts of Switzerland, including drummers, yodelers, alphorn players and a fife corps. Among the honored guests at the head table were the British Ambassador to Switzerland, the mayor of Basel, John Marriott, Keeper of the Queen's Collection, heads of the RPSL, the National Postal Museum, president Sellers of the CCNY, and other dignitaries, to make it one of the most festive occasions ever staged in connection with any stamp exhibition.

Now, commenting on the body of the show, the material displayed was of such outstanding high quality that the jury's work was enormous. Under the presidency of Hans Hunziker, the panel was well organized so the preliminary

judgments were made within the first four days, but the competition was so severe that re-examinations were imperative time and time again before the final list of winners could be determined. In fact, only hours before the palmares banquet, a telephone line was kept open between the jury room and the printer's shop so that last-minute information could be relayed, in order to complete the list in time.

Members of the CCNY who served on the pury were Herbert Bloch, Ilia Braunstein, Dr. Enzo Diena, Max Hertsch, Robert Holmes, Hans Hunziker, Dr. S. Ichida and the writer. Robert Odenweller volunteered to serve as an apprentice juror.

Members who won prizes for their entries were: *Grand Prix d'Honneur,* L. Cervera (Spain), *Gold Medal and Prix d'Honneur,* J. Gonzales Garcia (Portuguese India).

Large Gold Medal: Duane Hillmer (Canada), R. G. Wunderlich (United States), Dr. Norman Hubbard (Brazil), J. Planequaert (Peru) and Dr. J. Schatzkes (French Colonies).

Gold Medal: M. A. Bojanowicz (Russia), Alex Rendon (Bolivia), R. A. G. Lee (Chile), M. Stanley (New Zealand) and Eugenio Gebauer (Venezuela Ship Posts).

Silver-Gilt (Vermeil) Medal: M. Liphschutz (Finland), F. B. Sellers (Haiti), L. J. Harris (Ecuador), Dr. A. S. Mishrick (Egyptian Essays), A. Landini (Hong Kong). J. P. Boksenbom (Ethiopia).

Silver Medal: Jeanne B. Pogue (Pakistan), William H. Miller (New Zealand), Harry A. Holman (air-mails), Dr. J. Kuderewicz (Polish Territories) and George Turner (United States). In the topical section, E. Obregon received a vermeil medal.

In the literature section our members also did well. Robson Lowe took the only gold medal for his "Encyclopedia." Vermeil diplomas went to Ernst Mueller (Study of the Rayon II issue), Mr. Lowe ("Philatelic Journal"), Barbara Mueller ("Essay-Proof Journal"), A. L. Michael (Gibbons publications). Silver diplomas were won by W. Balasse ("Balasse Magazine"), Mr. Michael ("Stamp Monthly") and Mr. Hertsch ("Berner Briefmarken Zeitung"), Mr. Mueller ("Mueller Catalogue"), and Mr. Hertsch ("Zumstein Katalog"). Mr. Obregon got a bronze diploma for his "Boletin de la F.M.F."

There were several members who received special prizes in addition to the medals they took: Mr. Bojanowicz, Mr. Stanley, Dr. Mishrick, Mr. Miller, Mr. Obregon; Mr. Lowe and Mr. Mueller received felicitations of the jury.

Special prizes were given by the INTERNABA 74 committee to the Collectors Club, Mr. Hertsch, Mr. Odenweller, and W. Fitch, who entered in the non-competitive section. The writer received one of the distinctive gold medals given to each person who submitted material to the "Basel Dove" display.

Because of our work with the jury, it was impossible to meet all CCNY members who attended the show in person, but we did see or talk to no fewer than 37 during the 10 days of the show, making it a substantial representation.

(Ernest A. Kehr)

THE PROVISIONAL POST OF THE UNITED STATES

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(Continued from Page 226)

The 1774 Goddard Tour of New England

Goddard presumably set out on his New England tour shortly after closing the *Pennsylvania Chronicle* with the issue of February 8, 1774. While it is likely that Goddard was in either Philadelphia or Baltimore until about the last week in February, I can find no local references to the Constitutional Post other than the Stenson ads of February 23 through April 13.

New York was the first stop on Goddard's tour. The first newspaper reference is in the *New York Mercury* of February 28, 1774:

> "Goddard says he was ill-treated by the Post Office so much that he has been obliged at a considerable expense to carry his papers; and this Rider is now supported by Subscription . . . a Post for Carrying letters."

A letter from the Sons of Liberty is the source. Now we know that both Goddard and John Holt were members of the Sons of Liberty and that Goddard was close to Holt. The Sons probably met regularly in New York. According to Stokes *Iconography* the 13-member Committee of Correspondence was set up in New York on January 20th (3 days after the Bradford newscarrier notice). Goddard spoke to this group while he was in New York. Elsewhere, it has been reported that this group, or John Holt, first proposed the name of Constitutional Post Office. However, Goddard first used the phrase "Constitutional Post" in his February 8, 1774 advertisement and it is clear that he originated it. Other than that ad, it is first found in the Boston papers of March 21, 1774 when the *Boston Gazette* notes Goddard's arrival, the week before. Konwiser in his *Colonial Posts* reports that Goddard suggested the name to the New York Provincial Committee and that they all vote for a Postmaster General and make themselves the board to tally the votes of all the colonies, a plan found in the published Goddard proposal.

Goddard reached Boston on March 14, and as the *Gazette* ad noted,

> "Last Monday arrived in this Town Mr. William Goddard, Printer in Philadelphia and Baltimore — The cause of that gentleman's tour is interesting to all the Colonies and we are happy to find that all through which he has done are so engaged in it. Every Colony to the Southward of us manifest their readiness to come into the measure, provided we adopt it . . . Several meetings have already been held on the interesting subject and on the Morrow Evening it is hoped to be concluded so far that Mr. Goddard may proceed Eastward. . ."

This advertisement can be compared in its opening statement with the one of the 17th published by the *Massachusetts Gazette* which announced the opening of subscriptions. The parallelism of the opening phrases suggests Goddard handed out a press release.

Assuming that Goddard was in New York on February 28 when the *Mercury* published, and arrived in Boston on the 14th, a two-week trip is indicated — it takes 3½ days to travel between the two towns by express, i.e. it took that long to bring word of the Battle of Lexington to New York. Thus, a more normal trip would be a week to 10 days. Such a schedule left little time to meet with the men in Connecticut and Rhode Island. However, we find in the *Massachusetts*

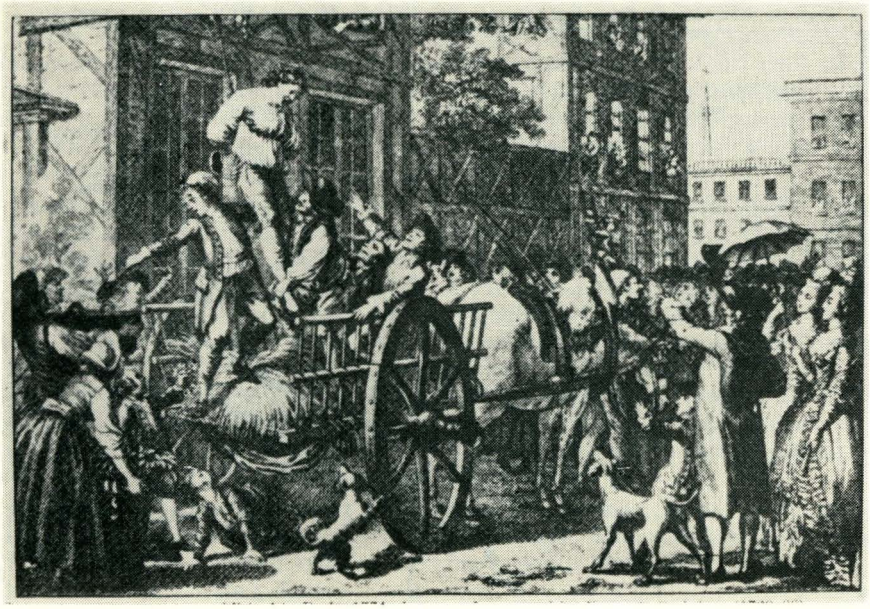


Figure 8. Francois Godefroy (1729-88) French engraving of the January 25, 1774 tarring and feathering of John Malcolm catches the mood of Boston when Goddard arrived with his proposals. Loyalist Ann Hulton's letters to Mrs. Lightbody dated Boston, Jan. 31, 1774 tells the story:

". . . But the most shocking cruelty was exercised a few nights ago, upon a poor old man, a tidesman, one Malcolm. He is reckoned creasy, a quarrel was picked with him, he was afterward taken and tarred and feathered . . . his arm dislocated in tearing off his cloaths. He was dragged in a cart with thousands attending, some beating him with clubs and knocking him out of the cart, then in again. They gave him several severe whippings, at different parts of the town. This spectacle of horror and sportive cruelty was exhibited for about 5 hours . . . They say his flesh came off his back in stakes. It is the 2nd time he has been tarred and feathered . . ."

Gazette and Boston Weekly News Letter of March 24:

> "That a considerable fund is already raised for the Support of the new posts at Philadelphia and Baltimore. That in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania they will certainly establish such Riders. That at New York, the citizens are decided to open Subscription books for the like purpose as soon as the Town of Boston has given a Sanction to this Capital plan. That at New London, Newport, R. I., and Providence, many approve heartily in the plan but only want for Boston."

This notice shows that Goddard took the coast route from New York passing through New Haven, New London, Westerly, Providence and Newport.

March 24, 1774, the date of this ad was also the date that the Boston Committee appointed John Pitts to be a Committee for Subscriptions for the Constitutional Post Office according to the *Minute Book* of the Boston Committee of Correspondence in the New York Public Library.

