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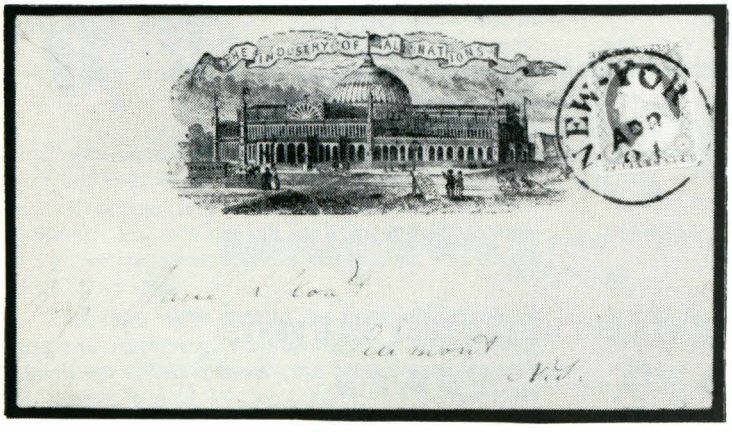
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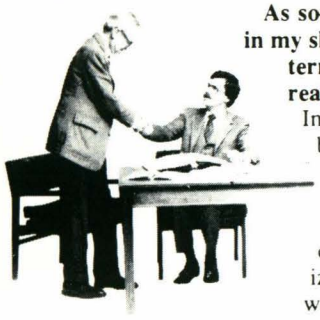
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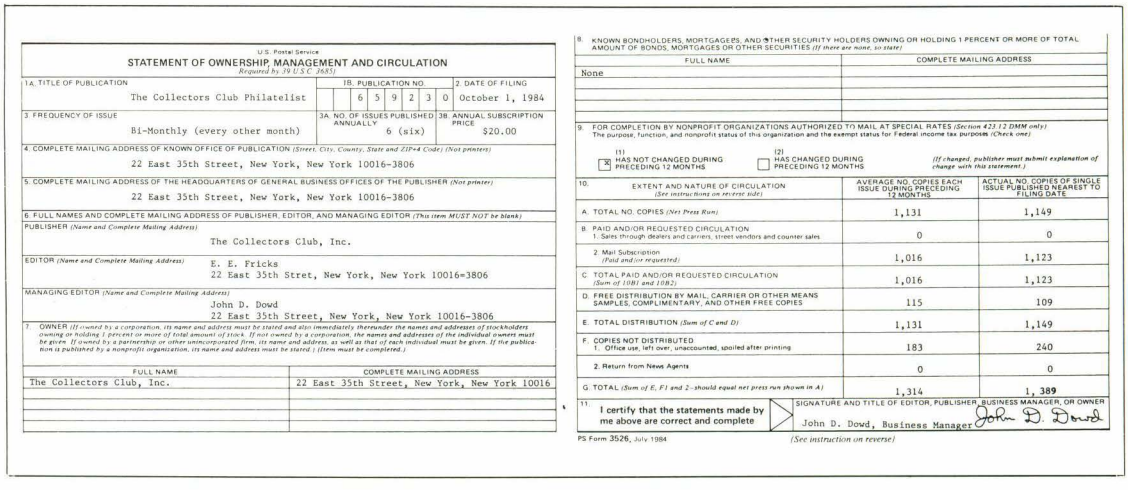
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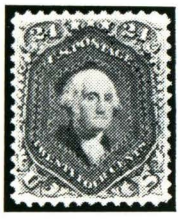
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The Collectors Club
Philatelist

Volume 63, Number 6 **Nov.-Dec. 1984**

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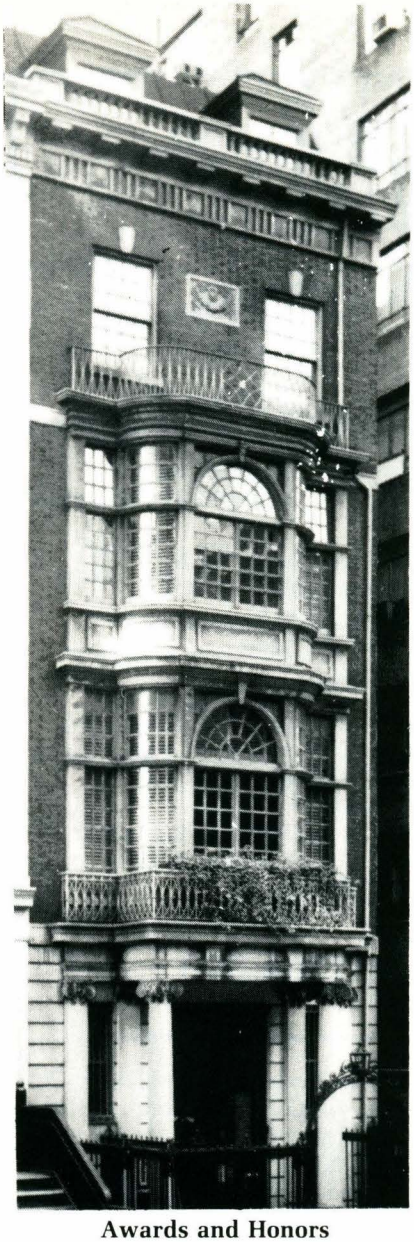
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1983 Dorothy Colby Award to Philip Silver for "United States: The Beacon Air Mail Stamp of 1928 Revisited".

Haiti's Only Watermarked Issue

F. Burton Sellers

Introduction

A good watermark detector can be a collector's best friend—IF he collects early 20th century U.S., Brazil, British Colonies, Germany or any of the many countries whose face-identical issues can only be distinguished as philatelically different by their watermarks. On the other hand, if one's collecting tastes run to countries which do not use watermarked paper for their issues, a watermark detector may be superfluous.

Although Haiti once used watermaked paper for a stamp issue, this country falls into that class where a watermark detector is a superfluity. The reason: Haiti used watermarked paper for only one of its many issues, and since that issue is face-different from all other issues, no watermark detector is needed to classify the stamps. My specialist friends among Haiti collectors may correctly point out that several of the early issues have been found with watermarks in the selvage or on parts of some sheets with the result that partial watermarks can be found on a stamp now and then. However, it is true that only the one issue of Haitian stamps that is the subject of this article was *intentionally* printed on paper that shows a watermark on each stamp of every pane.

Reason For the Issue

To understand why this issue came into being in 1898, it is necessary to retrogress a few years and examine the political situation, the Haitian mentality, and how Haiti's stamp issues were handled.

From the time of its hard-won independence from France in 1804 until well into the 20th century the Haitian political scene has been one of sanguinary struggle and civil war as a steady progression of leaders and constitutions followed in rapid succession. This situation certainly obtained when Haiti joined the Universal Postal Union and issued its first stamps on July 1, 1881. Careful planning for future postal emissions seldom existed. Even



Fig. 1. Tiresias Antoine Simon Sam, President March 31, 1896-May 12, 1902.

when it did, the schedule could be upset by a lack of foreign exchange to pay for a new issue, by a new revolution, or by a Presidential Palace coup d'etat which would render a new or proposed issue of stamps unsuitable because it bore the effigy of an unexpectedly deposed head of state. In Haiti it was considered unseemly to use stamps depicting a leader who had recently fled the country in disgrace, albeit a life-saving departure!

Another problem with the early stamp issues of Haiti was officialdom's difficulty in procuring the right quantities of the right denominations at the right time. As early as 1890 the first provisional appeared, converting excess quantities of the 3 centime stamp of 1887, which depicted President Salomon, to the 2 centime value required for normal local first-class postage. The same situation developed in 1892 when the 3 centime value of the First Palm Tree Issue, which succeeded the 1887 Salomon issue, was overprinted with the same 2 centime handstamp to redress another shortage of this important denomination.

The appearance of two more new Palm Tree Issues in 1893 and 1896 only temporarily corrected this imbalance in denominations. In late 1897 shortages of 2 centime stamps again developed and the same tired handstamp was trotted out for the third time. In this instance the handstamp, with its attendant inverts, doubles and triples, broken letters, etc. was applied to the 20 centime values of the two recent Palm Tree Issues and these provisionals appeared in early 1898.

At this time Tiresias Antoine Simon Sam (Fig. 1) was president, having succeeded to the office on March 31, 1896 shortly after the death of his predecessor, Florvil Hyppolite (Fig. 2) from a heart attack. There being a period of relative quiet and stability by mid-1897 under Simon Sam's leadership, it was decided that the incumbent could be recognized with an issue of stamps bearing his portrait. This issue would also encompass some new values to meet revised postal rates and, hopefully, provide a sufficient quantity of domestic rate stamps to eliminate further recourse to provisionals.



Fig. 2. Florvil Hypolite, President October 9, 1889-March 24, 1896.

Unfortunately, during the period 1891-1898 there were no decrees published in *Le Moniteur*, the government's official paper, regarding stamp issues, as was the prior and subsequent practice. This leaves us with no official orders or dates for the Simon Sam issue. Apparently whoever was postmaster general during that period acted on his own responsibility regarding stamp issues. In any case, an order was placed sometime in 1897 with the American Bank Note Company for a series of 12 stamps, eight of them (in the denominations of 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 20, and 50 centimes, and 1 gourde) to bear the effigy of Simon Sam, and the other four (in denominations of 4, 8, 10, and 15 centimes) to once again depict Haiti's coat of arms. Since the stamps were to be engraved, which takes some time for production, and since the American Bank Note Company did only fastidious work and could not be



Fig. 3. The six values of the issue. Note the town cancels on the 1 and 20 centime values.

rushed, immediate delivery could not be assured. Consequently the series did not make an appearance in Haiti until May 1898. It was also claimed by some writers that the Haitian treasury was depleted, a not-infrequent occurrence, and that the American Bank Note Company would not deliver the stamps until they were paid. If true, this could explain some of the delay in delivery of the stamps and the reason why some interim measures were taken which led to the watermarked issue, the subject of this article.

Circumstances of the Issue

There were still sufficient quantities of the 1, 3, 7, and 20 centime values of the Palm Tree Issues available when the Simon Sam issue was ordered. The shortage of the 2 centime value was being temporarily assuaged by the provisional overprint on the 20 centime values. The supply of the 5 centime value, however, was getting dangerously low and the need for additional supplies of this value was acute. This was the rate for first class mail to Cuba, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and Porto Rico. Furthermore, the first class rate of 10 centimes to the rest of the world was usually paid with a pair of the 5 centime stamps, there being no 10 centime stamp included in any of the issues to that point.

With no assured delivery date in sight for the Simon Sam issue, and considering the lack of funds with which to buy some other issue from abroad, there being no local stamp printing capability, emergency measures were needed. In this situation the postmaster general struck a deal with a wealthy business man in Cap Haitien. Mr. Henri Reine agreed to finance an issue and to take as

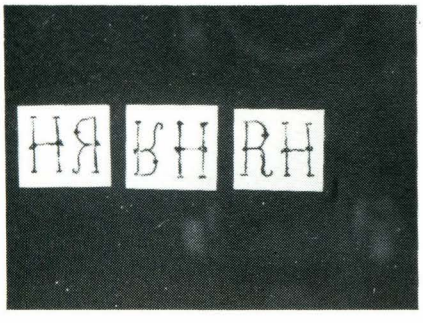


Fig. 4. Types of watermarking as viewed from face of stamp L. to R. Reversed, reversed and inverted, normal.

repayment a portion of the stamps for use on his company's business mail. Acting through his firm's offices in France, an order was placed with the well-known Paris firm of Compagnie Francaise des Papiers-Monnaie.

At this point the sequence of events becomes a little murky, which is why the writers and philatelic journals of the time are not in accord on all points. The obvious need was for 2 and 5 centime stamps. Whether Mr. Reine proceeded on his own initiative to order small quantities of other values, or whether this was part of his deal with the Haitian officials will probably never be known. What we do know is that 500,000 copies of a 2 centime value, 440,000 copies of a 5 centime value, 20,000 copies each of 1 and 3 centime values, and only 10,000 copies each of 7 and 20 centime values were delivered to Port Au Prince and immediately put on sale in March 1898.

Some contemporary writers claimed that all values of the stamps were put on sale only to establish their official validity and that all but the 2 and 5 centime values were withdrawn from sale after a few days and turned over to speculators or to Mr. Reine. Others claim that the 1, 3, 7, and 20 centime values were not sold to the public at all and should not be considered legitimate issues. Still a third version has all values being placed on sale but the relatively small quantity of four of the values offered a good field for speculation and were quickly bought up, both by dealer's agents and by employees in the post office. We shall examine these circumstances further in some of the following paragraphs, but whatever the truth of the matter is proven to be, the stamps were released under a cloud that has persisted to this day.

Details of the Issue

The issue having been entrusted, as previously noted, to the Paris firm of Compagnie Francaise des Papiers-Monnaie, a die was engraved with the value tablets left blank and the value was in-



Fig. 5. Printer's inscription in bottom left margin. Compagnie Francaise des Papiers-Monnaie.

serted later for each of the six values. A proof of this incompleted die in ultramarine, the color of the issued 1 centime value, and a die proof piece comprised of one each of the first five values of the series, 1 centime to 7 centime, impressed in grey violet on a heavily coated card, are known. These two items were originally in the Haiti collection of Mr. Ferrars Tows, sold by Carl Pelander to Dr. Clarence W. Hennan of Chicago in an auction which took place at the Collectors Club on February 18, 1949. They were later included in Lot 1174 when the Hennan collection was sold in Basel, Switzerland by Robson Lowe in October 1966. These unique items have passed through the hands of several collectors since the Hennan sale and their present whereabouts is not known to the author. The unfinished die proof is illustrated in both of the catalogs for the aforementioned sales, as Lot 1195 page 54 of the Pelander sale and at the top of page 85 of the Lowe catalog. Except for a myriad of color trials, described further below, these are the only truly "proof" items of this issue known to the author.

The April 1898 issue of *Le Timbre Poste* announced that a supply of 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, and 20 centime stamps in an entirely new design had been dispatched to Port Au Prince. The design (Scott Type A11) shows the Arms of Haiti as a centerpiece on a somewhat smaller scale than the preceding Palm Tree Issues (See Fig. 3). The stamps were engraved and printed in "taille douce" in sheets of 100, 10 rows of 10, on paper watermarked so that each stamp shows a watermark of tall, Grecian style capital letters R H, for Republique d'Haiti. Viewed from the front of the stamp, the watermark appears normal on the majority of stamps. Since no care was taken as to how the watermarked sheets were inserted into the press, stamps can be found with the watermark inverted or inverted and reversed, per Fig. 4. Full sheets and large multiples of all values are known. The stamp design itself measures 19 by 23½ mm.

The paper is white and fairly thin and the perforations were made by a single-line machine in rather large holes which gauge 11. Each of the sheets of 100 stamps bears the firm's imprint, Campagnie Francaise des Papiers-Monnaie, in small serifed capital and lower case letters in the lower left corner extending under most of three stamps, positions 91, 92, and 93 (see Fig. 5). Color descriptions vary with the describer but the Scott catalog descriptions for their numbers 46 through 51 appear accurate and are indicated as 1c ultramarine, 2c brown carmine, 3c dull violet, 5c dark green, 7c gray, and 20c orange. There are a number of shade variations of the 2 and 5 centime values. Since these two values were the only ones printed in large quantities, several batches of ink were probably used during their press runs, accounting for these variations. The other values show practically no shade variations.