On his trip to Boston, Goddard undoubtedly met with John Carter, printer of the *Providence Gazette* (at the Shakespeare's Head in Meeting street) and Providence postmaster. Hugh Finlay on pg. 30 of his *Journal* notes that the post-office was in the printing office. Carter had been hired by Goddard in 1767 to aid his mother and was her successor as publisher in 1768. The date was probably March 11, for future Yale president, Ezra Stiles records on that date in his diary "that the Sons of Liberty of Philadelphia and New York had sent some-

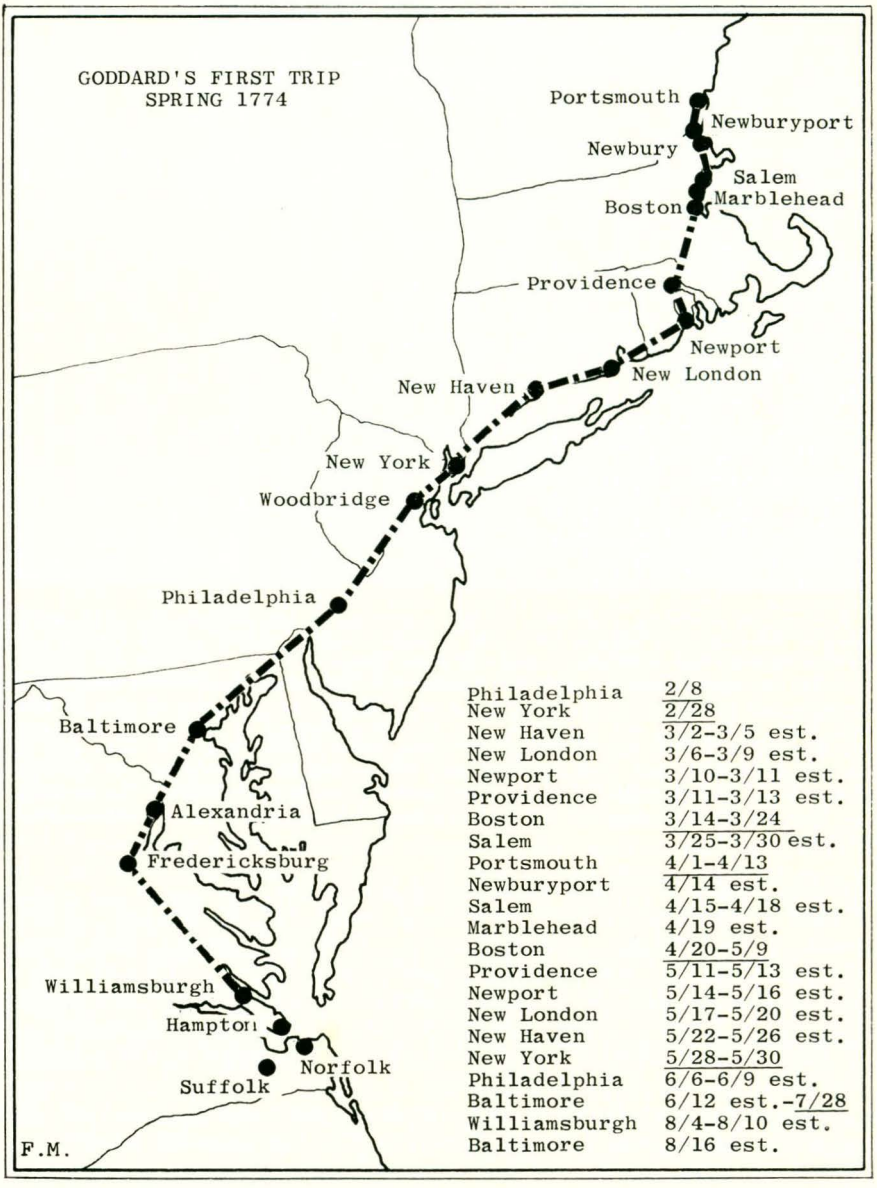


Figure 9. Map of Goddard's First Trip in the Spring of 1774.

body to solicit us'', while the Newport Committee of Correspondence gave Goddard a letter for Boston dated March 10th. It is possible that on this trip Goddard also met with some of the men who eventually joined his postal system. These would include the Greens, publishers at New Haven and New London; the future postmaster of New Haven, the merchant Elias Beers, the new Fairfield postmaster, Mr. Burr; and the three key riders between New York and Boston — Mr. Hurd and Peter and Benjamin Mumford.

Two other new facts in this March 24 notice are the reference to the riders in Virginia and the data that New York is ready to open subscription books when Boston concurred. Both items underscore the importance of John Holt as a key figure in Goddard's plans. Holt had founded a printing establishment in Norfolk, Va. and put his son to running it. Also he had previously been a printer in Virginia himself. The Norfolk press was subsequently seized by the British when they objected to articles published by it.

In addition to the material noted about John Holt, several other items of interest can be found in the *American Dictionary of Biography*. Holt published at New York until August 29, 1776 (issue #1756) and then moved to Kingston, publishing issue #1757 on July 7, 1777. He continued there until October 17, 1777 (issue #1771), leaving just three days before the British burned Kingston. On May 11, 1778 he revived his paper in Poughkeepsie and ran it until November 6, 1780 in that place. He wrote an important letter on the postal system to Samuel Adams on January 29, 1776 and in his issue of November 23, 1778 he proposed a complete Newsdealer circulation operation rather than the use of post riders. This offshoot of the "subscription post" eventually developed into the modern newspaper distribution system we know today.

It is highly likely that Holt was the author of the letter of February 28, 1774, published in *American Archives 4th Series I, 500*, which Goddard would have carried to Boston and which, therefore, would indicate that Goddard was still in New York on that date:

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-York to his friend in Boston, dated February 28, 1774.

> "Your steadiness and activity in the glorious cause of liberty has induced me to address you, without any apology, upon a very interesting matter, in which the cause of *American* freedom is deeply concerned; I mean the Post Office establishment, upon which every other unconstitutional Act has been constantly urged, by the enemies of our country, as a precedent against us; and as I am fully convinced of the propriety and eligibility of opposing it at present, and we cannot fail of success if the opposition be made with a manly firmness. I am determined to give the bearer, Mr. *Goddard*, every aid in my power, towards the execution of his plan, which is so well calculated to save the cause of liberty, and relieve my country from such an arbitrary and unconstitutional Act of the *British* Legislature. I must therefore earnestly request that you will, provide your sentiments should coincide with mine, use all your influence in the town of *Boston*, and give him every assistance in your power, to forward so great and necessary an undertaking; and should we succeed in this attempt of abolishing the Post Office, of which I have not the least shadow of a doubt, I am convinced it will put an entire stop to their placing any further unconstitutional burdens upon us; especially when they find that we are determined to make reprisals upon every such occasion, and that they will be reduced to the unfortunate situation of the dog in the fable, who by greedily grasping at the shadow, lost the substance. As I am much indisposed at present, I cannot enlarge upon the subject, nor do I think any arguments necessary to convince you of the propriety of the measure, or to induce you, who have so constantly exerted yourself in the cause of liberty, to afford it your sanction and support."

The Boston Committee of Safety wrote a series of letters endorsing Mr. Goddard's proposals which were sent to other New England Committees. Samuel Adams, for example, gave Goddard a personal letter to Elbridge Gerry at Marblehead, Mr. Gerry is the well-known patriot and Signer while his son, Samuel R. Gerry, was the recipient of one of the first American special delivery



Handbill of Wolfe Tavern.

Figure 10. Newburyport Tavern kept by William Davenport. Such a tavern would serve as a post-house and Goddard would have been likely to stop here in 1774. It was in this tavern on September 26, 1765 that Joseph Stanwood and others consumed 59 pounds 17 shillings and 3 pence in Old Tender Massachusetts worth of food in the meeting to discuss the Stamp Act.

letters in 1794 as Konwiser reports on pg. 94 of *Colonial and Revolutionary Posts*. Blake reports in his *Boston Postmarks* that on March 24, 1774 the *Annals of Salem* record that the local Committee of Correspondence received a communication from the Boston Committee on the subject of establishing a post office and post riders. Stokes in his *Iconography* notes a similar letter was sent from Boston to New York:

> "The post office established by the Act of the British Parliat is certainly unconstitutional, and we never meant to contenance it or submit to its regulations as any way binding upon us but viewing it only as a convenience Appointment . . . we therefore do most heartily concur with you in terming it expedient to appoint Post Riders through the Continent agreeable to the plan proposed. . ."

Following these early indications in the press of Mr. Goddard's activities, the Parliamentary postmaster in Boston, Tuthill Hubbard, wrote to Benjamin Franklin in London on March 31st to tell him of the events. He did not report the new Plan which had not yet been published.

Another letter was written by William Cooper, clerk of the Boston Committee of Correspondence to the Committee in Newport, R. I. This March 29, 1774 letter reports that the existing system is "unconstitutional and a usurption . . . no longer to be borne . . ."

Blake was almost certainly wrong in his reference to receipt on March 24th in Salem of a letter. Rather, the letter was written on that date. Goddard didn't arrive with it until the 28th:

> "Salem March 29, 1774 — Yesterday evening came to town Mr. William Goddard, Printer at Philadelphia and Baltimore. He has brought letters from the Committee of Correspondence at Boston to the Committee here, on the subject of establishing Post Offices and Post Riders on a new plan, independent of the unconstitutional laws of a British Parliament. We hear a meeting on the affair will be held some time to-morrow, when there is no doubt that every well-wisher to his country will cheerfully lay hold of an opportunity to arrest the channel of public and private intelligence out of the hands of a power openly inimical to its rights and liberties."

Goddard continued northward from Salem through Newbury and Newburyport and was in Portsmouth N. H. on Friday April 1st as the *Boston Gazette* of April 11 notes:

> "Portsmouth April 8. There will be a merchant's meeting at Union Hall at 4 p.m. to discuss William Goddard's proposal for a Constitutional Post Office by subscription. He came to town last Friday."

Goddard started back to Boston on the 13th via Newburyport, Salem and Marblehead and arrived in Boston on the 20th of April. He had made contact, by letter, with groups at Casco Bay in Maine. The Portsmouth newspaper of April 15, 1774 tells the story:

> "Portsmouth, *April* 15, 1774. — The establishment of a constitutional conveyance of intelligence, public and private, proposed by Mr. *William Goddard,* of *Philadelphia,* and so warmly seconded by our Southern brethren, appears, to the friends of freedom in this capital, as necessary and useful, as it is honourable, safe, and practicable. The letters brought by the above mentioned gentleman from the Southward, we find, have been received at *Boston,* &c., with that cordial satisfaction which brethren, united by common interest, and common danger, experience in finding each part of such combined interest generously sharing its full proportion of the common service; and the letter from the *Boston* Committee to that of this town, hath met with every possible mark of respectful attention.

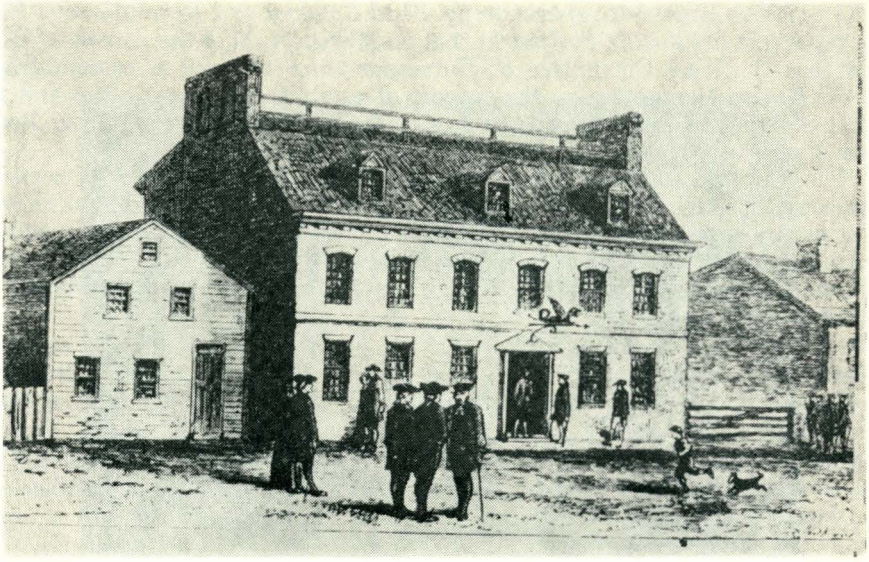


Figure 11. Green Dragon Inn—Meeting place of the 'Mechanicks' of Boston—the most radical of the Sons of Liberty. Dr. Joseph Warren, a leader in the Committee of Correspondence and the Committee of Safety held his meetings here. Paul Revere notes that the meetings of the Committee to watch the British troops in 1774-5 met here. Daniel Webster termed this Inn the 'headquarters of the Revolution'. Undoubtedly Goddard's proposals were discussed here.