The sheets were all numbered consecutively with large black



Fig. 6a. Control number below stamp number 98 on 3 centime.

numerals, often slightly misaligned from digit to digit. The numerals appeared at the bottom right of the sheet, either below stamp position 98 or 99 (see Fig. 6). The highest number noted by the author is 9,447 on a strip of 3 of the 5 centime value in the author's collection. This must have been near the end of the total run for, at 100 stamps per sheet, this would represent 944,700 stamps and the total printed for all six values was only 1,000,000 stamps. This is partially substantiated by the rather poor and faded impression of this strip of three, indicating that the plate was becoming worn at the end of its run.

The presence of the sequence number 5,395 on a strip of three of the 3 centime value in the author's collection clearly indicates that all sheets, irrespective of denomination, were numbered in one consecutive series, rather than starting over at number one for each denomination. If the latter were true it would indicate that at least 539,500 copies of the 3 centime denomination were printed, whereas we know that only 20,000 copies were made.

The 2 centime denomination, which at 500,000 copies had the largest printing of any of the values, was either printed or numbered fairly early in the operation. A marginal block of this value with the number 681 is the lowest number noted in the collection. The highest number for this value is 5,065, which would track fairly well with the number printed, as 5,065 minus 681 equals 4,384, equivalent to 438,400 copies. Intermediate numbers noted for this denomination are 1,534, 1,844, 3,887 and 4,033, indicating that the press run, or the numbering, was continuous for this denomination. Incidentally, the number 5065 is the only one of the numbers in the collection that lacks a comma to separate the thousands digit from the subsequent digits—an interesting aberration.

Like the 2 centime denomination, the 5 centime value may have been printed in a continuous run and somewhere near the end of the operation. The lowest number noted for this value is 5,721 and the highest is the aforementioned 9,447. This spread would account for a total of 372,600 stamps (9,447 minus 5,721 equals 3,762), not far from the 440,000 copies printed. Intermediate



Fig. 6b. Control number below stamp number 99 on 5 centime.

numbers for the 5 centime denomination are 6,051, 6,130, 8,260, 8,539, and 9,149. Obviously the numbers found in the author's collection are not necessarily the lowest nor the highest numbers that exist but provide useful supporting evidence of the quantities reported by contemporary writers as having been issued.

Regretably, no numbers have been noted for the 1, 7, and 20 centime denominations which might help confirm their position in the printing or numbering processes. It is interesting to observe that the one number noted for the 3 centime value places it somewhere between the 2 and 5 centime values in the sequence. There is also room in the numbering sequence below the lowest number noted for the 2 centime value for 20,000 copies of the 1 centime value (equivalent to only 200 sheet numbers) to have been printed first. Similarly, there is enough room in the sequence after the highest number noted for the 5 centime value, for 10,000 copies each of the 7 and 20 centime values (requiring only 200 sheet numbers total) to have been printed last without exceeding the number 10,000 which would have represented the 1,000,000 total stamps printed. This leads the author to believe that the printings were made in ascending order of the denominations, with the 1 centime first and the 20 centime last. At the very least it would appear that the numbers were applied to the sheets in that order.

If one makes the assumption that the sheets were numbered as the individual value printings were completed and after any spoiled sheets were discarded, the proposed printing (numbering?) sequence fits perfectly with the observed sheet numbers and the quantities printed, as shown in the following tabulation:

Denomination	Quantity Printed	Author's Proposed Sheet Nos.	Range of Sheet Nos. Noted
1c	20,000	1- 200	-
2c	500,000	201- 5,200	681-5,065
3c	20,000	5,201- 5,400	5,395
5c	440,000	5,401- 9,800	5,721-9,447

7c	10,000	9,801- 9,900	-
20c	10,000	9,901-10,000	-
Total	1,000,000	10,000	

The author rests his case on this relatively inconsequential matter, but invites readers to provide information on any numbers in their collections and/or to offer other speculations.

Varieties of the Issue

Here we come to the more puzzling aspects of this series of stamps. That varieties of various types exist is borne out by their presence in all Haiti specialized collections. Their provenance, purpose, and significance are other matters entirely.

Perhaps we should start with what most specialists consider to be trial color proofs. For all six denominations these are found in a profusion of colors, including most denominations in the issued colors of all the other denominations. Even within a basic color, one finds a range of shades. The greatest variety, as might be expected, is found for the 2 and 5 centime values, but a rainbow of colors is found for all values. They were unquestionably printed from the original plates, in full sheets of 100 and are ungummed. Whether their production took place before or after the actual stamps were printed can be only a matter of conjecture, although the author is inclined to believe that they were, for the most part, legitimate trials to assist in final color selection for the various denominations. Despite the wide variety of colors known, no proofs struck in black have been noted!

The trial color proofs were printed on a variety of substances which include the regular watermarked paper, unwatermarked paper in several different thicknesses, india paper impressed on card, and light and heavy card. Full sheets of 100 stamps of some of the trials are known on india paper impressed on card. The variety of printing surfaces used and, more particularly, the difficulty of ascribing names to the many shades where the color is in the eye of the beholder, mitigate against any attempt to list all the varieties. Dr. Hennan, in private notes in the author's collection, lists no less than 45 varieties distributed among the six denominations, and there are more than 50 such similar varieties in the author's collection.

Next we should consider the SPECIMEN stamps. All six denomi-



Fig. 7. Specimen overprint on strip of 4 of 2 centime value.

nations are known overprinted in black with the word "Specimen" in serifed capital and lower case letters (see Fig. 7). The overprint usually appears somewhat above the center of the stamp. The capital "S" is 4 mm tall and the lower case letters 2¼ mm tall. The total overprint is 17 mm long, extending almost the full width of the stamp. The overprint was apparently applied to full sheets of stamps as multiples are known, but must have been struck individually on the stamps as the overprints are not in horizontal alignment on the multiple pieces nor is there consistent spacing between the word on adjacent stamps. The overprinted stamps are on watermarked paper, properly perforated and gummed. No varieties have been noted. Reports in contemporary journals indicate that 650 copies of each denomination were sent *from Port Au Prince* to Berne, Switzerland for distribution among the countries belonging to the UPU, and 350 copies were presented to friends of the director of the Haitian post. Conceivably, the specimen stamps found today could be from among these distributions, but this is considered unlikely. Haiti did not usually overprint stamps that were sent to the UPU or distributed as favors, but this cannot positively be ruled out. The author shares the view of Dr. Hennan that the overprinted stamps were prepared by the French printer. This view is supported by what we can observe about the stamps perforated specimen, details of which follow.

All six denominations of the issue are known perforated with the word "specimen" in capital letters about 6 mm (5 holes) tall and the letters varying from 3 to 4 holes wide. Hopefully this shows clearly in the illustration (Fig. 8), photographed from the back of the stamps. The perforated word is 42½ mm long, extending across most of two stamps and is found most frequently horizontally across the stamps but appears reversed and inverted

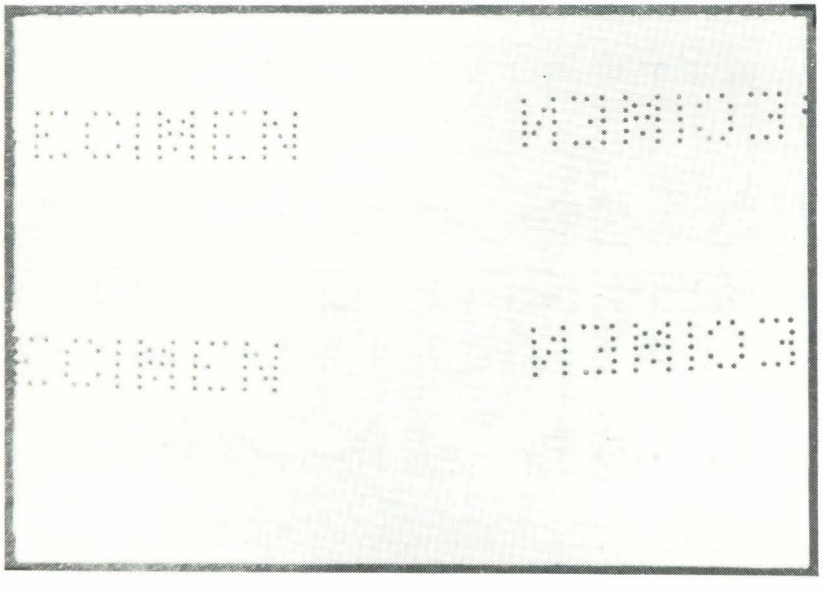


Fig. 8. Punched specimen horizontally on block of 8.

when viewed from the face of the stamps. However, the perforated word can also be found running vertically of the stamps (Fig. 9), either up or down the stamps and either normal or reversed when viewed from the face of the stamps. Obviously no care was taken with sheet alignment when perforating was done. Further, one block of eight of the 2 centime value has the word appearing four times in two lines of two impressions each, wherein none of the impressions are parallel nor aligned with one another. In fact, the two words on each of the two horizontal rows of four stamps in the block of eight stamps are back-to-back to each other! This clearly suggests that, like the specimen overprints, the operation was done with a single die, one application at a time. In addition to being found on singles or multiples of all six of the values in issued colors on watermarked paper, with normal perforation 11 and gum, the 2 and 3 centime value stamps are found perforated specimen on watermarked paper in issued colors but imperforate and with no gum. The 3, 5, and 7 centime values also exist perforated specimen on trial colors of brown, red, and dark green, respectively, unwatermarked paper, imperforate with no gum. The existence of these specimen varieties on trial color proofs is strong evidence that the specimen perforating was done by the printer, as no color trials are known to have been sent to Haiti. For this reason it also seems likely that the overprinted specimen varieties were also made by the printer, a not uncommon practice by the printers of that day who used such material for sales promotion work.

From the foregoing paragraph it is clear that imperforate varieties of at least some of the six issued values in their issued colors also exist. This is true of *all six* values which are found on watermarked paper in issued colors, gummed but imperforate. All six of these imperforate values are known used and several values known used on cover. They probably emanated from the printer, rather than from the Haitian post office, since some of them are on rather off-color paper, but this is only supposition.

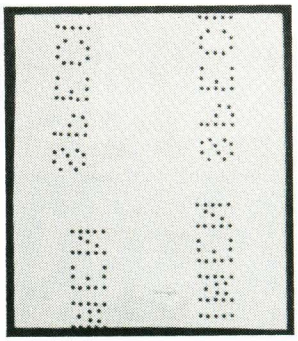


Fig. 9. Punched specimen vertically on block of 4.

There are no reported reprints or counterfeits of the stamps and no plate varieties such as retouches. Early writers claim that the 5 centime value is known doubly printed and an exceptionally fine example is illustrated (Fig. 10). This appears to be a true double print when viewed under magnification, whereas the 1 and 2 centime varieties from the author's collection shown in Fig. 11 are not quite as obvious and may be the result of sheet slippage in the printing process.

Several early writers mentioned the existence of perforation varieties, citing the 2 centime value as having been seen with an extra line of perforations running vertically through the stamp. Actually there are many more perforation varieties than this. In the author's collection alone are the 1, 2, and 7 centime values with an extra row of vertical perforations, the 3 and 20 centime values with perforate margins at the top of the sheet, the 5 centime value with misplaced or double perforations both horizontal and vertical and, most spectacular of all, a horizontal strip of 10



Fig. 10. Double print of 5 centime value.



Fig. 11. Double prints of 1 and 2 centime values.

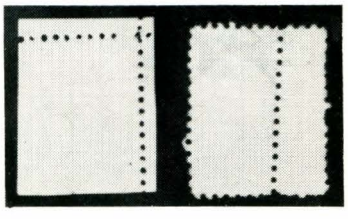


Fig. 12a. Two perforation varieties.



Fig. 12b. Imperforate selvage.



Fig. 13. Paper fold, lower right corner.

of the 7 centime value imperforate between the 7th and 8th stamps. See Fig. 12 for an illustration of some of these varieties. Other perforation varieties probably exist. Provenance of none of these perforation varieties is known to the author, although some are legitimately cancelled or known properly used on cover.

Another minor variety shown in Fig. 13 is a used copy of the 2 centime value with opened-out paper fold at lower right.

The final varieties should probably be considered as essays related to the 1902 provisional issue or the 1904 Nord Alexis issue, Scott Nos. 67-81 and 96-101, respectively. Referring back to the early paragraphs of this article, it will be recalled that the watermarked paper issue was basically a stop-gap measure while awaiting receipt of the Simon Sam issue from the American Bank Note Company, which was finally placed on sale in May 1898. Near the end of Simon Sam's term as president it was determined by the National Assembly that under the Constitution of 1889 Sam's term should end on May 15, 1902. Sam actually resigned his office on May 12th and left the country for exile the next day. When the National Assembly received word of this, they attempted to elect a new Head of State, who would probably have been Cincinnatus Leconte, but the Assembly was attacked by supporters of other candidates and constrained to disband. Revolutionary committees then were established in all the communes and their delegates, meeting in Port Au Prince, established a provisional government headed by former President Boisrond Canal. This gave rise to the 1902 Provisional Government overprinted series of stamps (Scott Nos. 67 through 81), an issue much lamented by specialist collectors for the proliferation of fakes of the "MAI/GT PRE/1902" overprint.



Fig. 14. Nord Alexis President, December 21, 1902-December 2, 1908.

Unable to agree on a single candidate, the contenders for the presidency soon plunged the country into civil war, a frequent occurrence in Haiti when a change in chief executive was necessitated. Ultimately the supporters of the aged Nord Alexis (Fig. 14) carried the day and his victorious army marched into the capital, Port Au Prince, on December 21, 1902. To recognize this auspicious event, some unknown parties arranged for the overprinting of various issues of stamps on hand. Among these were several of the denominations of the watermarked issue illustrated in Fig. 15. Contemporary writers were aware of the appearance of these overprinted items quite soon. Mr. L.W. Crouch in his

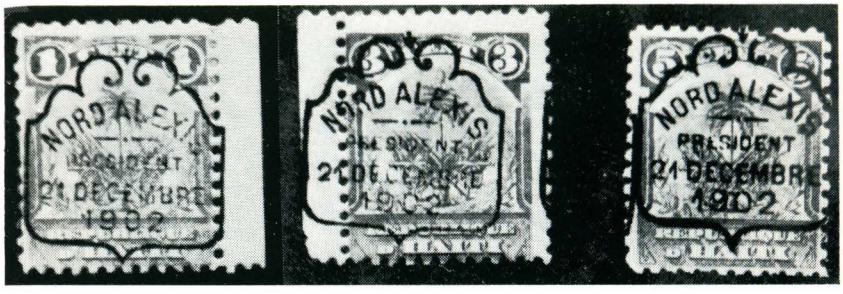


Fig. 15. 1, 3, and 5 centime values of watermarked issue overprinted to celebrate Nord Alexis presidency.

article (See bibliographic reference 3) reported that he had copies of the 2 and 5 centime values so overprinted and the 5 centime value was illustrated. The three values shown from the author's collection are the only ones he has ever seen. The existence of the 1 and 3 centime values is particularly interesting, indicating that supplies of these values were still available in 1902, despite their limited printing and questioned availability. Some denominations of the 1898-1899 Simon Sam issue also exist with this overprint, but are outside the scope of this article.

Catalog Treatment of the Issue

All of the major catalogs recognize and list all six values of the issue. However, all but Scott qualify their listings in one way or another. The Minkus catalog lists all six consecutively with major numbers 41 to 46 but precede the number for the 1, 3, 7, and 20 centime values with the capital letter "N" which signifies "non-issued." They also price only the 2 and 5 centime values in used condition. Footnotes to the issue indicate that the non-issued denominations are known used on cover, that all values exist imperforate and that the 1, 2, and 5 centime values exist with double print. These footnotes, incidentally, were inserted at the suggestion of this author who assisted with preparation of the Haiti section of the first Minkus catalog.

Yvert and Tellier also list all six denominations consecutively with major numbers 39 to 44 but also price only the 2 and 5 centime values in both mint and used condition. The Gibbons catalog shows the greatest reservations by listing the 2 and 5 centime values as numbers 60 and 61 and pricing them both mint and used. They list the 1, 3, 7, and 20 centime values under the heading "Prepared for use but not issued" as numbers 65 through 68, respectively, and price them only mint. More on the possible reasons for Gibbons' attitude will be found below. Gibbons also lists as sub-numbers different color and imperf pair varieties for each of the two "issued" stamps. A further sub-number (61c) for the 5 centime value indicates that a double-print variety exists. The imperf and double print listings carry only mint pricings whereas the color varieties, like the basic stamps, are priced both mint and used.

Although it was not always thus, Scott now lists all six values with consecutive numbers 46 to 51 and prices them both mint and used. Formerly they priced only the 2 and 5 centimes in both mint and used condition. Pricing all values in both conditions is quite correct in the author's opinion, but the used stamps are priced at from only 50 to 80% of the value of the mint stamps. This valuation should be reversed for the 1, 3, 7, and 20 centime stamps with identifiable and contemporary cancels, many of which do exist but are far scarcer than mint stamps. These denominations should be valued at several multiples of the values of their mint counterparts. As a footnote Scott also indicates that all values exist imperforate.

True Status of the Issue

As mentioned previously, these stamps unfortunately were released under a cloud which has persisted to this day and, except for the Scott listings, has denied them the accepted status that all six values deserve. There is plenty of compelling evidence to justify this conclusion that all values of this issue have every right to be considered as legitimate and proper issues.

First, there are available used copies of all values with identifiable, contemporary, genuine cancels as exemplified by several of the stamps illustrated in Fig. 3 and particularly chosen from the collection for the purpose.

Second, there are available literally dozens of covers bearing one or more of the suspect values as well as of the 2 and 5 centime values. See Figs. 16 and 17 from the collection as being typical. At least 30 such covers have been seen personally over the years. All were contemporary and showed every evidence of proper commercial usage. Some of them originated from the Reine firm in Cap Haitien and were addressed to the Reine firm or family in France, but others originated in Port Au Prince or other cities and were destined for other countries. A few were clearly philatelic, but contemporary, such as the one illustrated in Fig. 18. For other covers not personally seen let us examine some auctions of Haitian material. In the Tows sale of 1949 there were four covers, all of which bore one or more of the suspect values. In the Hennan sale of 1966 there were no less than 13 such covers addressed to such diverse places as France, the U.S.A., the U.K. and Nova Scotia. In the deCoppet collection, sold by H.R. Harmer at auction

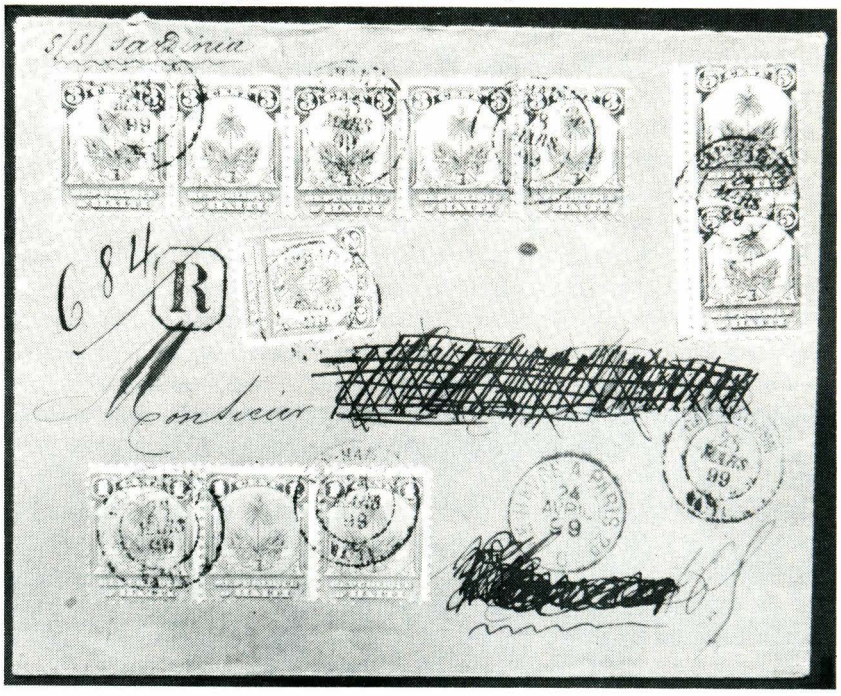


Fig. 16. Double-weight registered cover Cap Haitien to Paris March 28, 1899—1, 2, 3 and 5 centime values used for 30 centime rate.

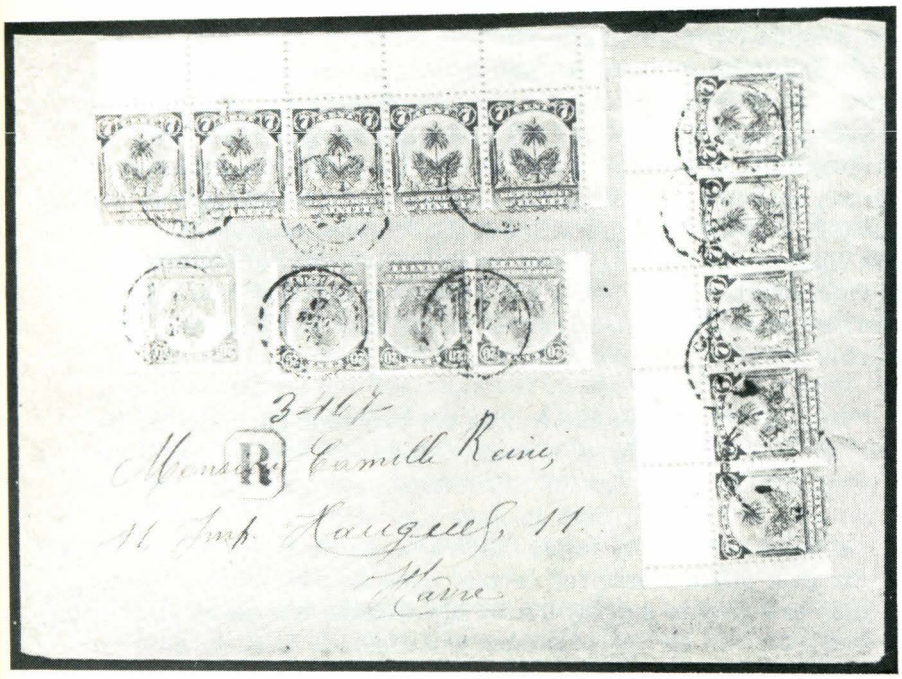


Fig. 17. Multiweight registered cover Cap Haitien to Le-Havre September 17, 1898—Reine correspondence using 7 and 20 centime values for 1 gourde 50 centime rate.

in 1954, six covers were offered, and in their sale of the Wolff collection in 1980 another six covers are noted. One or two covers each in another dozen auction sales could also be cited, and this is just a sampling from the author's limited personal collection of auction catalogs. Admittedly, some of these listings could be duplications but the preponderance are identifiably different.



Fig. 18. Entire issue on philatelic, but contemporary cover Port Au Prince to Metz December 19, 1898.

Third, and most convincing, are two personal accounts from responsible parties living in Haiti at the time. Like many of the early philatelic journals, *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* had correspondents in various countries to keep them posted on philatelic developments. In 1902 the Mekeel correspondent in Port Au Prince, Haiti, was Richard E. Miot who provided new issue information and other details of the Haitian postal operations. In response to *Mekeel's* inquiry about the 1898 watermarked issue, Mr. Miot replied at length and his letter was quoted verbatim in *Mekeel's* issue of October 11, 1902. Because his letter is so significant in establishing the validity of *all* the values of this issue, it is quoted in full as it appeared in *Mekeel's*.

"The Government of Hayti does not consider the revenue derived from the postal service important enough to make speculative issues. On the other hand stamp collecting is not widespread enough here to have any effect on the different issues. It is only very lately that a few dealers have written to the post office clerks for certain quantities of stamps which they are glad to supply, not as philatelists, but because they make a profit on the difference of exchange. They have no influence whatever on the different issues.

"Very often certain issues of many countries have become scarce by their having been brought up by speculators and yet they have not been cried down and considered as speculative for the simple reason that the *soi-disant* (i.e. would-be) authorities have been able to get a stock. This is just what happened for the issue of 1898.

"When the stamps arrived a few persons who knew the quantities issued of each value bought up all they could at the post-office *over the counter*. I myself bought some, so that it is perfectly false in saying that they were not sold to the public. The cause of this rumor was as follows: The representative of Stanley Gibbons, through neglect, arrived too late to get what he required, and to excuse himself wrote that the whole issue was brought up by one speculator and that the stamps were not sold to the public. To complete my data, I wrote a few days ago to the Postmaster General about the matter and I inclose the original of his answer, which please return after reading. As you will see, not only were they regularly issued, but they are still, as are all Haitian stamps, available for postage.

"Now for the reason of this issue.

"The 2c stamps ran out and they had to surcharge the 20c. I must here explain that until the last issue, which was printed by the American Bank Note Company, whenever there was an issue to be made it was given to a private individual as a favor and the stamps were printed where he thought fit, but, of course, under the control of the Haytian Consul or Minister. As the 2c ran out it was thought to make a new issue of all the

values, so as to have a uniform set. When the stamps arrived the gentleman to whom the contract was given proposed to take stamps in payment, which proposition was accepted. He, of course, took the greater part in 1, 3, 7 and 20c, as there were enough of these values left in the previous issue, and that is the reason why the 2c and 5c, which are the values most used, are not so scarce.

"The issue was printed in accordance with the letter of the Minister of Finances of June 1, 1897. The stamps were printed by the Compagnie Francaise des Papiers Monnaies and delivered in March 1898. The plates were handed over to the government. The person intrusted with the contract wanted to add other values, but this could not be done without a special law, and as they had the intention of issuing other values later on, this accounts for the small quantities of 1, 3, 7 and 20c printed in this issue. The quantities of each value printed are as follows:

1c., 20,800; 2c., 500,800; 3c., 20,800; 5c., 440,800; 7c., 10,800; 20c., 10,800.

"Many dealers and private individuals bought up as much as they could and I know of one dealer, Leopold Bernard, of Paris, who bought a good quantity through his agent here.

"I suppose that they will be saying that the 2c., unpaid letter stamps of the provisionals are speculative, as I tried to get some for somebody and there were none to be had. They are going to surcharge them in red now, as the black surcharge was not visible enough."

Equally important is the balance of the *Mekeel's* article which directly quotes from the letter from the postmaster general which Mr. Miot sent to *Mekeel's*. This official document reads

"In answer to your letter concerning the stamps of Hayti issue, 1898, with the watermark R. H., I beg to say that these stamps were regularly issued and are always accepted for postage, with other issues. As the stock of the 2c. of the previous issue had become exhausted, it was decided to have a new supply printed, so as not to continue to surcharge the 20c. To have uniformity there was a new issue of all values. These stamps were put on sale at the postoffice, but in a few days the total issue was bought up.

"The small quantities printed of certain denominations is explained by the existence of a large stock of the 1, 3, 7 and 20c., as there was a project to add other values to the series, and it was necessary to wait for a law to that effect; the printing of a larger quantity of these values would have left a great surplus stock on hand. Consequently there was a larger quantity printed of the 2c. and 5c., which are the most used.

"I have sent as usual 750 of each value to the office at Berne to be distributed to the different countries of the Postal Union."

The remarks by Mr. Miot about the failure of the Stanley Gibbons agent to make timely purchases of the stamps for his principals goes a long way toward explaining the Gibbons catalog treatment of this issue.

These two letters should clearly dispel any misgivings that collectors may have about the true status of this issue. The minor discrepancies in the two letters regarding quantities issued and number of copies sent to Berne, when compared to the numbers reported in the other contemporary reports previously cited, are not important. They may be solely the result of misinterpreted handwriting (Zeros can look like eights!), it being unlikely that the letters were typed, or simply *Mekeel's* typographical errors. In no way do they alter the inevitable conclusion that all values of this issue were and are valid postal emissions of the Haitian government. The author fervently hopes that philatelists and catalog editors will now agree!

POST SCRIPTUM

Subsequent to writing this article, information was received regarding another specialized Haiti collection. Included in the collection are numerous blocks and sheets with control numbers which offer further confirmation of the author's opinions regarding the printing/numbering sequence of the six denominations.

Included in the Jeannopoulos collection are blocks of the 1 centime value with control number 120, the 7 centime value numbered 9,851 and the 20 centime value with number 9,935. These numbers now afford us a look at control numbers on *all six* denominations. It will be noted that they fit perfectly into the proposed numbering sequence shown in the tabulation in the article.

Two full sheets of the 5 centime value in the collection numbered 8,423 and 9,773 add support to the predicted sequence for this denomination. Mr. Jeannopoulos has also seen full sheets of the 1 centime with control number 19 and of the 3 centime numbered 5,327, both also consistent with the predictions.

Two varieties of the "Specimen" overprint type should also be recorded. The 7 centime value with a double Overprint on the lower stamp of a vertical pair, and an inscription block of 8 of this same denomination with double perforation, are in this collection.

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10. Personal Notes—Dr. Clarence W. Hennan.
11. Various auction catalogs.

CORRECTION

On fewer than half a dozen occasions in my long writing career have I reported on subjects of which I had no personal, first-hand knowledge. My editorial comments about the *TEMBAL-83* exhibition which appeared in the January issue of the CCP was one of these. And because I apparently was misinformed by the supplier of the information, I seem to have done an injustice to both the collection's owner and the jury member(s) who gave it the show's major award.

As a result of correspondence with Luciano Viti and a conversation with Dr. Ing. Giancarlo Morolli, I since have learned that the collection was "similar to" but not the "same" as those disqualified in Spain and Austria.

Furthermore, the covers that were described as having been doctored, by my informant, represented only a small fraction of the complete 10-frame entry at the *TEMBAL-83* exhibition.

While I already had my explanation accepted by the parties concerned, I do wish to sincerely apologize to members who may have been misled by the editorial comments and what I wrote about the collection. *E.A.K.*

AMERIPEX APPOINTS WINICK EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

AMERIPEX '86, the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in Chicago May 22 through June 1, 1986 has named Collectors Club member Les Winick as executive director. His job will be to plan, produce, and operate the largest stamp show ever held in North America.

Winick is 57, married, has three children, and lives in a suburb of Chicago. He is a manufacturers' representative for a textile firm as well as a selling agent for surplus material.

A long-time collector of space material, Les has won gold medals in national and international shows and is an accredited judge at both levels. He has represented the United States as commissioner to two international stamp exhibitions, and served as the alternate delegate to the International Federation of Philately (FIP) Congress in Paris and Madrid.