> At the last meeting of our Committee with the merchants, traders, and other inhabitants of this town, a subscription was unanimously agreed upon, similar to one already opened at *Boston;* and we doubt not, from the glorious beginning, but it will be soon filled up with the names of the principal inhabitants of all ranks, or their proxies. Mr. *Goddard* having been furnished with letters from the respective Committees of all the Southern Colonies, set out from hence on *Wednesday* last, via *Newburyport, Salem,* and *Marblehead,* after expressing the respectful and grateful sentiments he entertained of the patriotick spirit and urbanity of those to whom he had the pleasure of being introduced in this; and it is generally thought he will have such report to make of his doings, and their success, as will gratify every friend to the rights of *America.* Previous to Mr. *Goddard's* departure he transmitted his plan, with a number of letters, to the friends of liberty at *Casco Bay.*
>
> We hear that the spirited inhabitants of *Newburyport* have warmly patronised the plan for establishing a *Constitutional Post Office* in *America.* At their last meeting on the business, they agreed to raise a fund sufficient to bring the mails from Boston to that place at least.''

The April 25th *Boston Gazette* notice shows that ''subscriptions are set on foot in each of them'', i.e. the towns of Portsmouth, Newbury, Newbury Port, and Salem. We also find other evidence of possible activity in the area. In my *Postal History Notes* VIII, I quote Boston papers on the establishment of, or letters from, the Committees of Correspondence of Hingham (just south of Boston), Hadley (in the Western part of the state) and Scarborough in this period.

While Goddard was travelling North of Boston, other activity was going on in the South. Apparently one of the men he contacted was quite active in New London, Conn. for we find in the *Boston Gazette* of April 11, 1774 the following:

"New London April 1, 1774, Whereas we are certified from several of the Southern colonies that a post office has been erected in Maryland and Pennsylvania on the principles of a voluntary subscription and we have good reason to believe the salutory invitation will be adopted by all the intermediate colonies as well as those on both extremes . . . We the subscribers severally promised to pay to the Post Master who shall be hereafter appointed by majority vote of our body the several sums annexed to our names or to the successor in said office to be by him employed in furnishing post riders to the several stages we may agree upon and secure himself or deputies from any losses and damages that may accrue unto him or them by means of their offices . . ."

This is the first published notice I have been able to find of a subscriber pledge. I was unable to examine a copy of the New London paper of the date. This subscription puts New London on a par with Salem as the first two offices to open subscriptions outside of the original Baltimore-Philadelphia operation which was based on somewhat different grounds. A notice of April 4, 1774 from New London gives some additional details:

". . . we have good reason to believe the salutory Institution will be generally adopted . . . (it) will defeat one Revenue Act, and obviate all its pernicious consequences, will unite all the friends of America in one common bond of alliance, and reduce the postage of letters one-third, as well as insure the transmission of interesting advice to the place of destination: We, the subscribers, do severally promise to pay . . . meaning and understanding this present instrument to be a deposit and security to the said Postmaster, to be recoverable by him, in whole or in proportion to the sums subscribed, and to make up the deficiencies, if any there appear, to a Committee of our body chosen to inspect accounts, after the whole amount of the moneys received for postage shall have been placed to our credit. It testimony, &c. &c.

Goddard left Boston on May 9th for New York and arrived there on May 28th. His departure and itinerary are noted in the *Boston Gazette* of the 9th:

"Boston May 9. This day Mr. Goddard set out on his return Homewards taking Providence, Newport and principal towns in Connecticut on his way. This last mentioned colony is the only one in New England which has not greatly encouraged his undertaking . . ."

He carried with him, or had sent forward, a letter from the Committee of Correspondence of Boston dated May 5th. It is in the manuscript collection of the New York Public Library and reads:

"On first application to us by the Committee of Correspondence for New York for the establishment of a Post Office on the basis of a voluntary subscription, we communicated the proposal to several of the Principal Merchants in this Town and had the satisfaction to learn that in case our Brethren to the Eastward disclose a forwardness to Join us in so important an undertaking, they were ready to give it every encouragement in their place . . . We have already obtained a subscription here, and have no reason to doubt that we shall be ready to receive the Mails when they shall be extended from the Southern Colonies to the Border of this Province . . ."

This letter was addressed to the Committees of New York, Philadelphia, Newport and Providence. The *Massachusetts Gazette* dates the opening of the Boston subscription and gives its first results in the May 5th issue:

"Boston, *May* 5, 1774. — We have the pleasure of assuring the public that the subscription for establishing a new *American* Post Offiice, was opened late on *Saturday* last, *April* 30th, and hath been patronised by the first gentlemen of character and fortune in town. The second gentleman to whom it

was presented generously engaged fifty pounds, lawful money, and many others have done as handsomely in proportion to their circumstances. With this indubitable evidence of the disposition of *Bostonians,* added to the noble conduct of the patriotick inhabitants of *Portsmouth, Newburyport, Salem,* &c., Mr. *Goddard* will set out on his return homeward this week, rejoicing in the great success which has attended his endeavours to rescue the channel of publick and private intelligence from the horrid fangs of ministerial depotism."

John Holt's *New York Journal* in its May 12, 1774 issue reports that,

"The Boston papers of 2nd Instant contain a plan for the Establishment throughout the Continent of a New American Post Office for which Subscriptions had been opened in the Towns of Portsmouth, Newbury, Newburyport, Salem and Boston and the principal persons in each place had subscribed liberally: In Boston the Second Person to whom the Proposals were presented Subscribed £50 that Currency (Dollar at 6s) . . ."

The issue of June 2nd contains the notice of Goddard's arrival in New York,

"May 28. William Goddard, printer of the *Maryland Journal* arrived in New York with important Dispatches for all the Southern Colonies . . . He set out Monday morning . . . The important Design will in a few weeks be carried into complete Execution."

We find that Goddard was in Newport R. I. on May 16th for he wrote a letter to John Lamb, now in the New York Historical Society, on that date announcing his plan to set out for Connecticut the next day and,

"as soon as Subscriptions are opened in the principal towns on the Post Road and Post Masters appointed, I shall repair to New York, which I hope will be within 10 days."

This letter is the only evidence we have today of the subscriptions in Connecticut and it is further important for the information that postmasters were to be appointed immediately.

Goddard spent only two days in New York. After his departure, on June 6, according to Stokes *Iconography,* the New York Committee of Correspondence requested the names of the Boston Committee and added,

"We beg also for the future that your letters be sealed and directed to our Chairman."

That would be Isaac Low who according to a May 16th broadside,

"At a meeting at the Exchange 16th May 1774, Isaac Low was chosen Chairman . . . 51 chosen . . . Meeting originally to be at Samuel Francis' house near the Queens Head Tavern adjoined to the Exchange . . ."

On June 16th the letter arrived from Boston giving the names of their Committee. And, on June 24th the New York Committee wrote to the Connecticut Committee that,

"We have your letter of the 4th."

Goddard was in Philadelphia by the middle of June and was back shortly thereafter in Baltimore. Certainly he was there by July 2nd. In the last few days of July he set out again, this time for the South and Williamsburgh, Va.

Outside Events Affecting the Postal Scheme

If we were to fully believe the notices and letters already cited, it would be clear that a new postal system was already in operation in New England down through Maryland by June 1774. Subscriptions were raised, postmasters appointed, and riders were already riding. This interpretation is not true. Not only do we have to cope with Goddard's tendency to exaggerate for the sake of promoting a favored proposal it is also necessary to consider outside events.

Several important outside events occurred during this period which, in effect, put Goddard's proposals on the shelf.

The first major event was non-postal. It was the closing of Boston harbor. First news of this act reached Boston on May 12, 1774 when the *Massachusetts Gazette* published it. This Boston Harbor Act stopped all shipping into or out of Boston and made Salem the nearest port where a ship might drop off cargo. It was a reprisal act for the Boston Tea Party. The same issue of the *Gazette* carried a London notice dated Whitehall April 2, 1774 announcing the appointment of General Gage as the new Governor.

Word of the new events was rushed by Paul Revere, in the second of his famous rides, to New York. The *Massachusetts Gazette* of May 26, 1774 carried the story:

> "New York May 19. On Tuesday evening (17th) arrived here Mr. Revere who came Express from Boston and yesterday afternoon set out for Philadelphia. On the evening of the same day was a numerous meeting of the Mechanicks in this city at the House of Mr. Bardin."



Figure 12. General Thomas Gage, the new British military governor of Massachusetts, whose duty it was to enforce the Boston Harbor Act and who directed the crackdown on the Americans.

Note that it took five days, express, to have the news reach New York. The Mechanicks referred to were the radical wing of the Sons of Liberty. The *New York Journal* of May 26 gives the report on the followup general meeting of the Committee of Safety:

> "The Committee meets at the Coffee House . . . Low, chairman; John Alsop, Deputy Chairman . . . Letter from the Committee of Correspondence of Boston of 13th Inst. read and a letter from the Committee of Correspondence of Philadelphia was also. At 8 p.m. the answer was drafted and on Tuesday (May 24) it was delivered to Mr. Paul Revere, the Express from Boston, who immediately set out on his return. A copy of it was ordered to be forwarded to the Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence for the City of Philadelphia . . ."

It took four days for Revere to return to Boston. The *Massachusetts Gazette* of June 2, 1774 gives us the next portion of the story:

> "June 2. Last Saturday (28th), about 10 o'clock A. M., Mr. Revere returned from New York and Philadelphia via New Haven where he had been with letters . . . Extract of a letter from a Gentleman of New York to another in this Town dated 22 May, 'Your Favor (per our worthy Friend Mr. Paul Revere) came duly to hand; to which I have the inexpressible pleasure, to find that the Ministry is likely to be disappointed in their Expectations . . ."

The Ministry had ordered Boston port closed until payment for some rather damp tea was received.

The second major event was postal — Stenson's messenger, Joseph Bryan, had absconded with $558 and the news cast the whole Goddard enterprise in some doubt. Too, the Post Office under Finlay and Foxcroft had taken steps to dull the impact of dissatisfaction with the postal services by instituting new services. Finlay had finished his survey of the Northern District in December 1773 and had discussed changes with Foxcroft in Philadelphia and New York in late November and early December. By May 1774 he had returned from the South and was in the Williamsburgh, Va. area. The new services were introduced in July and August of 1774 and they included a new Fairfield, Conn. office, new service to Canada and new service between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The July 4, 1774 *New York Gazette and Mercury* contained the following:

> "To the PUBLIC, WHEREAS by virtue of a Commission from his Majesty's Post Master General, a POST-OFFICE is lately established at Fairfield in Connecticut in favor of the subscriber who also keeps a house of entertainment for Gentlemen and Ladies with every desired item that is necessary to recommend the weary traveller and will be found most agreeable to all here that please to favor him with their custom. Due attendance at all times will be given, by the Publick's Most obliged and Devoted Humble Servant JONATHAN BUCKLEY.
>
> N.B. The house kept by the subscriber has been rated for a number of years for the best accomodations and is situated in the most pleasant part of the town. Fairfield 22 June 1774."

Apparently Buckley was recommended by Thaddeus Burr, who was himself to become the Fairfield Constitutional postofficer.