Les writes a weekly stamp column in the *Sunday Chicago Tribune*, and is contributing editor of *Linn's Stamp News*. He had 173 columns and articles published in 1983. Winick is a former director of the American Philatelic Society, a ten-year president of the Space Unit, and a member of almost every major philatelic organization. He is an ardent fan of philately.

The show has been in the planning stages since 1976, when the last international was held in Philadelphia, in conjunction with the bicentennial celebration.





Philatelic Judging:

What Credentials Are Needed by a Judge and How To Develop Them

by Robert P. Odenweller

Many attempts have been made, over the years, to categorize the desired characteristics of the "ideal" judge. These have often been colored by personal biases and a perception of self image by the judge/author who categorized them. Some of these compilations have been unrealistically restrictive, and are seen by critics as an attempt to limit judging appointments solely to the formulator of the list and the few who share his attributes. Other formulators have been more even handed in their approach, but have had curious lapses in consistency which could be attributed to making sure that they or their friends might not be excluded by virtue of a failure to achieve some specific ability.

Without belaboring the obvious traits needed by an individual in almost any endeavor involving trust, such as his personal integrity and adherence to the basic approaches and techniques detailed earlier in this series, I have chosen a set of essential qualifications which must be present for a person to become an effective judge. In discussing these, I will offer some suggestions as to how a person who does not feel adequately qualified in any of them may attempt to increase that ability.

When reduced to these essentials, there are, in my opinion, three basic attributes that must be present in any good philatelic judge: Knowledge, experience as an exhibitor, and an understanding of judging concepts. Of these, a broad based philatelic knowledge is by far the most essential. More than a knowledge of stamps and philately in general, this means specific knowledge of a great number of collecting areas. Without this knowledge, a person's other qualifications as a judge are almost meaningless.

Knowledge

A thorough general knowledge of all collecting areas of the world is the impossible ideal. Only a few people have reached the point that others would consider their mastery of philately to approach that level, but it is a goal to continue toward. A deep knowledge of a reasonably limited area is more usually the case, but the danger is that the judge will be a specialist in too small an area to be of

use in a show of any real scope. A specialist in United States may be reasonably effective at a U.S. national show, for a large number of the exhibits, but might be useless or counterproductive on the others, and totally at sea at an international at which U.S. exhibits may number only a dozen or so at best.

Few individuals have the interest and means to acquire broad knowledge by normal collecting habits. Usually, such exposure is found in dealers and auctioneers who handle considerable quantities of worldwide rarities on a regular basis. General collectors are a vanishing breed. Thirty years ago, a collector of reasonable means could set a goal of collecting a major area such as British Commonwealth and have a reasonable expectation of forming a significant collection which would include a nice showing of many of the more notable issues. At the same time, a Caspary or a Lichtenstein could assemble major collections spanning the world. Today such a project would be more ambitious and would require much more in available funds and may, for all practical purposes, be almost unattainable.

Since fewer people can expect to have the direct experience, there must be other ways to achieve the close familiarity with the broad area that is essential for an effective judge. I have prepared some options, offered here in roughly descending order of effectiveness, which may be considered by one who may wish to expand his knowledge to the desired amount.

In spite of the much higher costs of forming the large general collection, it is still possible to develop a knowledge producing collection with a moderate expenditure of funds. One may, for example, select a relatively large area and avoid the few very high priced rarities while obtaining a fairly complete collection of the more available issues. This process will give him the additional appreciation of some of the difficulties posed in collecting the area. A good source of material is the "large lots" that frequently appear at auctions. Depending on the interest generated by this project and availability of funds, in time the collector might be tempted to add certain of the rarities as well. In this and the other suggestions that follow, the emphasis is on handling the material as much as possible. Further, although this and some of the other suggestions may not be practical for all individuals, the *concept* of what is involved is important.

Second to forming a general collection directly is to work with one that belongs to another person or organization. The best of these options would be to work with the expert committee at the Philatelic Foundation, or a similar organization. Rather than concentrating on a small area of personal expertise, the learning judge must expand to areas about which he knows very little. By working with the reference collection and looking up references in handbooks, auction catalogues and other sources, a strong feel can be developed for many areas that might otherwise fail to earn the necessary level of his interest. Unfortunately, this option is

not practical for those who do not live close to such an organization, but occasional trips to the location of the material can be planned with a commitment to study arranged in advance.

A third option to consider is to help an auctioneer or dealer with the categorizing of material. This provides "hands on" experience that is difficult to match, but has a minor drawback. If, in the process of helping, the individual is considered to be a dealer, he may find that some organizers object to having dealers on juries. This is unfortunate, since many dealer-judges are completely scrupulous, but a few have, in the past, shown obvious preference for the collections of good clients. The person who uses this option to develop his knowledge will find, however, that the negative feeling should disappear not long after he has terminated his association with the dealer, if such feeling was indeed present in the first place.

Fourth, and a much slower rate of learning, is to attend lectures at major clubs, such as the Collectors Club, at which speakers give considerable detail and insight into their areas of specialty. The individual should try to attend as many talks as possible, particularly those about areas with which he is not familiar. The obvious drawbacks are that the student cannot choose the areas he would like to concentrate on, and that he is not able to handle the material. In spite of this, the chance to see the material and to hear remarks in depth make this a rich source of information. Even smaller organizations can provide worthwhile talks on a regular basis if they take advantage of audio-visual programs such as those available from the Philatelic Foundation and the American Philatelic Society.

The fifth option is to develop a systematic study of the philatelic literature of a given area. Excellent philatelic libraries may be found at the Collectors Club and the American Philatelic Research Library, and books may even be borrowed by mail under certain circumstances. The individual using this option may do so while residing almost anywhere, and hence is not handicapped by failure to live close to a major philatelic center. One procedure that works very well is to decide on a sequence of countries to be studied and then to study each one thoroughly before moving on to the next.

Help may be given by the librarian who may be able to recommend particular volumes as more definitive than others, and individual books that give exceptional in-depth treatment of specialized subjects. Limited edition monographs, which might not be as well known generally, may also be available. By starting with a more general handbook and then moving to the specialized treatment, the relative importance of the individual areas may be more appreciated.

General catalogues can be of some help, but auction catalogues, particularly of famous collections, are an outstanding source of information. In the case of auction catalogues, major

sales take place every year and the catalogues (or second copies, if you wish to keep them intact), may be cut up so that illustrations and descriptions of key pieces may be mounted in a scrap book or album. In time, a fairly complete "collection" of rarities of the world may result, and, although it is not of material that may be handled, when seen on display the rarities will seem to be "old friends." These cutouts could also be used to fill the spaces of the rarities in the "option one" general collection.

Sixth in line is the philatelic exhibition, both major nationals and internationals. I have ranked it here because seldom can an individual get much in-depth study at an exhibition. The time is too short, the scope too broad, and there are usually too many distractions that prevent significant time from being spent on more than a few selected collections. In addition, the coverage provided by an exhibit usually requires that the viewer have some knowledge of the subject, since the writeup of international level exhibits is normally limited to pointing out unusual features of the material being shown. Still, if one can find the owner (who frequently will be in the vicinity of his exhibit and delighted to conduct a tour of it) or a knowledgeable guide who can explain the nuances of the exhibited area, this can be a very productive exercise. In addition, the opportunity to see some of the major rarities in various areas can often be limited to exhibitions.

The seventh and final option is only in the developmental stage. It is a study of the major collecting areas that have won top awards, and which analyzes the essential and desirable features that characterize the top level exhibits that might be assembled of that area at each level from gold on up. It is hoped that when some progress is made, this gold medal/grand prix survey will provide a key to the elusive problem of equivalence between various dissimilar areas, so that gold will mean the same thing on a more universal scale. It can provide a very useable training aid to new judges once it becomes available, and further will be of use to experienced judges in a number of ways.

In summary, it is unlikely that any aspiring judge who wishes to expand his knowledge will employ any one of the above options as his only approach to gaining knowledge. Rather, it is expectable that he will follow a combination of most if not all of them if he is to reach his maximum effectiveness. The mix of options will depend on his individual circumstances, desire, and accessibility to some of the fixed location sources of information.

Experience as an Exhibitor

A judge's credentials as an exhibitor may seem like an obvious criterion to most people, but it is one that has caused considerable debate at various times. Often, those who clamor for a relaxation of the rule are those who are unable to attain whatever level is required. Others state that the requisite material to win a na-

tional gold medal is financially out of reach of some who would otherwise make good judges. To this I say, "Baloney." A national gold medal is not a very high award in this country, even though some that do reach that level are truly exceptional exhibits. The borderline gold medal exhibit can be quite modest, and if a person lacks the desire or the funds to be able to get the necessary material to reach that level, then he is probably not ready to be a judge.

Experience as an exhibitor, and the ultimate lessons gained by reaching a high standard are difficult to convey to one who has not done it personally. If a would-be judge's failure as an exhibitor to achieve the high standard is due to poor exhibiting techniques more than to a lack of material, then he is considerably more in need of the polishing gained by reworking his exhibit until he becomes successful. Few exhibitors would feel comfortable knowing that a judge of their exhibit lacked the understanding of how to prepare his own exhibit sufficiently to win an acceptably high award. Indeed, he may be influenced by biases that he cultivated in his own exhibiting technique and would thereby be less able to appreciate a well prepared exhibit, or worse, might overvalue an exhibit that committed his own sins.

My personal preference in this area is that the aspiring judge win a national gold medal in at least two different areas, partly to show that the first was not a mistake, but also to demonstrate a broader range of interests. At the international level I would favor an international gold medal as a minimum qualifying standard (I can hear the shrieks of protest already!) and another exhibit to have reached at least a silver medal standard (the latter is not as hard to reach as it may sound). One international judge even went so far as to suggest that only Grand Prix winners be judges, but there are too many problems with that suggestion to do other than ponder the many possible motivations behind it.

Despite the foregoing, I can see perfectly acceptable reasons to make exceptions. I can immediately think of two of the most knowledgeable international judges who have never, to my knowledge, exhibited competitively. One of those would not do so since he feels that it might put unusual stresses on the other judges who know him so well, so that an objective result might be difficult to reach. The other is a dealer who feels, among other things, that it is improper for a dealer to exhibit competitively. Nobody would deny that each is an exceptional judge, and nobody would try to say that they could not judge since they have not achieved a minimum level as an exhibitor, "grandfather rights" notwithstanding. The key is that *each of them could easily win a high international award if he chose to do so.* Their court of honor exhibits and personal collections are major attractions when they appear at international exhibitions. So the exception is really not an exception — either the candidate has competed successfully, or he could win the required award if he chose to compete. The latter is very

much the exception, however, and I find it difficult to imagine a candidate today who could make an adequate case for not exhibiting.

Understanding Judging Concepts

A person can have considerable knowledge and be a successful exhibitor, but can have very set personal ideas about judging that may differ wildly from those that are generally accepted. Postal history is probably the most abused area — everyone seems to feel that he "has collected 'Postal History' (meaning covers) all his life" and that he knows exactly what it's all about. Unfortunately, this philatelic anarchy is too widespread to be humorous for long. The fact remains that a number of groups of people of a wide range of experience representing many different cultures and collecting areas have already worked out a mutually acceptable set of rules that apply to the various exhibiting disciplines. These groups, the Philatelic Commissions of FIP (the Federation Internationale de Philatelie), have published their consensus ideas and many countries have repeated them at the national level. It makes considerable sense to follow the basic ideas as presented by FIP, since those are the ones by which exhibits will be judged at the international level. If a different set of criteria were to be established at the national level, whether arbitrarily or not, the results of going from one to the next could result in quite a nasty surprise for the exhibitors.

For these reasons, the experienced judge should stay current with any changes or refinements made to these rules just as the new judge should learn and apply them carefully. Any temptation to ignore them or to feel that one's own set of rules is more applicable is an unfortunate vanity that could lead to greater problems and few, if any, invitations to judge.

Concepts can be found from many sources. This series might be a place to start. Compare it with other treatises on judging. Judging seminars are a popular adjunct of many shows. The judges' critique can be a very useful session in which to observe how to handle (or occasionally how not to handle) that vital function. Working as an apprentice can be a very good learning process as well as usually being a necessary requirement for qualification as a judge. It should, however, be used more for learning the techniques and procedures of jury work than for gaining new knowledge about the material on display. By that time the candidate's knowledge should be established, or he is wasting both his and the jury's time.

Language Ability

A fourth criterion should be added for those who would aspire to be a judge at the international level — language ability. Some people object to this, since they have no talent for languages or

feel particularly chauvinistic about their own. Although one or more additional languages may not be vital, since some translation does take place in international juries, the single language judge is nevertheless handicapped, and many things take place of which he usually remains blissfully ignorant. Ideally, a judge should speak English, French, German and Spanish, but that is not always a realistic expectation. The discussions that take place in international juries are often very free-wheeling, with shifts to various languages by each speaker since each speaker could make his point better in his native language particularly if he knows that the others can understand.

In Milan in 1976, I remember sitting in the lobby of the hotel with some of the other judges, with each judge speaking in his own language, and each understanding the others' responses. A tourist who happened by watched with amazement until his wife joined him and asked why he looked so surprised. He whispered "I think I've just rediscovered the Tower of Babel."

The difference, however, is that there was mutual understanding. I have noticed that single language judges are often avoided by others who do not share the same language simply because it is a nuisance to have to go to the trouble of getting what they have to say interpreted. When that nuisance cannot be avoided, the encounter is usually very brief.

Even the ability to read the official languages is desirable since FIP encourages exhibitors from countries with languages other than the "FIP official languages" to make the writeup in at least one of the official languages as well. In general, then, the multilingual judge will be far more effective than the one who is not, if only in that he has a better idea of what is going on. More than once, discussion of an exhibit has taken place in front of a judge who, if he could have understood what was being said would have objected. Instead, he nodded benignly. To insist on translation can slow down a very packed schedule to the point that it may not be possible to finish in the allotted time, and one who insists will come out looking like an obstructionist.

In the areas in which the things written about the material on display are crucial to the award, such as with postal history and thematics, it is imperative that the judges are able to know what is being said. If a collector showing butterflies misidentifies a reference in his writeup, he betrays a lack of knowledge that thematic judges will want to downgrade for, but if what he says is not understood, that necessary consideration may be impossible to judge. Similarly, if a postal history exhibitor were to misanalyze a route or rate on a displayed cover, his lack of knowledge may escape the judges. The opposite, and positive side applies as well. An exceptional understanding of the material being shown may not be apparent until the writeup is examined, but it still depends on the judges to understand it to give it their full level of appreciation.

In summary, I would not go quite so far as to require that all international judges be multilingual, but I would say that unless one has *considerable* ability as a judge otherwise, it would be better for all concerned that he remain a national judge.

Conclusion

Other lists of attributes for judges have been longer and more detailed. The three above (and the language question) are really all that are needed, but are considerable in their demands. Most often, those who meet these demands will, in the process, satisfy the demands found on other lists simply in the process of satisfying the few.

In the end, you must remember that judging is not an ego trip. It is hard work which must be carried out responsibly. There is an obligation to the exhibitors to be as fair and as precise as possible in applying the accepted rules to reach a valid and consistent conclusion on the award. There is an obligation to the organizers who have placed their trust in you—your results, if haphazard and arbitrary, can give the show a bad name, or reputation, if it is held periodically.