Another change in the Boston-New York service, designed to improve it, was announced on July 6th in *Rivington's New York Gazetteer:*

> "July 6, 1774 General Post Office. It being found proper for his Majesties Service (as well as to prevent Mistakes which have sometimes happened) that the New York and Boston Mails be exchanged at the Post Office in New-London, instead (as previously) at Seabrook-Ferry; notice

is hereby given, that the Mail for Boston in future shall leave this office every Monday at 9 o'clock. By Command of the Post Master Generals. R. N. COLDEN, D. Sect'y."

On August 3rd through August 24th, the *Pennsylvania Gazette* ran the following notice:

"General Post Office New York July 15. Notice is hereby given that for the further inspiring of correspondence, a RIDER will set out from Philadelphia for Baltimore every Saturday upon the arrival of the post from New York and return to that place on Thursday morning following. By command of the Deputy Post-Master General. R. N. COLDEN, Depty Sect'y."

This notice ties Baltimore to the New England and New York post directly so that a Baltimore letter would catch the New York post leaving Philadelphia on Thursday. It would seem, thus, to undercut the subscription post which was not tied into the northern mail dates. The August 10th issue contained the post rider's own notice:

"Whereas there is a new POST established by John Foxcroft, Esq. Deputy Postmaster General in America from Philadelphia to Baltimore once a week, he sets out from Philadelphia every Saturday to go to Baltimore, Every Monday; returns from Baltimore every Tuesday and arrives at Philadelphia on the Thursday morning following. And as the subscriber has undertaken to ride he takes this method of acquainting the public that he will for whoever please to employ him take down horses, or bring them up to any part of the road, and carry parcels likewise. Any gentleman who are pleased to favour him with their commands, may depend upon the greatest punctuality and dispatch by their humble Servant to command. JOHN PERKINS Philadelphia August 5th."

It should be noted that Mr. Perkins is also offering to function as an express as we understand the private operations such as Wells & Co. etc. of the 1840's. This is the same John Perkins who is subsequently reported in the *Bache-Hazard Waste Papers* of the 1776-8 period as an employee of the Congress postal system.

On December 5th, 1774, the General Post Office announced a twice weekly post to Canada which was a major improvement in the service. Details of this advertisement and how the service operated are found in my article on the *Great North Post, American Philatelist* Oct.-Nov. 1973.

The public reaction to Bryan's departure with $558 of Mr. Lux's money continued to plague Goddard's supporters. On May 19, John Holt's *New York Journal* published the following item attempting to reduce the impact of the theft:

"A report having been industriously propagated, that several of the principal merchants in Philadelphia had withdrawn their subscriptions from the Constitutional Post Office, you are desired to inform the publick, that the said report is entirely false, as appears by letter from thence on that subject.

It might not be improper, at this time to mention that the account which was invidiously inserted in some of the papers that the Constitutional Post Rider between Philadelphia and Baltimore had absconded with a large sum of money entrusted to his care was a misrepresentation.

. . . There is no doubt but the friends of the institution will open a subscription for the indemnification of the master (Stenson) who is known to be a man of integrity.

> Accidents similar to the above have often happened to the Government Post Office, particularly one lately in England. But that office refuses to be accountable for money delivered to the riders.''

Whatever the result of the attempted subscription, it is clear that Mr. Stenson never advertised his service again after the theft. It is also true that the week after the theft a letter was written from Philadelphia to Williamsburgh stating that the Philadelphia merchants preferred Mr. Bradford to direct the private post as noted earlier.

The impact of outside events upon Goddard's Constitutional Post scheme is well summed up in a letter from Philadelphia to Williamsburgh, Va. dated July 6, 1774. The writer may be the same one who wrote in April noting that the local merchants preferred Mr. Bradford to Mr. Goddard:

> Extracts of a letter from Philadelphia to Williamsburg, dated July 6, 1774. 'I confess that no man wishes more for the establishment of a Constitutional Post Office in *America*, than myself; yet, as I anticipated in a former letter, Mr. *Goddard's* scheme seems to bear but an indifferent prospect of success. He returned here a few weeks ago. At *Boston*, and other parts of *New England*, he told them the *Philadelphians* had unanimously resolved to establish a Constitutional Post; and, for a confirmation of his assertion, a merchant at *Boston* wrote to a gentleman in the city. I am not acquainted with the contents of the answer, though I have great reason to conclude them unfavourable to Mr. *Goddard*. He attended a meeting of mechanicks here one night, pretending to have letters of consequence from *Boston, New-York*, &c., two or three of which were read, and gave some satisfaction; but the others, mentioning the regulation of the Post Office, they refused to read them through, observing *America* had enough upon her hands without meddling with the affairs of a Post Office. Mr. *Goddard* was much chagrined and vexed, and shortly after left the city.' ''

Inasmuch as the gathering before which Goddard appeared in Philadelphia was the radical wing of the Sons of Liberty, the conclusion that ''America had enough upon her hands'' was a devastating conclusion to Goddard's hopes. It is also probable that Goddard's exaggeration of events in Philadelphia served to cool enthusiasm for the proposals in New England.

Goddard's Trip to the South

By the second of July, 1774, Goddard was back home in Baltimore where he informed the local inhabitants of the details of his plan. A critical point in this announcement is the note,

> ''postmasters and riders engaged; and, indeed, every proper arrangement made for the reception of the Southern mails, which, it is expected, will soon be extended thither.''

Other than the Philadelphia to Baltimore service, however, I am unable to find in any newspaper report of 1774 an account listing Constitutional post offices or riders or times of service.

In Baltimore, Miss Goddard published a comment on the new Parliamentary post rider between Baltimore and Philadelphia as well as upon Goddard's forthcoming trip to Virginia. This notice, dated July 16, 1774, for the first time used the phrase about the rising of the ''Constitutional Post Office on the ruins of one that hath for its basis the slavery of America.'' As Mary Katherine uses it, the phrase is obviously a quote, one year earlier than the traditional one ascribed to the New York Committee or Correspondence. It may actually have been coined by John Holt.

> "The present Deputy Postmasters General of North American are, it appears, in great distress least their unconstitutional Institution . . . should be annihilated by the publick spirit . . . of the people, who, . . . are unalterably determined to support a new Constitutional Post Office 'on the ruins of one that hath for its basis the slavery of America.' To frustrate the endeavours . . . the high and mighty Deputies in office, from their own free will and mere motion, without waiting to be most humbly petitioned are now about employing an additional Post Rider to come hither . . . a measure, by the way, the town could not be indulged in until these Generals began to tremble for the emoluments of their places. . . . On the return of a particular agent, who is just setting off for Virginia, the public will have further intelligence of the state of the enterprise in question, which the friends of freedom and their country wish to see completed by the first of September next, that being the time appointed for a meeting of the Grand Congress at Philadelphia . . ."

Apparently Goddard did not leave immediately, for a letter of July 25, 1774 from Baltimore to Williamsburg states,

> "Mr. William Goddard, Printer, here, who has conducted this business hitherto, intends setting out for Williamsburg in a few days that he may be present at the general meeting of your late House of Representatives and to lay before your Committee of Correspondence the several approving and recommendatory letters he has received . . ."

This letter was most likely taken personally by Goddard to Williamsburg. The *Virginia Gazette*, printed by Alexander Purdie and John Dixon at the Post Office, Williamsburg reports the result of Goddard's visit:

> Williamsburg, *August* 11, 1774. — Mr. *Goddard's* proposals and plan for establishing an *American* Post Office on constitutional principles, which appears, by Letters from the Committees of Correspondence, and principal gentlemen of many respectable Provinces and towns, to have met with the most generous patronage and warmest approbation, were agitated at the late Convention of the Representatives of this Colony, who justly considered the object Mr. *Goddard* is pursuing of great importance to *America*, highly worthy the attention of the general Congress, and, as such, particularly recommended it to the gentlemen appointed Delegates for this Colony."

I have searched the *Virginia Gazette* forward through April 15, 1775 to see what other notices might turn up. Purdie resigned on October 1st to set up a separate paper, which was not searched. The only notice found was one of September 22, 1774 which may or may not have applied to Goddard's postal proposal. This reads:

> "We the Subscribers having for some time past experienced very great inconvenience, arising from the time of our meeting in Williamsburg, have now resolved and we determine for the future to meet there every 25th Day of October and April . . ."

It was signed by 72 names.

The next step in Goddard's campaign was submission of his plan to the Congress. This he did on October 5th, 1774, offering that, as he,

> "hath had great and singular opportunities of becoming acquainted with the Policy and management of the Post-Office, he will most cheerfully . . . appear before the Congress, answer such questions and enter into such Explanations as shall be proposed to him. . ."

The plan was quietly tabled, as has been previously noted, under the influence of Speaker of the House, Joseph Galloway, Goddard's ex-partner.

In spite of the drumfire of support organized by Holt such as the June 30th item in his *New York Journal:*

> "Boston extract from a London letter of March 29, 'The plans against us are kept secret . . . all letters are to be stopped, all the governors are to be changed, 300 tax men are coming over. . .''

Goddard's initial venture was an almost complete failure. The *Boston Gazette* of October 24, 1774 published a letter from London that sums up the situation,

> "London August 6 . . . we give the substance of letters from Boston in June and early July . . . This new mode of proceeding will end in the same ridiculous manner as their late projects for creating a new post office and starving the West Indies planters. . .''

The reasons for the failure are multiple. First, events caught up with Goddard. The move to punish Boston caught national attention and diverted efforts. Second, Goddard mislead his supporters — he told people more was done than had actually been accomplishd. Third, he made false threats such as the one that the post-office had power to open the letters. This shows up in his published "plan'' and the *Massachusetts Gazette* of June 30, 1774 picked up a New York paper's remark on it,

> "The public may be assured that the piece lately published intimating that Dr. Franklin's successor in the General Post Office has power to open all letters from the Committees of Correspondence in this country is an atrocious falsehood.''

Fourth, Goddard was an opinionated man who aroused strong opposition to himself if not his schemes. Fifth, there is every likelihood that Dr. Franklin had indicated disapproval at this time and no one was about to go ahead with postal affairs until he had been consulted as to what he wished to do. He was the logical choice to head any American postal system that Congress might provide. And, it was, in fact, Dr. Franklin who eventually did head the post office once the provisional period was over and Congress undertook to act.

Appendix A

The Franklin/Foxcroft Relationship

Even today the precise relationship between Benjamin Franklin and John Foxcroft is unclear. While they became professional colleagues in 1761 — eight years after John Foxcroft came to America in 1753 — they did not meet insofar as we know until 1763 when they set out upon a joint tour of the American post offices. Franklin had been in England from mid-1757 until late 1762. Working together they became friends and that friendship lasted until their deaths, both in 1790.

In addition to their post office busines ventures, both were involved in the Western land speculations of the Ohio company. When Foxcroft returned for the first time in 16 years to England in 1769-70 to visit his parents for the last time he also met with Franklin and Anthony Todd, the Secretary of the Post Office to discuss this land speculation.

The critical item, however, is whether or not they were related through the elusive Judith Osgood of King Street, London whom John Foxcroft married in early August 1770 and who returned to America with him. William Smith, in his *History of the Postoffice*, was among those who reported that Judith Osgood was an illegitimate daughter of Franklin. Certainly, Franklin in his letters refers to her as "daughter'' on a number of occasions.