Finally, there is an obligation to yourself, in that you know how much you really know, and to deceive others to receive whatever honor or privilege you may imagine comes with being a judge can only end in a measure of disgrace when others find out. If you feel that you are lacking in any of the above, you can do yourself and philately a favor by accepting the idea that not everyone is cut out to be a judge. If you are confident that you satisfy these criteria well, then I'd like to be one of the first to offer a welcome to you.

Letter to the Editor

To the Editor:

Please list two corrections to be made in my article, "The Two Designs of the 1890-1897 Philippine "Babyhead Issue", in the January 1984 issue of the *Collector's Club Philatelist.*

That article suggested several changes to the Scott catalogue. The correct language is as follows:

144 (1890) I	light claret
144A (1894) I, II	dark claret

and

146 (1894) I, II	gray-brown
148 (1895) II	light gray brown

Don Peterson

Interesting and Unusual Items from a Specialized Collection of China

Part X of an Article by Carl A. Kilgas

The "Domestic Postage Paid" Unit Stamps — D.P.P.

With mounting postal deficits, a war-time surcharge of $1 was authorized on all first class domestic letters, to be effective November 1, 1942. A $1.16 Die was prepared (Fig. 151).

With communication and transportation problems becoming ever so difficult, it was decided to prepare for anticipated future rate increases, by authorizing each postal district to locally prepare their own eight character "unit" surcharge that could be based on the fast becoming obsolete 16 cent Central Trust stock, whenever a rate increase would occur.

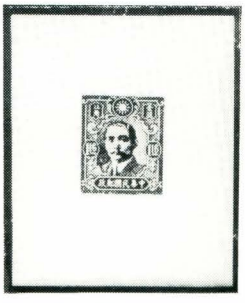


Fig. 151. Die proof of the $1.16.

Postal Rate Changes

The $1.16 approved rate was not well received. Late in October the rate was canceled and a new rate of 50 cents, in its place, was to be effective December 1, 1942.

The 50 cent stamps from the Central Trust Printing had not been produced in very large quantities. The 16 cent Central Trust stamp was still in the process of being surcharged 50 cents. Although a very small supply of the surcharged 50 cent stamps had been shipped to some outlying districts, it was fortunate that the D.P.P. "unit" surcharges could be put to use, valid for 50 cents each when the deadline of December 1st arrived.



Fig. 152. Sample of approved D.P.P. surcharge on blank paper. Fukien District format used.

The cover shown (Fig. 154) pretty well illustrates the poor communications that existed at the time. District offices were not notified until October 28th that the $1.16 rate had been canceled. They in turn had to notify all of their post offices, a rather formidable job to do in 3 days or less. As a result, some of the D.P.P. stamps were sold in each district, some for a day or two, others sold them for months.

Yankow, in the beleagured Fukien district on the vulnerable



Fig. 153. Approved D.P.P. surcharge "specimen" on Kansu district format. This is the only district with a "specimen" overprint.

China coast, didn't receive their supply of D.P.P. stamps until January 27, 1943, nor did they receive the $1.16 rate cancellation until February and had no knowledge that the new rate of 50 cents was effective December 1, 1942! So they proceeded to sell the D.P.P. stamps at $1.16 each, as evidenced by this cover sent from Yankow to Foochow, both in Fukien Province.

Proper District Identification — a Challenge!

With each district authorized to prepare their overprints locally, minor variations between each district overprints has been a real problem. Ten or fifteen years ago, after many frustrations in trying to mount an accumulation of 16 cent overprints according to the pictures in the existing catalogues, a new approach was taken, using more precise measuring of various spacings as a guide. During the ensuing years, this approach has worked exceptionally well in every instance and is very simple and easy to use. Each district will be dealt with separately. Major varieties will also be listed, although a highly specialized collection of these issues would have many more of the lesser important ones.

The D.P.P. Provisionals — the First Issued

Identification can most easily be made by measuring the surcharge in millimeters:[102]

A: The overall length of the overprint.
B: The spacing between the two upper characters.

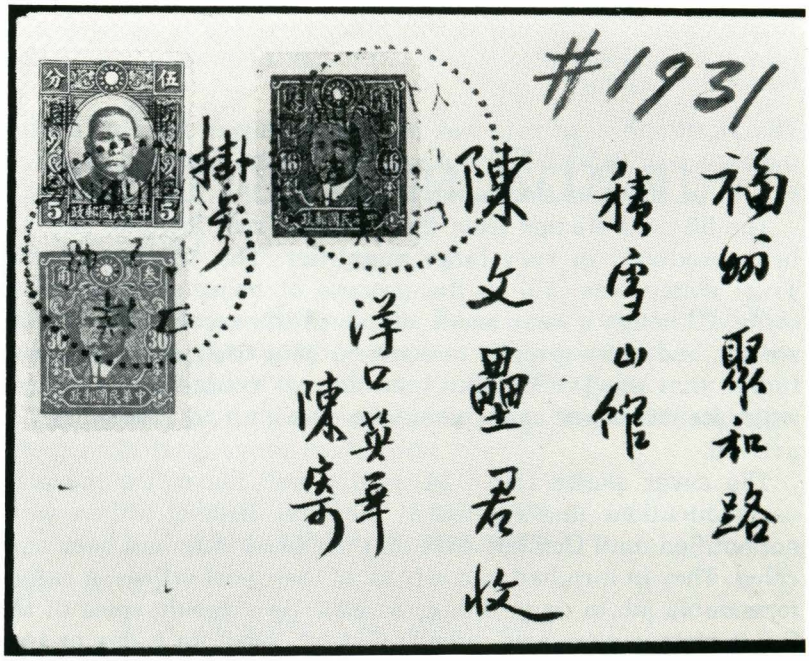
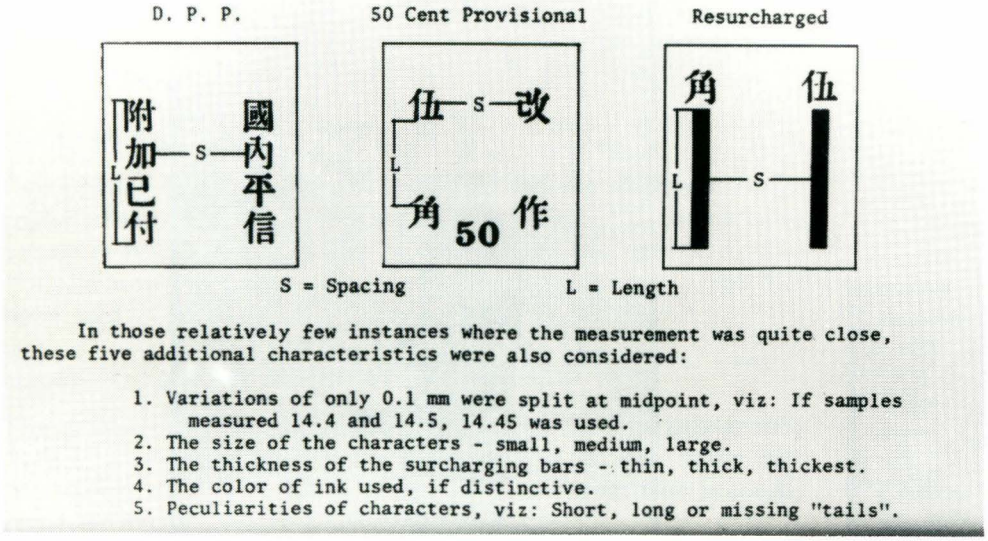


Fig. 154. A cover mailed on February 11, 1943. The postage of $1.50 was paid for the following: letter rate $1.16, registration 26 cents, and express delivery 8 cents.

102. Kilgas, Carl A. "District Surcharges of the 16 Cent Central Trust Issue" D.P.P. Issues: Chart 1. *China Clipper* Vol. 39, No. 5, p. 142. July 1975.

With the more precise measuring equipment now available, it was decided to measure as large a quantity of these issues as possible, using a scale divided into 0.01 mm differences. The results were rather informative and provide us with another tool to secure greater accuracy in identifying the various provinces.



In those relatively few instances where the measurement was quite close, these five additional characteristics were also considered:

1. Variations of only 0.1 mm were split at midpoint, viz: If samples measured 14.4 and 14.5, 14.45 was used.
2. The size of the characters - small, medium, large.
3. The thickness of the surcharging bars - thin, thick, thickest.
4. The color of ink used, if distinctive.
5. Peculiarities of characters, viz: Short, long or missing "tails".

Fig. 155a. Three types of surcharges on the 16 cent.

Anhwei District—A: 9.5; B: 14.45

This overprint was a rush job of lithography with characters very crudely drawn by hand on stone plates. The format is unknown. Two types of overprints were used, with identification supposedly made from the type or font used for "Kuo"—the top right character. The crudeness of the character usually makes this very inaccurate if not impossible. The best identification is by the distinctive color of the inks used in the surcharging. Type I—light red ink. Type II—dark red ink.

Overprinting had just been completed and the stock shipped to another town, when the district postal headquarters were overrun by the Japanese. The district kept moving just ahead of the Japanese.

The stamps were available for a very short time in February 1943, just before the entire district was overrun by the Japanese. Because of the chaotic conditions, few were sold or used.

This cover (Fig. 156) was canceled at Anking, February 24, 1943 and received in occupied Nanking, 135 miles away, nine days later on March 4th. There is a slight variation in the cancel also—the character for the year, is normally at the right—in this cancel it is at the far left. A strip of Type II stamps were used.

It should be noted, that despite the growing occupation of China by the Japanese, the Chinese postal service continued to serve all of China—occupied or not. To continue the war was of far greater importance to the Japanese than to have the additional burden of also running a postal service!

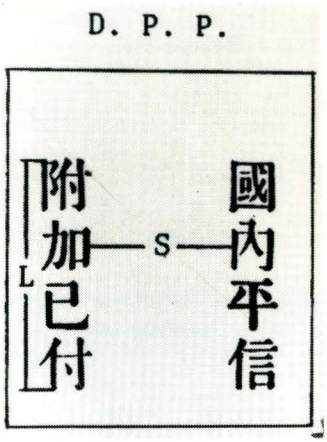


Fig. 155b. Diagram of the first surcharge. "S" and "L" are not part of the overprint but refer to measurements in the charts.

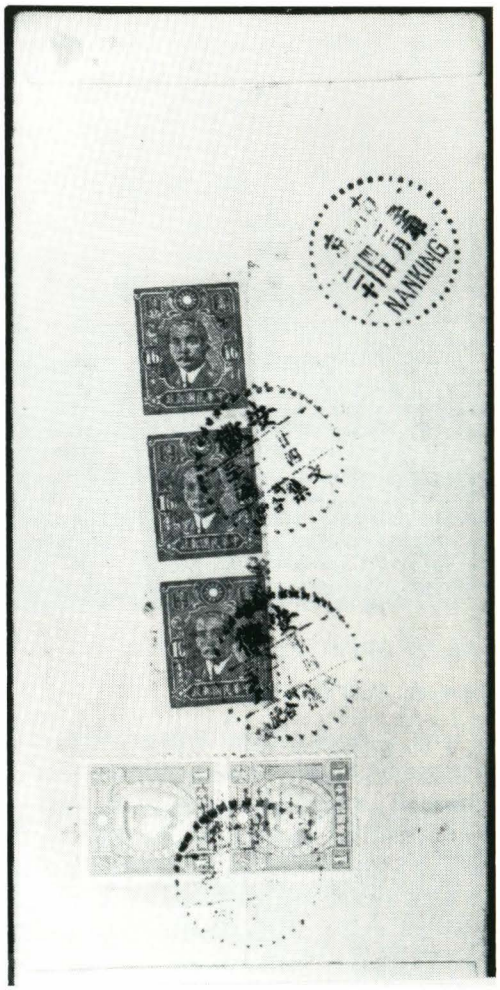


Fig. 156. Reverse of the cover from Anhwei district with the strip of the type II stamps.



Fig. 157. Eastern Szechuan district surcharge.



Fig. 158. "Fu" incorrectly substituted for "Na".

Eastern Szechuan District—A: 8; B: 13

The Chung Hsing Press in Chungking overprinted 4,142,000 stamps and widely distributed them to 11 of the 32 post offices in the district. Sales continued thru September 1943. Despite the huge quantities printed, very few perf. 10½ have been recorded.

The major variety concerns a Chinese character substitution most difficult to detect. Although quality control continued to be excellent, this error was not discovered until after a few had been sold. The remaining sheets with the error were immediately withdrawn and destroyed.

In setting up the original overprinting format, the character "Fu", which also appears as the fourth character in the left row, was substituted in error for the "Na", the second character in the right row. It only appears in position 59/200 (Fig. 158).

Fukien District—A: 9.35; B: 14.50

Overprinting was done at district Headquarters and distributed to four post offices. Upon receipt of rate change, all stamps were recalled promptly—except in remote Yankow—see Yankow to Foochow cover previously shown as an example of communication difficulties.

Honan District—A: 8.5 - 8.8; B: 14.45

Overprinted by the Yi Teh Press at Shih Siskow. Format: 10 x 5, repeated four times to overprint a sheet of 200. All stamps were promptly recalled before any sales were made, except at Nan Yang, where 1,720 were sold and at Hsia Kuan where 285 had been sold.

Hunan District—A: 10; B: 11

The overprint in very small characters was done by lithography at the Tzi I Press in Shao Yang. The stone plates were made with characters written by hand. Notice of invalidation was promptly received and few were sold.

Hupeh District—A: 8.35; B: 14.5

Practically the entire stock of perf. 10½ was sent to this district. Overprint was done at the district office and distributed to only three post offices before the invalidation notice was received. The only sales were made at MO DO HO post office—the notice was not received until November 21, 1942. There was so little demand that few perf 10½ were sold, making it the fourth most difficult D.P.P. to acquire.

The rarest D.P.P. is Hupeh perf 13. Indications are that only one sheet was erroneously included in the perf 10½ shipment.



Fig. 159. Mint and used copies of the Hupeh district perf 13 variety.



Fig. 160. Kwangsi district overprint.



Fig. 161. Invert variety of the thick lettered Shensi district overprint.

Kansu District — A: 10.5; B: 14.5

Overprinting in heavy bright red ink was done at the district office. Distribution made to seven post offices. Very large quantities had been sold before the invalidation notice was received.

Kiangsi District — A: 10.35; B: 14.30

It is believed the overprinting was done at the district office. Although measurements are similar to Kansu, this overprint is much clearer. Distribution was made to five post offices. The invalidating notice was delayed and large quantities were sold.

Kwangsi District — A: 11.10; B: 14.25

Overprints were made by the Kwangsi Printing Press, probably at Yungning. Only a few hundred had been sold at only one post office — Tien On, near the Kweichow border, before the notice arrived. Very few perf 10½ exist (Fig. 160).

Kwangtung District — A: 10.35; B: 12.80

Very little is known about this one. It was put on sale and almost immediately withdrawn.

Kweichow District — A: 8.7; B: 12.3

Overprinted at Kweiyang by the Kin Han Press. Very limited sales were made in three post offices.

Shensi District — A: 10.7; B: 14.4

This is characterized by the very thick letters in the overprint which was done by the Mao Chi Press at Sian. It was quickly withdrawn shortly after it was put on sale. Only a few hundred were sold. The only variety is an invert (Fig. 161).