The editors of the Yale University edition of the *Collected Papers of Benjamin Franklin*, on the other hand, accept Carl Van Doren's ingenious explanation put forth in his *Benjamin Franklin*. Van Doren points out that Judith would have had to be 12 or 13 at the time of her marriage to be Franklin's daughter and that the reference to Judith as his daughter could be accounted for if Franklin had given her away at the wedding. Only the literal-minded would accept the father-daughter relationship he concluded.

Van Doren's explanation hinges upon a number of assumptions. First, it assumes that Judith Osgood was English because she lived in England. This is not necessarily true. There was a large Osgood clan in America and Miss Osgood could have been born in this country. Franklin certainly knew the American family. The second assumption is that Franklin did give Miss Osgood away at the wedding. It is quite probably correct. Certainly he would have attended and the assumption fits all cases. The third assumption is that Miss Osgood was young and therefore, if English, could not physically have been Franklin's illegitimate daughter.

Franklin had been in England in 1724-6 and could have fathered a daughter at that time. If so, Miss Osgood would have been 43 at the time of the wedding. Now, we know that John Foxcroft had left England in 1753 and did not return until the year before his wedding. Further he died the same year as Franklin, in 1790. As he was only in America eight years before becoming the Joint Postmaster General he probably was at least in his 20's when he came over, and possibly older. Thus the concept of a middle-aged marriage for both parties is not inconceivable. In fact, they could have known each other in England in the 1740's and early 1750's.

As both Van Doren's age assumption and the English assumption have not been subjected to rigorous examination, his rejection of Judith Osgood as an illegitimate daughter of Dr. Franklin cannot be regarded as proven. Even, however, if it were correct, the concept of 'in locus parentis' in the colonial period was different from that of today. It is quite possible that the mere giving away of Judith at John Foxcroft's wedding would be viewed as establishing a full family relationship in Franklin's mind and would account for the extra bond between them that even surmounted their respective positions in the Revolution. In fact, their views may have differed less than historians have commonly assumed. Franklin in his letter to John Foxcroft of February 18, 1774 regarding his dismissal from office cautions, "It seems I am too much of an American. Take care of yourself, you are little less . . ." Too, Franklin's views on independence are now undergoing substantial revisionist scrutiny in light of the Code 72 and Moses records and his continued Ohio land speculations and rather unusual handling of American funds in Paris.

To Be Continued

BACK NUMBERS OF THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Due to the great demand for back numbers of this magazine, many old issues are no longer available. A list of those on hand appears on Page 309 in this issue.

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

The Clubhouse

The Meeting of April 3rd

BRITISH COLUMBIA — ITS STAMPS AND COVERS

Presented by Dr. Robert V. C. Carr

Recently, I had the honor and pleasure to be a guest of the Collectors Club of New York and to both show, and speak on the stamps, the covers, and the expresses of British Columbia.

Before the first transcontinental railway was completed in 1885, this area of Canada was virtually isolated from the more populated eastern area. Travel was by wagon from the midwest, or by way of the Horn, or Panama. With less than 18,000 population, the use of postage stamps was not regarded as essential until 1860. The first was the 2½d rose, engraved and printed De La Rue & Co. It was the perforated 14 which was used until November, 1865. The imperforated variety was not used for postage. Also in 1865, Vancouver Island issued separately a 5c rose and a 10c blue — both imperforate (Rare used, especially on cover) and perforated 14 on watermarked paper the denominations to conform with the decimal currency.

At the same time, British Columbia separately issued a 3d blue. Fortunately the feuding ended and in August 1866, the two colonies were united as British Columbia. With the rush for new stamps using the decimal system, De La Rue used the 3d engraving in various colors. The 2c brown perforated 14 was issued November, 1867. The 5c pale red, 10c lilac rose, 25c yellow, 50c mauve, and the $1 green — all perforated 12½ and 14 — were issued April, 1869 (quite a delay!). All of these stamps have a various colored surcharge: the first uses of surcharges by a British Colony. The 10c and $1 — perforated 14 — were not used while the 50c perforated 14 used are extremely rare.

The British system of numerical cancellations was used. Although numbers 1 - 36 appear to have been assigned, some numbers do not appear and others are questionable or unknown. As of now, this is the list:

1 — New Westminister
2 — Douglas
3 — Hope
4 — Yale
5 — Lytton
6 — Simalkamene
7 — Rock Creek
8 — Cayoosh
9 — Seymour
10 — Williams Creek
12 — Ashcroft (or Quesnel Mouth?)
13 — Quesnel Mouth?
16 — Lac La Hache?
19 — unknown
20 — Soda Creek
22 — Van Winkle
26 — Langley Prairie? (Fort Langley)
28 — Burrard Inlet
35 — Victoria
36 — Nanaimo

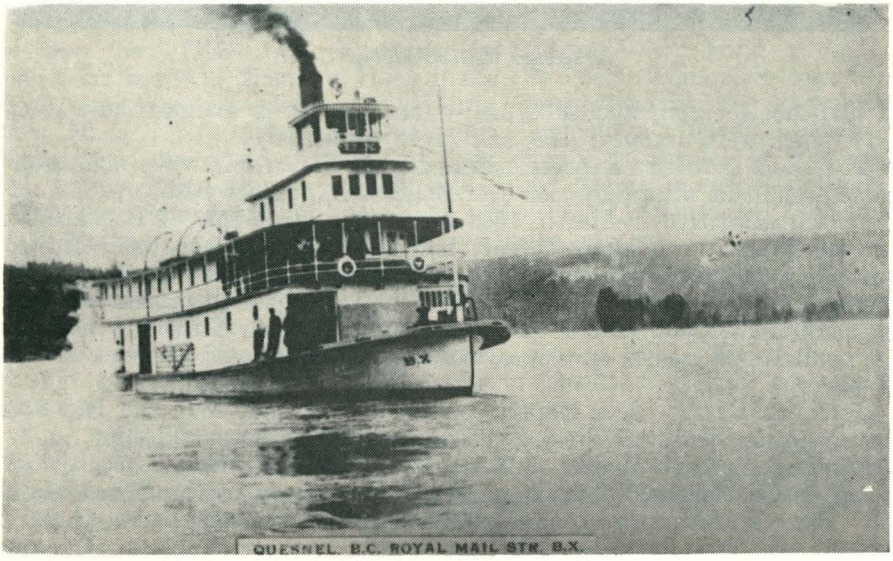
The delivery of mail in the early days was most primitive. In 1850, canoes were used for inland mail, what little there was of it. During the colonial period of 1858-1871, most of the mail was handled by private express companies.

The first of these companies was Freeman and Co's Express which opened an office in Victoria in July 1858. Shortly afterwards, it was bought out by Wells Fargo & Co. Meamwhile, on the mainland, a man named Billy Ballou had arranged with Freeman and Co at San Francisco, to form an inland express — June, 1858 — and it was the first to the gold mines of the Fraser River Valley. He operated from Fort Hope as the steamers only came this far at this time. The mails were carried by canoe and snowshoes — the government mail, he



carried free. He expanded to Lillooet and Fort Thompson. The rates for his mail were: 50c to Fort Hope and Yale, and up to $2.00 to the most distant points.

In the later part of 1861, he started his "Ballou's Cariboo Express" in competition with Bernard. He had failed to received payment from the government for carrying its mail — this in December, 1860. When he was again refused payment in December, 1861, he would not carry its mail so Barnard took over at no charge. Then, in May of 1862, Barnard was awarded the government concontract and Ballou was forced to sell out — to Dietz aand Nelson. After a short try at carrying mail to the Cariboo over the Douglas portage trail, and failing in a sawmill venture, he left the area and later died in poverty and obscurity in Seattle.



The second express on the Fraser was that of Kent and Smith, Fraser and Thompson River Express, as inland agents for Wells Fargo in July, 1858. They apparently lasted only 6 - 9 months with no printed envelopes or handstamps noted. Incidently, during this period, U. S. stamps were used at Victoria for outgoing mail, and this continued well into the 60s — often in conjunction with British Columbia stamps (which paid the inland rate).

Francis Jones Barnard, born in Quebec of American parents, came to Yale in the Spring of 1859. He started his express. Barnards Cariboo Express ("Cariboo" — probably after the caribou which roamed the area) was formed in March, 1863, but his first venture started in the fall of 1860 from Yale to the Cariboo, a 760 mile round trip, ON FOOT, a rare feat. He had his own franked envelope by early 1862. He and his partner called their joint express, British Columbia and Victoria Express — July 1862 and used special envelopes. Dietz and Nelson handled his early incoming and outgoing mail. Envelopes of Wells Fargo and Dietz & Nelson have his ribbon stamped on some of them. He



A Barnard Cariboo Express Cover

also had labels (types and subtypes — an interesting and difficult study in itself) which were orange *PAID* and green *COLLECT*.

The Dietz & Nelson Express operated from Victoria into the mainland and became prominent when they took over Ballou's Express in October, 1862. They merged with Barnard in March, 1863 carrying a large part of Barnard's mail from the interior. In May of 1865, they operated a weekly mail service by government contract to the Caariboo gold mining area. They had a new 3 year contract from 1867-1870. They lost the contract upon its expiration and by the spring of 1871, they ceased to operate. During their time, they had several large handstamps, special envelopes, and several labels — black print on vermillion paper.

Jeffray's Fraser River Express operated from 1860-1861 and had 3 types — 3 envelopes. Only the 3 exist and are in the Wellburn collection.

The last express was that of Gerow and Johnson. When Barnard lost his contract in October 1870, this express took over and started its service March 8, 1871. They lasted one year as they did not have the experience of Barnard (who also beat them by stage rather consistantly, and also undercut their rate!).

This was the last express-mail contract of the colony. There is a used cover (Wellburn) and there are unrecorded types with the names of the city of origin.

Barnard continued his express into the 80s with various stampings and overprinted envelopes. There is one known example which I have shown — that of a Barnard envelope of Cassiar. It is not used and no record exists of its use although we know that he had an express in this very remote northwest area in the 1868 period when he was using his scroll ribbon envelopes. Wellburn has written an article on this *(BNAPS TOPICS* May, 1967).

There is an interesting label from the late 1890 period of the Upper Columbia Company — a steamer company which operated from Golden to Windemere on the Columbia River. It was unauthorized and ordered by Ottawa not to be used. The carmine and cream 5c label was used for a private fee and there appear to be imperforate ones.

The greatest amount of this information comes from the writings of Gerald Wellburn of Duncan, Vancouver Island. He has been collecting the stamps, covers, and information of this area for over 50 years and 75% of all the covers have gone through his hands at one time or another. His writings can be found in *BNAPS Topics.* There is a most comprehensive article on the Barnard Cariboo label; its types, covers, stampings, and history in the black book of The Stamp Specialist, 1945. Although I have shown examples of most of this material, there are several items which only he possesses. He did give up one of the 4 Ballou covers which you have seen here.

Another great scholar of British Columbia was the late Stuart Johnstone of Vancouver. Most of his better items you viewed this evening. He was very knowledgeable in the postal history and the families whose names we see on the covers — and he was a great and helpful friend. It is he and Wellburn plus several others that have so made British Columbia even more interesting for me to study and collect.

Collectors Club Annual Awards Dinner May 8th, 1974

During one of the largest and most impressive Awards Dinners in its history, the Collectors Club of New York honored six distinguished philatelists for their services to the club and philately.

In addition to well over 100 members, many visitors helped fill The Tower Suite atop the TIME-LIFE skyscraper in midtown New York, on May 8. Among them were Ole Hamann, chief of the UN Postal Administration; Guido Vittori, North American director of Alitalia; Mary Mokarzel, retired publisher of "Al Hoda", largest Lebanese newspaper outside of Beirut; Joseph LeTourneau, who supervised the flight of Pope Paul VI to the UN in 1965; John Gillen, former Postmaster General of the United States and chief delegate to the UPU, and Lou Schwartz, managing editor of "LI Newsday," which had won the Pulitzer Prize for journalistic excellence only two days before.

Following the dinner, President F. Burton Sellers introduced Harrison D. S. Haverbeck, editor of the "Collectors Club Philatelist," who presented the "C.C.P." medal to J. R. W. Purves of Melbourne, Australia for the best article written for the prestigious journal during 1973. Mr. Sellers who assisted in preparing the article "The Liberty Heads of Haiti," accepted for Mr. Purves.

John Boker then presented the awards for the best programs presented before the club for 1973. The "Collectors Club Medal" for the top programs were bestowed in equal merit to John Gartner of Melbourne, Australia and John H. Levett of Woking, England. Runners up were Dr. Norman S. Hubbard and Joseph E. Foley.



Pres. F. B. Sellars receiving the C.C.P. Medal on behalf of J. R. W. Purves.

Highlight of the evening was the presentation of the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Medal for 1974, to Ernest A. Kehr by Awards Chairman Herbert J. Bloch.

In his introduction, Mr. Bloch described the winner as one of the most widely known and esteemed philatelists in all stampdom who made innumerable contributions to the progress of the club and to international collecting.

"This tribute to Ernie has been long overdue," Mr. Bloch stated. "Not only is he known all over the globe for his books, definitive Egyptian catalogues and many articles, but as a jury member at more than 30 international exhibitions on all continents, and as a governor of the Collectors Club, a trustee of The Philatelic Foundation and of the Cardinal Spellman Philatelic Museum, and as an officer of many societies here and abroad.

"No one ever has devoted so much time and energy to the promotion of stamp collecting as an educational instrument through his workshop courses, slide programs and lectures to teachers and students. Mr. Kehr has also for more than 30 years been head of Stamps for the Wounded which has been a form of recreational therapy in all Veterans Administration hospitals.

"Ernie also has been a leader in campaigning against philatelic exploitation by producers of postally useless paper pictures. Encouraging his colleagues to join in the effort, he formed and has headed the Philatelic Press Club since 1964.

"It is appropriate that Ernie Kehr should receive an award named in honor of a giant he knew intimately for more than two decades. And this is



Ernest A. Kehr receiving the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award from Herbert J. Bloch.

not just an empty tribute. Since it was established, the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Award has been given to only 22 philatelic personalities in America, Europe, South America, Australia and Asia. In that same period of time, no fewer than 83 persons signed the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists.''

In acknowledging the medal, Mr. Kehr recalled personal experiences with Mr. Lichtenstein, from the day he first met him in 1926, to Feb. 24, 1947, when Mr. Lichtenstein suffered a fatal coronary only three hours after they had lunched together.

President Sellers read some of the many telegrams and letters that had been received for the occasion. Among them were congratulatory messages from Postmaster General E. T. Klassen, former P.M.G. James A. Farley, director General Bourquin of the Swiss P.T.T., Jamil Baroody, dean of the UN diplomatic corps and a well known philatelist, and finally, President Richard M. Nixon.

The Meeting of June 5, 1974

POSTAL HISTORY OF NEW YORK

Presented by Calvet M. Hahn

The postal history of New York is one of the most complex in America because of the state's substantial population (and therefore, larger number of postoffices), economic position and long history. New York played an important role in the colonial period, during the Revolution, and subsequently in the development of various techniques of mail transport. It was a way-stop for settlers in the West and also its own citizens. Many towns and counties in the Midwest and West owe their names to New York. At the same time New York was a founding area for the American religious experience giving us groups such as the Mormons, Shakers, Millerites, Spiritualists as well as the Temperance Movement, Bloomerism and the Chatauqua experience.

In this presentation I will attempt to give you some concept of the diversity of the possible ways in which New York postal history can be collected. It can be said with justification that no one in his right mind would attempt to cover all of these and a few have cited me as living proof of this statement. Certainly, I would not have begun had I known what I know today.

For this presentation, I will deliberately refrain from discussing the first frames of colonial material, for a detailed discussion would consume all the available time. Too, I will skim very rapidly over the remaining areas reminding you that the dates of the covers, their relative scarcity, and other pertinent facts are on the display pages. The objective is to give you a feel of the sweep and depth to which a specialized collection can go. Should there be a small group after the question period who desire a further run-through of the colonial material, I do have it on slides and am prepared to meet after the close of this meeting with them.

Before showing examples, let me position postal history for those of you who are stamp collectors, in two of the traditional measures of philately — rarity and quality. No true postal historian can afford to present the beautiful examples found in an important stamp display. And, any display that does only show the pretty examples, is, by definition, a poor postal history display and should never be given an exhibition award. The essence of postal history calls for unusual routings, first uses, etc. These, in all too many cases can only be found on doggy covers or blurry strikes. Rather than mislead you by presenting a pretty, but phoney exhibit, I have chosen some of the important dogs as well. Quality is truely the secondary characteristic of postal history with rarity the primary factor—quite the reverse of the typical auction market for stamps, where unimportant examples, in beautiful condition, are magnified in importance.

The second factor that reverses traditional standards is rarity. In considering New York postal history an item with 100 copies such as the U. S. 24c airmail invert, is relatively common. Postal history rarity begins when only ten copies are recorded, while in my own collection, and I'm sure in many others, approximately a quarter of all the items are of the same rarity as the British Guiana and the Swedish skilling error. Only a few items exhibited here are as common as the Hawaiian provisionals. In many cases the relative rarity of these postal history items is marked on the exhibit pages for those who are intrigued by such facts.

Before showing you the ways in which New York postal history — and by inference the postal history of any area — can be collected, let me draw your attention to the fact that this is the 301st anniversary of the founding of the inland mail system in North America as well as the 200th anniversary, plus one month, of the founding of the United States postal system.

Book Reviews

Philatelic Handbook of the Gilbert & Ellice Islands By: D. H. Vernon, 273 pages. Illustrated. Hand bound. Published by the Pacific Islands Study Circle of Great Britain 58 Livesay Crescent, Worthing, Sussex. Price: $6.40.

This handbook by Donald H. Vernon embraces the research of a dedicated group of the Pacific Islands Study Circle and many others. In the past few years, several philatelic handbooks have been published by various study groups that augmented their respective philatelic knowledge far and beyond the scope of the usual stamp catalogue.

The first chapter of seven pages covers the geographical, political and historical data of these 37 coral islands embracing an area of 2,000 sq. miles of the Central Pacific Ocean. To many of our World War II veterans the bloody battle on the Islands of Tarawa was one of the most heroic mass actions of the recapture of these islands from the Japanese. It was Captain Wilkes on the First U. S. Exploring Expedition in 1840, who graphically charted these islands. The renowned Robert Louis Stevenson in 1880 visited these islands and wrote about their charm. The visit by Dr. Hiram Brigham of the American Board of Foreign Missions helped to create some interest in this island group.

Chapter II of 41 pages covers the general postal history of the Gilbert and Ellice group showing its early postal facilities, postage rates, provisional issues, the establishment of the New Zealand Agency, the inter-island communications, the Christmas Island locals, Military Forces mail, Air Mail services, a wide coverage detailed for the first time. All the vessels that carried the mail and cargo, naval vessels that served here, are mentioned. Several photographs of how the mails are handled are shown.

Chapter III of 125 pages deals with the postal history of each offfice with respective island maps and check lists of cancelling devices used. This detailed listing of the 36 islands is invaluable for any postal marking student. In describing one island alone — Fanning Island, its discovery by Captain Edmund Fanning of the U. S. Brig "Betsy" on June 11, 1798, with all the historical details up to the present, covers about eight pages of delightful reading, with the relative postal matters that were involved. This is postal history as it should be written. How exciting to find a postal item pertinent to this period!

A short chapter of six pages shows all the cancelling date stamps, types used and check list for all the islands.

Chapter IV of 22 pages illustrates Registration Markings and etiquettes, censor markings, officials — many of these are described for the first time.

The following chapter of 52 pages details all the definitive issues, quantity, printers, dates of issues, forgeries and a vast storehouse of information on some very elusive stamps — especially the first provisional issue 1911 of overprints on King Edward VII issues of Fiji, specimens, check lists of allocation of stamps to Crown Agents and those for the Colony. Plating varieties worth searching for. All these are brought up to date with the proposed issues for 1974 — our U. P. U. Year. To put the icing on a beautiful offering of philatelic cake, the bibliography covers 15 pages and the index 11 pages.

To the students of "Pacifica" regardless of their respective interests, this book is an excellent encyclopaedia since so many of the islands of the Pacific are inter-related in their communications by the listing of the trading vessels that covered this vast area. The bibliography and other reference material is invaluable.

The edition is beautifully printed and is a limited edition. It is very highly recommended and a credit to the author and contributors. *(Dr. Irwin M. Yarry)*

Stanley Gibbons Overseas 2 Stamp Catalogue — Countries D. to J. Published by Stanley Gibbons Publications Ltd., 381 Strand, London, W. C. 2, England. 682 pages (5¾ x 8½ in.), flexible rexine binding. Priced $12.00 plus $1.00 for postage in the United States.

In this second volume there are 40 overseas countries, alphabetically arranged from Dahomey to Jordan. As in the new Volume 1 many of the countries have been completely revised. Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Indo-China, Indonesia, Iran and Jordan have revisions. The Guadeloupe listing up to 1903 has been rewritten. The first issues of Egypt have been greatly improved.
Everything seems to have been repriced with some dramatic jumps in a few areas. A well done catalogue. *(Abbot Lutz)*

Stanley Gibbons Great Britain Specialised Stamp Catalogue Volume 2 — From King Edward VII to King George VI. Published by Stanley Gibbons Publications Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W. C. 2, England. 248 pages (5½ x 8¾ in.), hard bound. Priced $9.00 plus $1.00 for postage in the United States.

This catalogue has been completely rearranged, a definite improvement. Most of the appendices are now incorporated into the body of the catalogue. The Edward VIII issue of four stamps has been revised with the addition of more varieties. There is now enough Edward VIll material listed to form an interesting exhibit.

As always each new edition (last edition 1970) brings an improvement of knowledge and some breathtaking pricing. *(Abbot Lutz)*

"A Postal History Cancellation Study of the U. S. Pacific Islands (including the Trust Territories)", by Robert T. Murphy. Published by the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center Stamp Club, Houston, Texas. Available from R. T. Murphy, Box 57732, Webster, Tx, 77598. Price $6.00 postpaid.

Postal History is being made even today. It is not always necessary to delve in old musty archives, however admirable this may be, to come up with an interesting subject. This is amply proved in the excellent study by Bob Murphy.