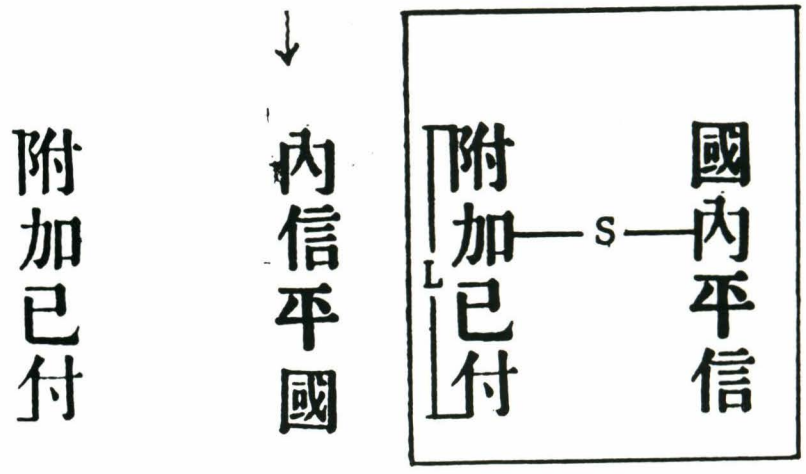


Fig. 162. The characters for this Western Szechuan district overprint are incorrectly positioned.

Western Szechuan District—A: 12.00; B: 12.25.

Work was done by the Ta Kung Printing Press at Chengtu. Only a few were sold and at only one post office. An interesting variety is shown (Fig. 162), the "Trial Printing in Red". This copy has the left row of the overprint characters somewhat mixed up. Instead of the normal order, they were changed to positions 2, 4, 3 and 1.

Yunnan District—A: 12.0; B: 14.2

Overprinted by the Wu Han Printing Press, large quantities were sold at two post offices. The elusive variety is the horizontal pair imperf between. Only ten pairs have been reported. These (Fig. 163) came from the lower right pane, the last two rows on the right. This was confirmed by the existence of the unique pair with the "Thin 16" variety on the right.[103]



Fig. 163. Yunnan district imperforate between.

The 50 Cent Provisional—the Second Issue

By January 1943, the General Post Office at Chungking began to run out of 50 cent Central Trust stamps as well as the overprinted D.P.P. stock. A surcharge was prepared to use on the obsolete 16 cent Central Trust:

Wu Gai		Five Temporary
	or	
Chiao $_{50}$ Tso		Dimes $_{50}$ Use

Anticipating similar shortages in the districts, each was authorized to use a similar format on their stock of the 16 cent Central Trust. The only other specification was that "3 Circle Brand" ink was to be used; the color could be either red or

103. Alevizos, George Auction #36. Lot 114. November 22, 1982.

50 Cent Provisional

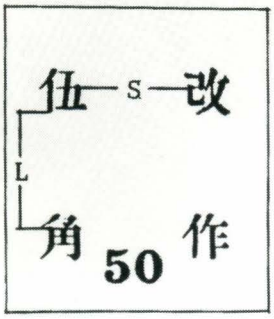


Fig. 164. Format for the 50 cent provisional.



Fig. 165. The perf 13 x 11 variety of the General Post Office, Chungking overprint.



Fig. 166. The 50 cent vertical misalignment of Chekiang district.

black, whichever was obtainable.

District Identification by Millimeter Measurements[104]

H: Space between top horizontal characters.
V: Space between left vertical characters.

All surcharges in black, unless otherwise noted.

General Post Office, Chungking: H: 6.2 V: 5.8 - 6.0

In the process, characters in the surcharge became damaged, loose, fell out, and had to be replaced. At times, these were replaced by type of a different font, indicating a real scarcity of replacement supplies. Sometimes hand stamped characters were used for the replacement. The scarcest perforation variety is 13 x 11 (Fig. 165).

Chekiang District—H: 6.2 V: 5.5

Located on the coast, this district was very vulnerable to Japanese war activities. Postal service was continually interrupted and the use of this surcharge, which began in May 1943, was limited.

One unusual variety is shown (Fig. 166), a 50¢ vertical misalignment. The top characters appear in the lower part of the stamp in only 20 stamps in one sheet of 200.

Eastern Szechuan District—H: 6.1 V: 6.0

These were issued in June and the story of this double surcharge is rather unusual. The acute war-time paper shortage resulted in this attempt to salvage a sheet of stamps that had been fed into the press with the top left corner folded over, leaving a block of four unsurcharged. To surcharge this block, a piece of irregularly torn scrap paper was placed over most of the completed sheet, to avoid double surcharging the entire sheet.

The ragged edge of the piece of scrap left 15 stamps exposed to varying degrees of double surcharging when the sheet was put thru the press again. Seven complete doubles resulted; Fig. 167 is one of them. Strike-thru of both surcharges show on the back.

Honan District—H: 8.8 V: 5.7

Black surcharges issued in March, red in July.

Hunan District—H: 7.6 V: 9.5

Issued in March.

104. Kilgas, Carl A. "D.P.P. Surcharged with 50 Cents" Chart 2, *China Clipper*, Vol. 39, No. 5, p. 143. July 1975.

Kwangsi District—H: 6.25 V: 7.25

Kwangtung District—H: 6.6 V: 7.5 - 8.0

Issued in May.

Kweichow District

Two formats used:
Setting I—H; 6.2 V: 6.0, issued February 2nd.

Within a month, this setting was replaced by setting II, which allowed more of Dr. Sun's face to be seen. Because of the short period of use, few varieties have been found.

Setting II—H: 6.0 V: 7.5, issued in March.

The major variety is the "05" error, instead of "50" in position 46/200 (Fig. 168). Discovered immediately after issue, promptly withdrawn and corrected, but not before a small number of sheets had been sold over the counter. Few are in collectors' hands; remainders were destroyed.

Shensi District—H: 8.2 V: 8.0

Issued in March.

Western Szechuan District—H: 8.2 V: 6.1

Issued February 13th.

All district examples shown are from perf 13 stock. Every district except Chekiang also used stock perforated from 10½ to 11 but to a very limited extent.

To be continued





Fig. 167. Double surcharge on the Eastern Szechuan district overprint.

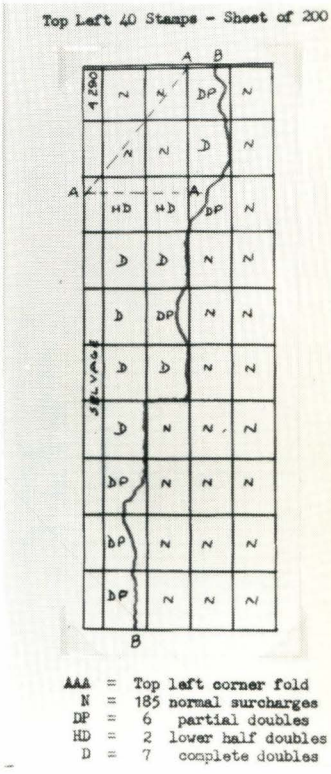


Fig. 168. The "05" error of Kweichow district.

Chart 1

D.P.P. Surcharges
"Domestic Postage Paid"

Color	Spacing	Length	Characteristics	Perfs 13	Perfs 10½	Province	Ma	Scott
Black	12.0	12.25		x		W. Szechuan	742	525k
	11.1	14.25	Thin	x		Kwangsi	757	525i
	"	"	"		x	"	756	525ir
	10.7	14.4	Thick	x		Shensi	746	525n
	10.0	11.0	Very small	x		Hunan	747	525c
	8.5-8.8	14.45		x		Honan	751	525m
Red	12.0	14.2		x		Yunnan	741	5261
	10.5	14.5	Heavy bright red ink	x		Kansu	745	526d
	10.35	14.3	Clearer than Kansu	x		Kiangsi	748	526e
	10.35	12.8		x		Kwangtung	758	526j
	9.5	14.45	Light red ink — Type I	x		Anhwei	743	526b
	"	"	Dark red ink — Type II	x		"	744	"
	9.35	14.5		x		Fukien	749	526h
	8.7	12.3		x		Kweichow	750	526o
	8.35	14.5		x		Hupeh	755	526pt
	"	"			x	"	754	526p
	8.0	13.0	Dark red ink	x		E. Szechuan	753	526f
	"	"	"		x	"	752	526fr

Chart 2

D.P.P. Surcharged with 50 Cents

Color	Spacing	Length	Characteristics	Perfs 13	Perfs 10½	Province	Ma	Scott
Black	8.8	5.7		x		Honan	808	529m50
	"	"			x	"	820	NL
	8.2	8.0		x		Shensi	809	529n50
	"	"			x	"	817	NL
Red	8.8	5.7		x		Honan	807	530m50
	"	"			x	"	819	NL
	8.25	6.1	Both Setting I and II	x		W. Szechuan	803-4	530k50
	"	"	Setting I		x	"	815	NL
	"	"	Setting II		x	"	816	NL
	7.6	9.5	Very small characters	x		Hunan	801	530c50
	"	"	"		x	"	811	NL
	6.6	7.5-8.0		x		Kwangtung	802	530j50
	"	"			x	"	812	NL
	6.25	7.25		x		Kwangsi	800	530i50
	"	"			x	"	813	NL
	6.2	7.5	Setting II	x		Kweichow	806	530o50
	6.2	5.8-6.0		x		General	798	530
	"	"			x	"	818	NL
	6.2	6.0	Setting I	x		Kweichow	805	530o50
	6.2	5.5	"Kai" long stroke	x		Chekiang	810	530g50
	6.1	6.0	Yellow-red cast to ink	x		E. Szechuan	799	530f50
	"	"	"		x	"	814	NL

Message from the Editor

The Philatelist, in the UK, observed not long ago that there seemed to be a policy of "no editorials" in the *CCP*. Well, there really isn't such a policy; I've just not had much to say.

However, recent events have been such that perhaps a word is warranted. This has to do with the lateness of some issues of your *CCP* this year. When it became apparent that the March issue was going to be quite late, we took responsibility for production back from the organization which had handled it for us for several years. No, the mail did not hold up the issue any more than normally. There was just a lack of concern for meeting a production schedule and the impacts upon our membership.

We have been using Dover Litho Printing, of Dover, DE for the May-June, July-August, and September-October issues. Dover prints some 25 philatelic and other organizational journals, and, I believe, does a good job. Nevertheless, we have been scrambling to get back on schedule. This situation has been exacerbated by a drying up of material. The *CCP* tries to print worthwhile articles of permanent philatelic value. Consequently, we must search for the kind of material expected by our sophisticated readership.

Readying an issue for the printer involves several stages after the articles are on hand. We have them word processed to produce galleys and then dummy the layout. Last minute checks for accuracy (to try to escape those infuriating typographical errors) means we sometimes go back for corrected galleys, which eats up time. Once the dummy is made, it is turned over to the printer for creating the master that must be photographed to produce printing plates. Once we get to this stage, things go smoothly—the magazine can be printed and mailed in a matter of days.

We are trying to use more telecommunications in order to cut down on the time required to get an issue ready for printing. When we are successful, it will reduce the sheer volume of manhours which an issue consumes and means that I will be able to contact you for an article about that new discovery or the fruits of many years of study.

Until then, please pitch in. This is your magazine and it lives by your productive efforts.

Some Notes on the Usages and Postmarks of the Stamps of Tannu Tuva

H.D.S. Haverbeck

Over the last few years I have watched the growth of interest in the once despised stamps of Tannu Tuva. The main reason was that there was little known of the stamps and the country. Further the country was a pioneer in the issuance of more stamps than were postally necessary, of a new issue every year and, finally, its close relationship to the Soviet Union added to misapprehension. The fact is that considerable research has been done in the last 20 years which has done much to clarify the picture of the Tuvan postal affairs.

A Russian collector, Comrade S.M. Blekhman, displayed his collection in the "Polska '73" International Exhibition in Warsaw. This was carefully inspected by James Negus and the stamps were subsequently listed in the *Stanley Gibbons* catalogue. At the end of 1976 Comrade Blekhman prepared a handbook, *History of the Post and Postage Stamps of Tuva.* This was published in paperback by the Svyaz Publishers in Moscow. Probably based on this handbook, Richard C. Kanak published a specialized catalogue in 1977. The latest work that I have seen is a commentary by A.J. Cronin on the Blekhman collection. Mr. Cronin adds considerably to the information contained in the handbook. For these short notes I have drawn most of the information from these sources.

The nation of Tannu Tuva comprises the area between Mongolia and Siberia known originally under the name of Uryankhai. It is surrounded by mountains and in the fertile central valley many streams and rivers unite to form the Yenissei River. The area is about 65,000 sq. mi., about the size of England. The population was sparse until the flood of refugees and soldiers from the disintegrating armies of Admiral Kolchak moved in during 1920/21. Before that it does not appear to have exceeded 60,000. It was occupied by the Red Army in 1921. The "Peoples

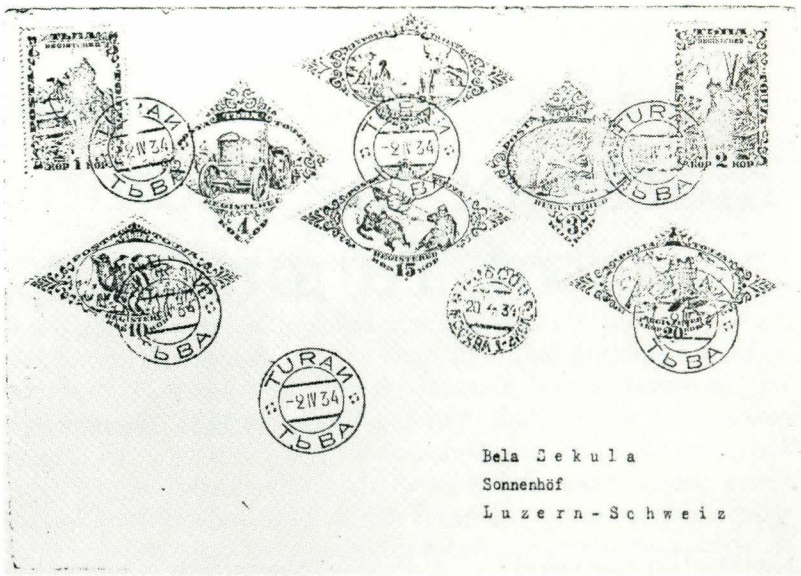


Fig. 1. Genuinely used, via Moscow to Luzern.

Republic of Tannu Tuva'' was established in August of that year. The Mongolian Peoples Republic recognized the independence of Tuva in 1924. The first stamps were issued in October of 1926. There was no question made as to validity, postal usage, etc. The problem begins with the pictorial issues of 1934, when two series were put out simultaneously, one inscribed ''Air Mail'', the other ''Registered''. The Tuvan government engaged the services of the utterly unscrupulous Béla Sekula to serve as their wholesale agent. These actions caused the Scott Publications Co. to refuse listing for these issues in the *Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue.* No additional listings were made for the subsequent pictorial issues, the reason being that ''These stamps were not issued for legitimate postal need, but rather for sale to collectors.''

As time passed covers appeared which seemed to have done postal duty, as, indeed they did! A few enquiring persons went further and found that there were other post offices besides Kizil, Turan and Palgazan. Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga reports in a 1938 letter that there were a total of eight offices functioning. Comrade Blekhman reports that there were 13 offices operating in 1935. However, Simon Tchilinghirian, writing in 1959, agrees with the official Russian statement. These offices were: Kizil (G.P.O.), Kizil-Mazhalyk, Turan, Znamenka, Palgazan, Samagaltai, Chadan, Shagonar. This list also agrees with that of A.J. Cronin in the *New South Wales Philatelic Annual* of 1954. I am inclined to agree with the official figures.