This is a very thorough compilation of all known cancellations of the Trust Territories: the Carolines, Marshall and Mariana Islands (Saipan, Tinian); Guam; American Samoa and the "other islands", like Canton, Wake, Christmas and little unknown spots as Baker, Howland, Marcus Island, etc.

It list the civilian (Zip codes, also Rural branches), and military (Army, Navy, Seabee, Marine) markings in geographical order, with clear illustrations and dates of usage. My compliments to Mr. Murphy for a fine study. One suggestion: for the next version an alphabetical and numerical index of the APO and FPO numbers would come in handy. *(Th. V. D.)*

Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue 1975, Volume I. United States and Affiliated Territories, United Nations, British Commonwealth of Nations. 645 pages plus addenda and index. Illustrated. In red rexine binding. Published by Scott Publishing Co., 604 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10020. Priced at $12.50.

The philatelic community in the United States wondered what would be good or bad with the 1975 edition in view of the fact that new principals had taken over the helm of Scott Publishing. At this point all signs are positive.

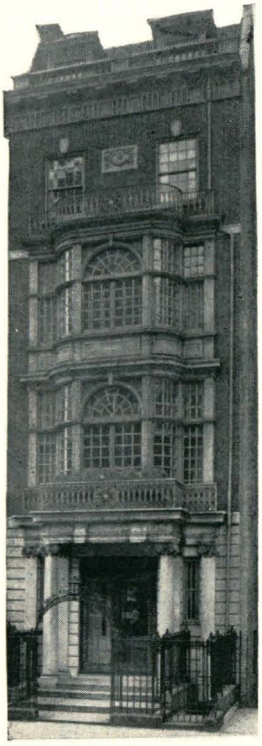
Pricing is up. There are actually 24,554 changes in this volume with 21,423 in the British Commonwealth area and, of these, 4,406 in Great Britain. Yes, price changes dominate, but logically so.

The new work done in some areas is interesting and we hope it will continue with each new edition in other necessary areas. The designs and listings of Madagascar's British Consular Mail stamps have been amplified. In Canada there has been a revision of the 1967-72 definitives, with perforation varieties added.

Due to the sale of the H. D. Haverbeck collection of Indian Native States those listings have had more than 1000 changes. Such as Bamra #1a, ¼a yellow with "g" of postage inverted from $300 to $1250, plus many others. There are some drops; the U. S. 1962 5c stamped envelope with albino impression of the 4c went from $35 to $25 to name one.

A valid attempt to reach market pricing at a level commensurate with what is happening today is felt in this 1975 edition of Volume I.

(Abbot Lutz)



THE COLLECTORS CLUB

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

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The Library

The Library reports the acquisition of the following books:

Le Service Postal de l'Armée de Morée by Sophocles G. Nicolaides. Reprinted from *Philotelia,* 1973. 21 pages, illustrated, softbound. Bi-lingual: French and Greek. Gift of the Author.

Der deustsche Bahnpoststempel in der Ostmark 1938 bis 1945 und ab 1945 in in der 2. Republik Österreich by Franz Waldhäusel. Reprinted from *Die Briefmarke,* 1973. 16 pages, illustrated, softbound. Gift of Mr. Henry Pollak.

The Pre-Stamp Postal Markings of Mexico, Supplement One by Otto Yag and John K. Bash. Published by Mexico-Elmhurst Philatelic Society International, 1972. 22 pages, illustrated, looseleaf. Gift of Mr. Vernon P. Turnburke, Jr.

Poko Issues of the Netherlands by Burton E. Bauder. Chicago: 1974. 99 pages, illustrated, softbound. Published by the Netherlands Philatelic Society, Julius Mansbach, Secretary, 6323 N. Francisco Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60659. Gift of the Society.

Catalogue des Ballons Montes du Siège de Paris (1870-1871) by J. Le Pileur and E. H. de Beaufond. Amiens: 1947. Yvert & Tellier. 40 pages, illustrated, softbound. Gift of Mr. Robert G. Stone.

La Bibliographie de la Philatélie en Belgique by Robert Leroy. Oostende: 1973. 250 pages, softbound. (Price B. Francs 385 from Robert Leroy, Violierenlaan 60, B-8400 Oostende, Belgium). Gift of the author.

Scott Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps. 52nd Edition — 1974. New York: 1974. Scott Publishing Co. 755 pages, illustrated, softbound. (Price $8.25). Gift of the publisher.

AFA Danmark, Gronland Frimaerkekatalog — 1974. Aarhus: 1973. 132 pages, color illustrations, softbound. Published by Aarhus Frimaerkehandel, Bruunsgade 42, 8000 Aarhus, Denmark. (Price Kr. 14.95). Gift of the publisher.

The General Revenue Stamps of Czechoslovakia by Josef Burianek and William Ittel. Pittsburgh: 1971. 11 pages, illustrated, softbound. Gift of Mr. Joel Chavin.

The U. S. Cancellation Index: An Index to the U. S. Cancellation Club Quarterly and the U. S. Cancellation Club News by Chester M. Smith, Jr. and Joseph D. Hahn. 188 pages, softbound. Published by the U. S. Cancellation Club, 855 Cove Way Denver, Colorado. Gift of Mr. Chester M. Smith, Jr.

EE Dashes on 360 - Subject Booklet Panes by William R. Bush. Reprinted from the United States Specialist of June, 1971. 5 pages, illustrated, softbound. Gift of Dr. Bush.

Italian Stamps: A Handbook for Collectors by Roy A. Dehn. London: 1973. Published by William Heinemann Ltd. 278 pages, illustrated, map, hardbound. (Price $14.00, from Stamps Information Associates, 675 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. 02139). Gift of the publisher.

Philatelic Handbook of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands by D. W. Vernon. 1973. Published by the Pacific Islands Study Circle of Great Britain. (277) pages, illustrated, maps, hardbound. (Available from the Secretary, 58 Livesay Crescent, Worthingg, Sussex, England.)

Stanley Gibbons Great Britain Specialized Catalogue. Volume I: Queen Victoria (4th Edition — 1973). *Volume 2: King Edward VII to King George VI* (3rd Edition — 1974). Published by Stanley Gibbons Limited, London. (Price U. S. $9.00 each plus $1.00 each for postage, from StanGib Ltd., P. O. Box 596, Hempstead, N. Y., 11551). Gift of the publisher.

Stanley Gibbons Foreign Stamp Catalogue: Overseas 2, D-J. London: 1974. Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. 682 pages, illustrations, softbound. (Price $12 plus $1 postage from Stangib Ltd., P. O. Box 596, Hempstead, N. Y., 11551). Gift of the publisher.

*39th American Philatelic Congress Book, 197*c. Edited by James P. Harris. Published by the American Philatelic Congress. 226 pages, illustrations, hardbound. (Price $8.00, from the A. P. C., Robert B. Brandeberry, 58 West Salisbury Drive, Wilmington, Del., 19809).

The De La Rue History of British & Foreign Postage Stamps 1855 to 1901 by John Easton. London: 1958. (British edition). 846 pages, 48 plates, hardbound. Published by Faber & Faber for the Royal Philatelic Society London. Gift of Mr. Clifford M. Gould.

Collecting Stamps by Paul Villiard. 191 pages, illustrated, hardbound. New York: 1974. Published by Doubleday & Co. (Price $5.95). Gift of the publisher.

The Scarlet Ruse by John D. MacDonald. 318 pages, softbound. (Edition). Greenwich, Conn.: 1973. Published by Fawcett Publications. Gift of Mr. Mr. George Karl.

Collect British Stamps. 13th Edition — 1973. 45 pages, color illustrations, softbound. Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd., 391 Strand, London WC2R OLX England. Gift of the publisher.

The Noble Official Catalog of United States Bureau Precancels. 56th Edition — 1974. 204 pages, illustrated, spiralbound. Published by Gilbert W. Noble, P. O. Box 931, Winter Park, Florida 32789. (Price $4.00). Gift of the publisher.

Speciaal Catalogus eerste Dadbrieven van Nederland en overzeese Rijksdelen. 2nd Edition — 1974-75. by C. Avezaat and H. Okker. 139 pages, illustrated, softbound. Published by J. A. Lemstra, Cuypstraat 36, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. (Price DF1. 10.00). Gift of the publisher.

Forged Covers (of Greece) With Mixed Franking by Ang. Papaionnou. 7 pages, illustrated, softbound. Athens: 1974. Gift of Mr. P. J. Drossos.

The Israel Philatelist. Volumes 11 to 16, Sept 1959 to Aug 1965. 1405 pages in two volumes, hardbound. A reprint edition by the Society of Israel Philatelists, 1974. Available from Irvin Girer, 27436 Aberdeen St., Southfield, Michigan 48076. Gift of the Society.

Foreign Post Offices in Japan: British, U. S., French. photocopies of an exhibit held at the Collectors Club, by Mr. Ryohei Ishikawa, January 16, 1974. 113 pages, illustrated, looseleaf. Gift of Mr. Ishikawa.

Sweden: A Nation Through Stamps by the Royal Swedish Post Office. Stockholm: 1973. 16 pages, color illsutrations, softbound, (Price SCr. 3.00). Gift of the Swedish Post Office.

Subject Index to "The Luxembourg Philatelist" 1950-1965 by the Luxembourg Philatelic Correspondence Group. 1974. 16 pages. Available from Thomas A. Gunn, Jr., 5548 Meletio Lane, Dallas, Texas 75230. Gift of Mr. Gunn.

A Brief History of the Sino-Japanese War (1937-1945) by Hu Pu-yu. 357 pages, 23 maps, hardbound. Published by Chung Wu Publishing Co., 33 Lane 140, Tung Hua Street, Taipei, Taiwan, Rep. of China. (Price U. S. $5.00). Gift of the publisher.

Daily Bulletin of Orders Affecting the Postal Service Volume 34, 1913 and Volume 36, 1915. Issued by the United States Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. Gift of Mr. Arthur Hecht.

Gifts of philatelic publications were also received from Falk Finkelburg, Ernest Kehr, William Liberman, Charles Morris, Robert Stone, and Richard Wilson.

USES OF THE LIBRARY — I

The Collector's Club library is one of the major philatelic resources in the United States. It is also underutilized. A major new indexing task has made it possible to more readily service members, but an index is not always enough. Part of the problem may be that some members don't know just how to utilize certain of the facilities, i. e. they may know that various books or series of books are in the library but don't realize how these can relate to their own collecting interests.

One basic resource that is available in the library is a series of volumes containing Post Office Lists of the United States. In these the collector can find the names of towns, by state and county. In the earlier editions the names of postmasters are given as well. So what, you might say. Well, one major forgery was finally detected because it was provable that the town did not have a postoffice at that particular time. There may be a scribbled manuscript post mark on your cover and you don't know just what the town is. By examining the relevant list for likely possibilities it is usually possible to positively identify the town. Some of the uses to which these lists can be put include the following:

1. Identification of the period during which a particuar town had a post-office.
2. Developing of a county list for county collecting, an increasingly popular form of postal history collecting today. At the moment, the New Jersey Postal History Society is abstracting material from the Collector's Club library for its members in this area.
3. Detection of forgeries. Example: Cancels are known on Temperence covers from the 1850's which have town markings when the town did not have a postmark or postoffice. Conclusion: the cancellation is forged.
4. Identification of a poorly struck postmark. If an approximate year of use of the postmark is known, the lists can quickly be scanned to identify possible towns or states that would fit the known letters of the marking, i. e. did the letter originate in West Virginia or Wisconsin? By examining the relevant year list you can see that this town, known in both states, was only a postoffice in one of them at the time the postmark could have been applied.
5. Dating of undated covers. Through the *Post Office Lists* one is able to establish opening and closing dates of specific post offices. This information can help date a cover. If you have a cover with a 3c 1851 stamp and the post office lists shows that the town's postoffice name was changed in early 1853, the cover can be definitely dated to 1851 or 1852. If the postmark is in the first half of the year — say April and the 1853 name chaange occurred in February, then the cover can be absolutely identified with 1852, for the stamp precludes it from being an 1851 use and the time of the date change precludes 1853 use leaving only 1852.

6. Dating of unusual handstamps. In the classic period, the handstamp of a given town is usually associated with a specific postmaster rather than with the postoffice itself. This is particularly true of the unusual fancy handstamps. By identifying the postmaster involved, it is often possible to establish early and late uses of the handstamp and conversely time when the use on a cover is likely to be suspicious as one of the Zaretski fancy fakes.

There are a number of these *Post Office Lists* in the library. A number of them are the rare originals. In addition, there are a number of reproductions and reprints. Among those currently available are: 1803, 1807 additions to the 1805 list, 1808, 1811, 1813, 1817, 1825, 1831, 1836, 1843, 1857, 1859. In addition, the library has a collection of *Postal Guides.* The *Guides* contain similar material. The library has the *Guides* from 1874-1909 partial records of 1910-1914, and 1915 and 1943. Members owning items from the pre-1874 period not listed above might consider either a current loan or eventual donation to the library.

The original source data for these lists, at least in the early days, is a set of hard-to-read original manuscript postmaster appointment records in the Washington archives. These have been put on microfilm by the government and are available by state and county from 1834 until modern times. A combined record for all states in available from 1792 to 1834. At present, there is a card file in private hands of some 200 postoffices with postmasters in the pre-1792 period, which will eventually be published so that a complete record of all U. S. postoffices and postmasters can be made available to collectors. *(C. M. H.)*

Collectors Club Philatelist

THESE BACK ISSUES are available at the following prices:

From 1926 to 1940 $3.00 per copy

From 1941 $2.00 per copy

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*Vol. 4	(1925)	Apr.
*Vol. 5	(1926)	Oct.
*Vol. 7	(1928)	July
*Vol. 8	(1929)	July, Oct.
*Vol. 9	(1930)	Oct.
*Vol. 10	(1931)	July, Oct.
*Vol. 11	(1932)	Oct.
*Vol. 13	(1934)	Jan., Apr.
*Vol. 14	(1935)	Jan., Apr.
*Vol. 15	(1936)	All issues
*Vol. 16	(1937)	All issues
*Vol. 17	(1938)	All issues
*Vol. 18	(1939)	All issues
*Vol. 19	(1940)	Apr., Oct.

From 1941		$2.00 per copy
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Vol. 23	(1944)	All issues
Vol. 24	(1945)	All issues
Vol. 25	(1946)	All issues
Vol. 26	(1947)	All issues
Vol. 27	(1948)	All issues
Vol. 28	(1949)	Jan., Apr., July

Starting in 1950, no longer a quarterly magazine but 6 issues a year.

Vol. 29 to 31 (1950-52) All 6 issues
Vol. 32 (1953) All issues
Vols. 33 to 50 (1954 to 1973) All Issues.

*Only a few copies

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

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

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE MEMBERSHIP ON BEHALF OF THE CAPITAL FUND

D.....D.....D.....

Dear Member:

If anyone should be mystified about the three D.....'s which appear as a masthead for this letter, let us clear up the mystery quickly. They stand for DESIGN, DELIVERANCE and DECADE.

There is no mystery about DESIGN. It is a plan conceived by the Board of Governors of the Collectors Club, one which will assure the existence and continued growth of the Club.

We seek DELIVERANCE from the nightmare of rising costs which threaten its very existence. At this juncture, in our 78th year of life, operational costs exceed income by a figure that approches — and, at times, has exceeded — $15,000.00 annually.

The third "D" is for DECADE. It marks the tenth anniversary of the Capital Fund and points to the next ten years as well.

So, this is really a DESIGN for DELIVERANCE in the next DECADE.

Those of our members who, in addition to building and preserving some of the finest philatelic holdings in the country, pay attention to fiscal matters of our Club as well, must be aware of the pressing financial problems that beset us. At each annual meeting, the co-chairmen of the Capital Fund have sounded the alarm about these problems. The only salvation has been the annual income of the Capital Fund which, during the past several years, has made up the deficit and kept the Club operating. But, this use of the income of the Capital Fund, has kept the Club from achieving the $250,000.00 goal that had been set. As a consequence, the fund stands at approximately $170,000.00, a figure that has remained fairly constant for the past three or four years.

Therefore, we plan to achieve the $250,000.00 goal within the next decade. At this point, we feel this a reasonable projection. Of course, we would like to achieve that goal in a much shorter period. We sincerely hope it can be fulfilled before December 4, 1976, the date on which the Collectors Club will be eighty years young.

We would like the participation of each of our members. But, giving is a highly individual matter. Each member knows what he or she can and should give. However, giving to the preservation of the Collectors Club can be planned. To that end, we feel that members may wish to plan their donations to the Capital Fund over the next ten years or less. Accordingly, we have established a Roll of Honor in the Capital Fund of the Collectors Club. As will be noted, the shares for this roll have been set at figures low enough to attract even the most modest sums.

The Roll of Honor will be placed in a suitable location in the Club's premises. It will be a permanent reminder of the generosity of those who have helped make the future existence of the Collectors Club possible.

During this ten-year period, there will be an achievement record printed in the March issue of the Collectors Club Philatelist. It will cite those members who have fulfilled the entire amount of a pledged share prior to December 31st of the previous year. An engraved Certificate will be sent to the member upon completion of the pledge. Subsequently, the member's name wil be permanently inscribed on the Roll of Honor.

This Roll of Honor will be based on the following share categories:

CAPITAL FUND ROLL OF HONOR

CONTRIBUTOR'S SHARE	$100.00
DONOR'S SHARE	$250.00
SPONSOR'S SHARE	$500.00
BENEFACTOR'S SHARE	$1,000.00
PATRON'S SHARE	$5,000.00 and over

During the past ten years, many members have given generously to the Capital Fund. In so doing, they will already have achieved one of the above listed shares. Nevertheless, such members may wish to fulfill a larger pledge over the next ten years. To facilitate the members' decisions, a list of contributors up to and including June 30, 1974 is appended.

If you have already invested in the existence and growth of the Collectors Club, please consider this letter as a progress report and a sincere expression of thanks for your past and continuing support. If you have not yet pledged or committed your assistance won't you give it careful consideration now? With the full cooperation of our members, we hope to realize our $250,000.00 goal ten years hence. Hopefully, we will achieve it sooner.

Thank you and best wishes.

Sincerely,
John R. Boker, Jr., Philip Silver
co-chairmen, Capital Fund

CONTRIBUTORS TO JUNE 30, 1974 INCLUSIVE

Achilles, Dr. H. E.; Severna Park, Md. 20.00
Affeldt, Ernest J.; Cleveland, Ohio 10.00
Ahbe, Mrs. John L.; N. Y., N. Y. 35.00
Allen, Lt. Col. Herbert L.; Forest Hills, N. Y. 55.00
Altmann, Solomon; Flushing, N. Y. 55.00
Anderson, Arthur J., Jr.; Framingham, Mass. 25.00
Arnstein, Joseph M.; N. Y., N. Y. 40.00
Atherton, Alexander S.; Honolulu, Hawaii 100.00
August, Leo & Samuel; Maplewood, N. J. 675.00
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Balassa, Frank; Rochester, N. Y. 10.00
Ballard, McCrary; Atlanta, Georgia 33.00
Bantham, A. P.; Schenectady, N. Y. 35.00
Bardens, Spencer J.; Santa Barbara, Calif. 45.00
Bart, Jan; Rockaway Park, N. Y. 60.00
Bartemeier, Dr. Leo H.; Balto., Md. 20.00
Bass, Max H.; Sarasota, N. Y. 45.00
Baugh, Dr. Albert C.; Phila., Pa. 170.00
Beard, Judge Edward A.; Wash., D.C. 20.00
Beare, Charles W.; Ellis Grove, Ill. 10.00
Bechtel, Stephen D.; S. F., Calif. 1350.00
Bendheim, Edmund McD.; Orlando, Fla. 35.00
Benjamin, Richard K.; Claremont, Calif. 50.00
Bennett, David; Bronx, N. Y. 10.00
Berner, Beatrice; N. Y., N. Y. 50.00
Betken, William T.; Middletown, N. Y. 30.00
Bissell, Dr. Grosvenor W.; Allen Park, Mich. 10.00
Bizzarri, Giorgio; Rome, Italy 15.00
Blackstadius, T.; Hovas, Sweden 10.00
Bloch, Herbert J.; New York, N. Y. 950.00
Bogg, William G.; Boston, Mass. 10.00
Boggs, Winthrop S.; E. Orange N. J. 20.00
Bojanowicz, M. A.; Wembley Park, N. D. 60.00
Boker, John R., Jr. Scarsdale, N.Y. 1,005.00
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Bower, Donald R.; Washington, D. C. 220.00
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Bulkley, Grant; Phoenix, Arizona 60.00
Bunn, Alan W.; South Yarra, Vic., Australia 10.00
Burr, David H.; Gloversville, N. Y. 25.00
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Cervera Luis; Madrid, Spain 10.00
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Cheston, Col. D. Murray, III; Baltimore, Md. 10.00
China Stamp Society; N. Y., N. Y. 50.00
Clifford, Henry H.; Los Angeles, Calif. 15.00
Cohen, Arthur; Rochester, N. Y. 50.00
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Dyer, Vice Adm. George C.; Annapolis, Md. 20.00
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1974 PROGRAM OF MEETINGS

Exhibit opens at 7:30 p. m.

Meetings convene at 8:00 p. m.

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



Corrigendum

We are printing here, in its correct form, figure 13 of the Report of Lecture and Display of the Anne Boyd Lichtenstein Foundation. This figure appeared on page 240 of Vol. 53, No. 4 for July, 1974. This correction is positioned so that it may be cut out and affixed over the illustration as it appears. Your editor apologizes for this error.

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Most South and Central American countries are represented with particular strength in Colombia and Mexico. There are interesting sections of Postal History with some Chilean occupation covers of Bolivia and Peru issued during the Pacific War 1879-83, and some nice maritime items.

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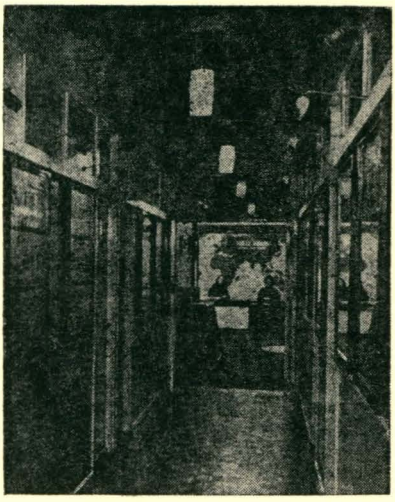
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