There has been considerable discussion about the legitimacy of covers from Tuva. We can make certain assertions to serve as a guide to collectors. Any usage from Kizil to Harbin or Kalgan is genuine postal use. Covers to the Soviet Union are probably



Fig. 2. KbZbL/TbBA with series letters at each side.

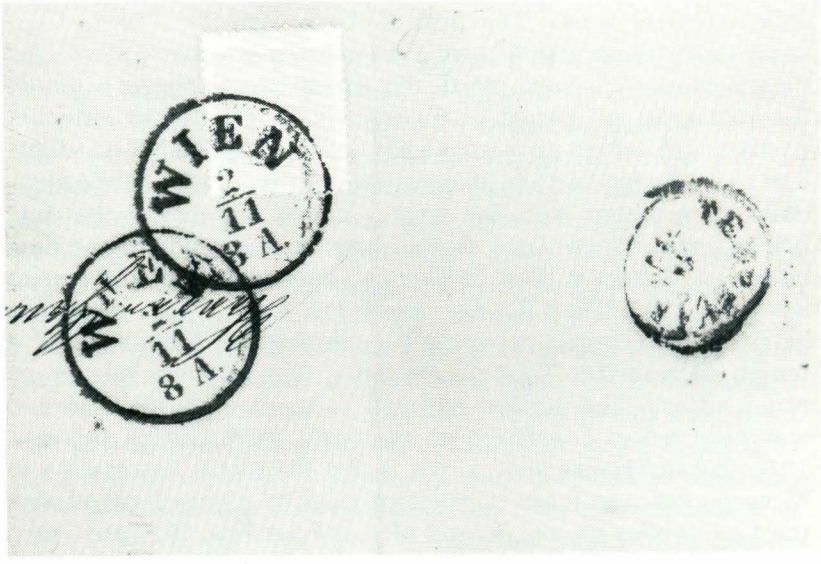
genuine. Covers to Western Europe and the Americas having either a Moscow or Usinskoye transit mark are genuine. The covers bearing the pictorial series of 1934/36 are subject to doubt in some cases. The so-called "Moscow Mailings" conducted by the Soviet Philatelic Association began with March, 1935 pictorial series. The first of these used the "Turan" circular date stamp and "Turan" framed registration cachet. The date is March 25, 1935 (25 III 35). These same criteria apply to the zoological set issued at the same time. The 1936 Fifteenth Anniversary set shows a somewhat different method of handling. The cancellation used on these covers is the "KbZbL/TbBA" circular date stamp with the spaces above and below the date bridge open. Between the double lines on each side of the date bridge are letters A, B or C. The "A" never left Kizil and was in use until 1945. The "B" also never left Kizil. It is a very rare marking. Mr. Cronin reported 3 examples but I have found a fourth addressed to Tel-Aviv, Palestine. The "C" type has an unusual history. The earliest example is dated April 6, 1936 and was received in San Diego on May 5th, 1936. During January, 1937 this mark was sent to the Soviet Philatelic Association in Moscow and used there to cancel registered covers franked with the 1936 Jubilee series. On and after 9 February, 1937 any registered cover without Russian transit marks and bearing the type "C" circular date stamp did not originate in Tuva but rather came from Moscow.

We hope that this information will be of use in informing collectors of the intricacies of the philately of Tannu Tuva.

Austrian First Day Cancels

Illustrated here is the full cover from which Fig. 14 in the May-June issue was taken. Note the Temesvar marking on the reverse with date of November 4, 1858. Compare this with Fig. 15.

The caption for Fig. 2 should be expanded to note "2 kreuzer 1850 issue and 2 kreuzer 1858 issue. This was the last week of validity of the former." The captions of Fig. 4a, b, c and 5 are reversed as is Figs. 11a-b and 11c-e.



Results of Collectors Club Annual Competition May 1984

Gold Award Greece—Errors of Control Numbers of the Large Hermes Head
Nicholas Asimakopulos, M.D.

Scott #114, The Three Cent Vermillion
Elliot E. Blum

AW U.S. 1869 International Usages
Eliott Coulter

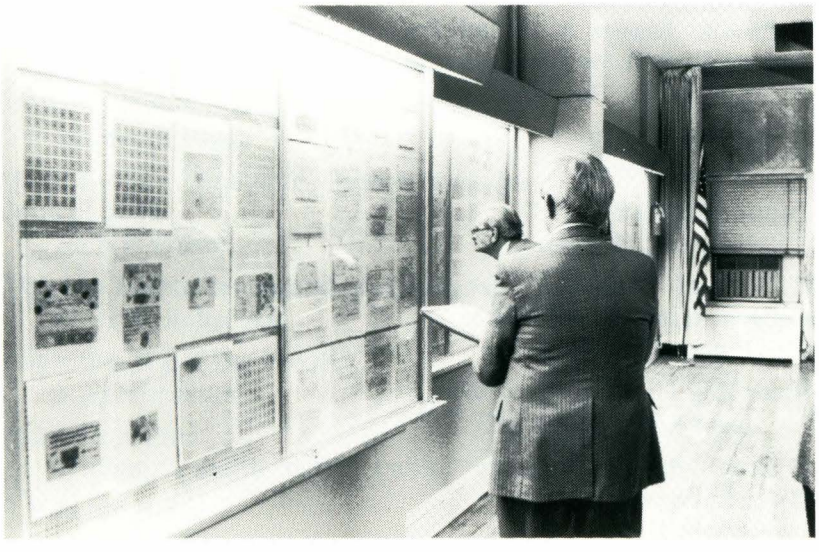
C The French Postal Agency in Haiti
L. Wallace Dean III

C 19th Century Mail from Russia—Transit through Austria
Werner Elias

A Vanishing Breed
Edward B. Epstein

Mannheim, Germany—Thurn & Taxis Postal Service
Albert Fischel

Irish Revenue Stamps
Joseph E. Foley





Brazil XX′ —Linking International Military and Revolutionary Mail
John Fosbery

C SCADTA: The U.S. Consular Overprints
Deborah Friedman

C Running Speedy Boy—1899, U.S. Possessions
Henry M. Gobie

AW Virginia in the Confederacy, 1861-65
Brian M. Green

The Port of Guayaquil, Ecuador
Leo J. Harris

C Proofs, Essays & Issued Envelopes of George Nesbitt for Canada—1860
Horace W. Harrison

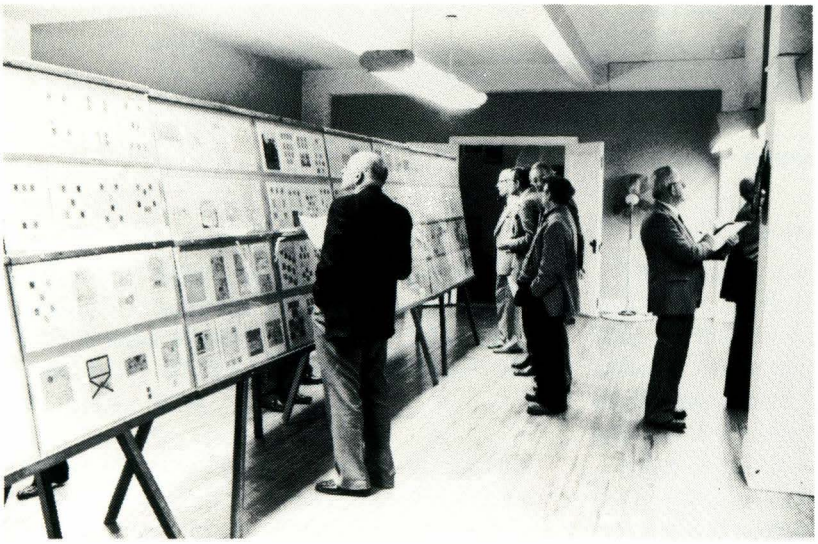
C Box 506 Lisbon
Arthur Hecker

Papua Air Mail
Harry A. Holman

C Unusual Usages of the Four 5 Cent General Issues of the C.S.A.
Richard Krieger

River Bug Flotilla, World War I
Jozef Kuderewicz, MD

C Great Britain—London Inland Office Cancellations
Abbot Lutz



C U.S. Carriers During the Fee Period
Robert B. Meyersburg

Grand Award Chinese Large Dragon Issue Combination Covers
Meiso Mizuhara

C Native Stamps of Portuguese India On and Off Cover
Rufino R. Pernes

AW 3 Cent United States Stamp of 1851-1857
Stanley M. Piller

C East Pakistan 1947-49 Provisional Overprints on Indian Stamps
Jeanne B. Pogue

Mexico—The "Anotado" Overprint on the Issue of 1868
Dale R. Pulver

AW The Puerto Pricipe Issue of Cuba
Peter A. Robertson

Inspection Sepia Die Proofs
S. Serebrakian

Philatelic Safari
William G. Smith

C Into the Union
Martin F. Stempien, Jr.

Serbia — Government-in-Exile on Corfu
Richard M. Stevens

Postal Forgeries
Henry Stollnitz

C The Turkish Post in Lebanon
Robert W. Stuchell

AW Austrian Empire Classics
Ernst Theimer

A Place of Many Names
Joe van Hake

C Louisiana — Foreign Mails
Harvey R. Warm

C Afghanistan 1879-1929
John Wilkens

C Selections from a Collection of Nepal Stamps
John A. Young, Jr.

C = Certificate of Merit
AW = Award

The Club Library

The Library recently acquired a valuable collection of books on the subject of the Universal Postal Union. The majority of the titles are official publications of the U.P.U. covering some of the Congresses and specialized services, among them a 1936 catalogue of all air routes then operated in each country, with data on the air lines, flying times, frequency of service, rates, etc. which should be of some interest to our Aerophilatelists. The rest of the publications includes two well known early handbooks on the U.P.U., one of them being C.J. Beelenkamp's *Les Lois Postales Universelles* which, although published in 1910, remains to this day the most comprehensive commentary on the body of rules promulgated by the world organization since its inception to the Rome Congress of 1906.

These titles will be available only for use in the Library.

Werner Elias

Book Reviews

Catalog of New Jersey Railway Postal Markings, Frederick D. Macdonald. New Jersey Postal History Society, PO Box 21, Holmdel, NJ 07733. 132pp, softbound, illust., maps. 1984.

What Charles Towle set out to do for the entire United States, Fred Macdonald has done for New Jersey. Using route records and railroad history compiled by John L. Kay, Macdonald provides tracings of all the New Jersey markings noted in the literature and in collections from within the state. Sketch maps of the routes with prominent towns give a sense of the extent of each railroad's influence.

Illustrations of covers, particularly with very scarce markings, and railway mailcars used on the various lines add to the enjoyment of this interesting book. Recommended for the railway markings enthusiast, railroad buffs, and those interested in state history. *EEF*

Vessel-Named Markings on United States Inland and Ocean Waterways 1810-1819 by James W. Milgram, MD. Buckram-bound this work has 828 8½ x 11 pages. It includes 1672 half-tones and 135 drawings to cover the 1485 listings. Available at $105, with slipcase, ($99 without) from the publisher, the Collectors Club of Chicago, 1029 N. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. 60610.

The eleventh work published by the Chicago Collectors Club, this is a sumptuous production with quality illustrations and reproduction. The quantities to be sold are still a matter of legal dispute. For those wishing to buy it, the option with slipcase is advised.

The quality of printing and production make this work the philatelic coffee table book of the year. At the same time it is a serious replacement for the Klein waterways book and supplements having expanded the Klein listings by over 500.

Most of the listings are now represented by half-tones rather than drawings as in the Klein. The photos largely come from the hoard put together by Klein's daughter, Delores Hertz, and the late Henry Meyer, a key student of waterways mail. The only caveat on the illustrations is that a number seem photographically enhanced. As some 20-30 of my own covers are illustrated, I only hope that potential buyers of the covers judge from the photos. They are much nicer than the actual covers.

As with all productions of this nature there are items that should have been included that didn't make it. Listing some of these below is no reflection upon the author. He diligently sought additional listings.

The biggest weak spot is in the ocean mail section. Milgram has chosen to pick a number of ship directional markings. In those applied by Boston forwarder T.W. Ward on Cunarder mail, Milgram missed the black "PR. HIBERNIA". Additionally, while some directionals used in the 1860s by New York forwarder W. Schall & Co. are illustrated, the following are known to be omitted: black *Str. Illinois* (the blue is shown), black *Str. Europa* and blue *Str. Russia*.

In the markings of the Abraham Bell line, Milgram has offered only one version used on the *Josephine*. The 58 Pine St. version is omitted. He also only included the Belfast

marking of the *Sarah Sheafe*, misidentifying it as the *Sarah Sheale*. There is a New York office handstamp as well for this 401 ton 1824 brig that was first registered at New York 10/23/1830 for Bell. Both versions are apparently unique.

There are some surprising omissions, for the items have been published elsewhere. These include the *Packet* (Klein 415B) of which several examples are known; the Cope Line's *Lancaster*, illustrated on pg. E140 of Robertson's *Ship Letters of the British Isles*; the *British Queen* (lot 3292 of the Ed Mayer sale of 2/17/67 at Harmers). Although sold in auctions during the period of Milgram's work on this book, we also find omitted the 33 x 6mm KATE WILLIAMS/BOSTON, the *U.S. Brig Washington*, and the L.I. steamer *Massachusetts*.

Over the years Dr. Milgram has shown an increasing interest in visual philately and an increasing distaste for research philately. This pattern helps explain the reason behind the key criticisms of this work. These are: paucity of data about the ships, lack of data about this use of the markings, the lack of a rarity or value factor. It probably also accounts for some of the silly errors in the text.

In discussing valuations, Dr. Milgram has disarmed most of his critics by presenting his views (pgs. 59-61). However, a satisfactory solution was developed by David Jarrett in his *Colorado Territorial Postmarks* to the rarity factor and the publisher should have insisted upon its application to this work.

In Dr. Milgram's defense against the charge that additional data about the ships (size, period of use, etc.) should have been included, it should be noted that Klein did not supply this data either. However, it was readily available and would have added immensely to the value of this work. Its omission in a book of the $100 price range is a serious detriment.

A few examples of the silly errors can be noted. The shift in the *Oregon* marking in 1846 can hardly be explained by the sinking of the ship in the 1860s. Scholarly articles in both the APS and NY Collectors Club publications should have laid this error to rest a decade ago.

In reediting Henry Meyer's work, it would have been appropriate to note that the class of steamboats was first recognized in the postal laws of 1813 and 1815 and that the regulation circulars sent out then continued to prevail.

On page 800, Milgram states that the steamboats were first used on Lake Champlain two years earlier than 1821 (e.g. 1819) rather than in 1809 when the *Vermont* first began sailing those waters.

The *Knickerbocker*, pg. 413, was a L.I. Sound vessel and so used when the three examples of the fancy handstamp were applied. It was given a preliminary workout on the Hudson for a few months only.

Milgram has included a very valuable section on steamboat fakes without mentioning that there were three major fakers of these. He only refers to two of them, and only illustrates small portions of many of the covers although full covers with better strikes are on record.

Additionally, several highly suspect items are included in the regular listings. For example, the Lake Champlain *Admiral* and the *P.N. Banta* are apparently additional bogus items. Neither is recorded as a Lake Champlain vessel and neither is in the Lyle-Holdcamper list cited as a source by Milgram. Further, Slauson in his *Postal History of Vermont* (pg. 280) makes it clear that no vessel other than the *Franklin* ever had a private marking on Lake Champlain.

In sum, this is an expensive, pretty picture book that essentially replaces the earlier Klein waterways volumes. It does not eliminate the need for a number of the other steamboat reference works and gives no rarity, use, or value guidance. As such it is of primary importance only to that small group of collectors who seriously pursue ship-name markings. Others will probably find it too pricy for the amount of information it contains. *Calvet M. Hahn*

The Postal Markings of New Jersey Stampless Covers by William C. Coles, Jr. Buckram bound, 287 pages divided into a 132 page postal history portion with 4 maps, 160 half-tones and a 151 page listings section with hundreds of tracings. Two-page bibliography. Available postpaid for $35 ($50 for slipcased deluxe edition) from the Collectors Club of Chicago, 1029 N. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. 60610.

This will be the definitive work on the stampless covers of New Jersey for many years to come and should be purchased as such. Bill Coles spent almost forty years in the accumulation of data and research for this work. He was helped by two major finds which account for almost 200 of the listings. As is not uncommon, despite the lengthy study, at least a dozen unlisted items were in the Coles collection when it was dispersed at a Robert Kaufmann auction March 8, 1984.

This review will examine the postal history portion and the listings separately. The reason is that the listings should be discussed in light of the Coles sale for it sheds light on the present place of geographic collecting in postal history and the impact of a major handbook on the market. It is particularly apt to look at the listings this way in light of Mr. Coles efforts to provide valid rarity factors for the listings.

The apparent model for the first half of the book is the Blake and Davis *Boston Postmarks to 1890* rather than the Dow *Postal History of Maine*. Photography is used effectively throughout the postal history portion and contributes greatly to the impact of the book. Nevertheless, there are a number of editing problems in this portion.

Although there is a section on the War of 1812, there is none on the Revolutionary War. In transportation we find sections on railroad and canal mail but none on stage coach mail or express company mail despite the fact New Jersey is known for many covers in both categories, and a good deal of published research on New Jersey stagecoaches. The "outside the mail" section shows but one stage cover!

In the advertised section, no covers are shown with a New Jersey advertised—all were advertised elsewhere. An express mail section is proferred despite the fact that the 10/23/1836 express mail announcement makes it clear that there is no express mail between New York and Philadelphia and "the additional postage will not be charged between these cities."

Editing has introduced several errors into the chapter on drop and circular rates. There was no drop rate prior to 1845; the 1¢ fee used prior to that date was part of the postmaster's income and no more a valid postal rate than the charge for renting a box which is occasionally found on covers. Such covers belong in the "outside the mails" chapter as structured here. Too, the circular rate (first established in 1845 as well) did not change to 3¢ effective July 1, 1847 but March 17, 1847 as a number of covers prove. Not all ship letters were charged a captain's fee and only on non-contract vessels was it likely to be added to the postal rate. Charge account letters date much earlier than the 1840s noted in the text.

As one of the original colonies, New Jersey has a long postal history with the first letters reported in 1648 (Fort Beversreede on the Delaware with both Newark and Hoboken settled years earlier, although the initial settlements were wiped out in the Indian Wars of the 1640s. Regarding the early postal arrangements, Mr. Coles has used me as one source and, either I phrased things badly or he misinterpreted. Thus, I should like to correct the record. Trenton, as a postoffice, was known as "The Falls" in 1683. An advertisement from there is known from 1734. Both New Brunswick and Elizabeth post offices ran ads in 1733 (See my "Early Town Postmarks on Colonial Covers"—*SPA Journal*, July 1982. My "Colonial Princeton—A Postal History" (*NJPHS Journal* May 1976)

indicated the earliest letter was 4/18/1763 with the *probability* only that the office was established in 1757. Too, as my "Swift-sure Stage Mail" series (*SPA* October 1979; June 1980; March 1981) shows New Jersey may have a valid claim for the first stage line.

In the listings section, which begins on pg. 133, we also find editing problems. There is an inconsistency of treatment with auxiliary markings such as "way" or "forwarded" sometimes noted and sometimes not. Too, some of the illustrated covers from the first part are not noted in the listings, or are listed in different fashions. The blue Trenton "2" is listed as a drop in Fig. 121 but as a carrier in the listing section. The Burlington "1" is listed as 1851 in Fig. 125 and as 1857 in the listings.

Perhaps the most important weakness of the listing section is the failure to use precise dating so that different markings will be able to be date sequenced. However, Coles original records did not always contain this month/day recording and it would have involved major changes to introduce it at a late stage. At the time the original data format was set up it was not considered an important addition.

The Coles sale covered some 615 lots of which 40 were large stampless lots and 13 large stamped lots. There were over 500 stampless lots, mostly individual items. At the same time there were 20-30 collectors on the floor, for New Jersey is considered one of the best states for postal history today with its active postal history society.

The Coles book describes about sixty items which are either unique or known with but one or two examples.

It would appear from the auction that the publication of the Coles book had definitely stimulated bidding on a number of pieces and thus created a higher price structure than might have prevailed otherwise. It is not as clear that it has broadened out the market to any considerable degree. However, the sale may have come too soon for it to have drawn new collectors into the New Jersey stampless field. *Calvet M. Hahn*

Bibliografia Filatelica y Postal: Espana y Sus Ex-Colonias 1500-1980 by (S.) Nathan and (Norman) Gahl. 1984 Museo Postal y de Telecommunicacion, Madrid. 551 pp. ill. softbd. Price: Pesetas 2,500.00.

A very comprehensive bibliography of all books and pamphlets dealing with the philately and postal history of Spain and her former colonies, and Spanish Andorra. This is a Spanish publication, but thanks to the fact that its compilers are an Englishman and an American, the work has been arranged in a virtually bi-lingual manner so that it can be used with full benefit by English-speaking persons not conversant with the Spanish language.

The main listing offers 1785 titles arranged chronologically from 1514 to 1981. Most of the material is, of course, of Spanish origin; but a sizeable number of foreign publications are included. Listings are well cross-referenced; in addition there are appendices for post route maps, revenue stamps and periodicals (both philatelic and official), and numerous illustrations. Literature listings for the early centuries are not of a token nature, limited to some well known titles, but represent an outstanding record of literature likely to be of direct or tangential interest to students of postal history, similar to that provided for France in Pierre Nougaret's Critical Biography.

All in all, a valuable contribution to philatelic literature as well as to the technique of philatelic bibliography as such. A pity, though, that the publishers did not think it necessary to offer the work in a sturdier binding, even if this would have added to the price. The book not only deserves it; a standard reference work of this nature, likely to be used for many years, absolutely needs it. *Werner Elias*

United States Incoming Steamship Mail 1847-1875 by Theron Wierenga. 242 pages buckram-bound with 160 half-tone illustra-

tions, 99 tracings, 4 appendices and a 4-page index. Available for $30 postpaid from Wierenga Publishing, Box 595, Muskegon, Mich. 49443.

This is the work that earned Mr. Wierenga the 1983 Ashbrook award for postal history research. It brings together ten years of research and does a remarkably good job of covering the subject for the first time. It opens with a chapter of definitions to set the stage and follows with a chapter of ship rates to show what is not covered. Once these two chapters are assimilated, Wierenga devotes the balance of the text to the subject in a well worked out analysis. Anyone puzzled by markings and rates on letters bearing the word 'steamship' or which may have been handled by a steamship should have this work as a basic library reference.

Despite the degree of accomplishment, Wierenga correctly notes that the book is "far from the last word." One unexpected omission is the series of markings found on mail carried to the West Coast in the 1840s and early 1850s by steamship— e.g. the New York 40s, 80s, the six with attached PAID, etc.

Wierenga has invited emendations and having thoroughly recommended the book I should like to set some forth here. On page 9, it is stated that steamboat letters are first referred to in the PL&R handbook of 1825. Huber, however, draws attention to the instructions from the Postmaster General to the Natchez postmaster of June 28, 1813 telling how to arrange for steamboat mail carrying contracts. This is a followup to the first postal legislation on the subject which was contained in the Steamboat Act of February 27, 1813.

Whether contracts under the 1813 steamboat law were made to cover Mississippi river service is not clear, however, it is quite clear that contracts were made under the February 27, 1815 steamboat law and that such contract service began on the Hudson river effective April 15, 1815. Markings from this service are known.

There is no mention in the ship mail chapter of the "water mail" rates of March 26, 1799 reported by Fred Lightfoot. This service applied to the New York to Charleston packet mails. Also Lightfoot draws attention to the Post Office circular of August 17, 1810 establishment of a 3¢ captain's fee on packets in coastal and inland waters where water mail is specified. The rates to be used are the land rates, however.

Although West Indies steamboat mail began under contract with the sailing of the Isobel to Cuba on October 18, 1848, Wierenga appears to imply on page 37 that the West Indies rates did not go into effect until early 1849. He correctly noted that most of the 1845 Caribbean rates were superseded by the 1847 rates act before the 1845 rates could be put into effect and his 1849 reference only applies to those not superseded.

On page 42 there is a reference to a circled 20 handstamp assumed to have been applied at New York as a Chagres rate. While the cover did originate in Chagres, the same handstamp is found on double letters to Canada, and on quadruple local letters. While the Chagres explanation is plausible, an alternate explanation could be that it was a smuggled double rate cover.

In Chapter VIII, there is an inference that double rates from Panama to Canada are 20¢ or 30¢. However, it would appear that there is a 25¢ rate made up of doubling the U.S. portion and adding the Canadian 5¢ under the 1851 convention. Such a cover, written on board the *Champion*, off Panama on April 30, 1863 is known. It is on a patriotic cover addressed to Canada and bears the N.YORK/STEAMSHIP (NY-31) and a handstamp 25 rate. There is a manuscript "paid".

On page 128, Wierenga notes that only one example of the smooth curved 30 Cts. is known. A second, and better strike, also undated, is in my U.S. Panama collection.

On page 112, Wierenga gives an explanation of a postage due cover reading a correction of a handstamp four as a 2/¢. I

believe the proper procedure at this time (1877) was to double the amount due for full postage and subtract the part payment. That would be 10¢ minus 3¢ affixed in stamps or 7¢ due which is how I read the manuscript correction of the handstamp 4.

To supplement the data on the PANAMA/N.Y. markings on pg. 163 it might be noted an example of June 23 addressed to Senecaville, Ohio and one of the same date to Natchez, Miss. are known.

Addenda to the New York markings used on steamship mail would include the following:

(NY-1) Extend date back to 10/11/70 and use to Mexico

(NY-2a) NEW YORK/DUE 3/U.S. CURRENCY 2/13/74 black 25mm (from Mexico)

(NY-13) Date extends to 6/21/75 and a red brown of 2/1/75 should be added

(NY-13a) Blue Due 10 as in fig. 100 pg. 121

(NY-16a) Black Due 15 7/25/76

(NY-23) Extend date to 9/5/50

(NY-26) Black 4/24/50

(NY-36) Also known 1851-2

(NY-37) Also known 1856

(NY-38) 8/22/65-12/28/66

(NY-38a) Black 14 11x18mm black used with NEW YORK/DIRECT 5/10/70 from Havana on the *DeSoto*

(NY-43) Also known in a late use from Havana

(NY-45) Also known with NY-31

(NY-46) Known stampless on 5/8/65

(NY-47) 25 black handstamp 4/30/63 black 15x12mm

(NY-48) STEAMSHIP/40 Cts black 32mm 1853

(NY-49) Black Due 37 9/9/76

(NY-50) NEW YORK/DUE 31/U.S. CURRENCY 25mm black 1/21/75 from Montevideo.

(NY-51) Circled black 80 known with and without STEAM/SHIP on West Coast mail.

Despite the above emendations this book is remarkably complete for the amount of material covered. A number of quite rare markings are included and placed into perspective. As noted at the beginning, it is a reference book to have and use. It will explain a number of covers that have puzzled collectors who do not specialize in this area of incoming mail. A recommended purchase.

Calvet M. Hahn

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Brian G. Hamilton, *Northern Ireland*

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Sergio F. Sismonda, *Canada*

**Reinstatement*
***Life Member*

Publications Received

Werner Elias

Australia — States

Campbell, Purves and Viney, *Tasmania: The Postal History and Postal Markings*, 1984 reprint. Stanley Gibbons [Australia] Pty. Ltd., G.P.O. Box 863J, Melbourne, Vic. 3001, Australia. 203 pp., illustrations, softbound, price Aus. $30.00 plus postage. Gift of the publishers.

Australia — States

Brian Pope, *Western Australia: The 4d Lithograph 1854-1864*, 1984. The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria, Melbourne. 52 pp., illustrations, stiffbd, price $15.00 plus postage. Gift of and available from Stanley Gibbons (Australia) Pty. Ltd., GPO Box 863J, Melbourne, Vic. 3001, Australia.

British Commonwealth — Catalogues

Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue 1985 Ed. Part 1: British Commonwealth, 87th edition, 1984. Stanley Gibbons Publications, Ltd. 802 pp., illustrations, hardbound, price £15.95 plus £2.00 postage. Gift of the publishers.

Catalogues, General

Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue in Parts, Part 15: Central America, 2nd edition, 1984. Stanley Gibbons Publications, Ltd. 526 pp., illustrations, softbound, price £11.50 plus £1.00 postage. Gift of the publishers.

Scott 1985 Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, Vol. 1: U.S., Canada, Gt. Britain & Commonwealth, United Nations; Vol. 2: Countries of the World A-F, 1984. Scott Publishing Co., 3 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022. 914, 1094 pp., illustrations, stiffbd, price $20.00 each. Gift of the publishers.

Great Britain

Stanley Gibbons Great Britain Specialized Catalogue Vol. 3, Queen Elizabeth Pre-Decimal Issues, 6th edition. 1984 Stanley Gibbons Publications, Ltd., 399 Strand, London WC2R OLX, England. 384 pp., illustrations, hardbound, price £10.95 plus £1.00 postage. Gift of the publishers.

Great Britain — Postal History

R.C. Tombs, *The London Postal Service of Today*. 1984 reprint of 1891 publication of the General Post Office, London. 1984, London Postal History Group, 24 Dovercourt Road, London SE22 8ST England. Pub. as supplement to June 1984 issue. 37 pp., illustrations, softbound. Price not indicated. Gift of publishers.

Israel

Bale-Zodiac, *The Stamps of Palestine Mandate: 1980-81 Specialized Catalogue*, 4th edition, 1980. Michael M. Bale, Ilfracombe, England. 131 pp., illustrations, spiral binding. Gift of Paul J. Calhoun.

Milton E. Levison, *The Plate Blocks and Tabs of the Doar Ivri Issue*, 1976. Society of Israel Philatelists Educational Fund. 30 pp., illustrations, softbound. Gift of Paul J. Calhoun.

Portugal — Colonies

R.H. Houwink and A.G. de Magalhaes, *Postmarks of Timor Portuguesa*, 1984. International Society of Portuguese Philately. 32 pp., illustrations, softbound. Price $3.50. Gift of the publisher.

Printing

Erwin Bosshard, *Mehrfarbiger Stichtiefdruck fuer Schweizer Briefmarken*, 1967. Reprint from: Technische Mitteilungen PTT Bern, Switzerland. 11 pp., illustrations, softbound. Gift of Ernest A. Kehr.

Scandinavia — Catalogues

Skandinavien Frimaerkekatalog 1985, 1984. Aarhus Frimaerkehandel, Bruunsgade 42, 8000 Aarhus C, Denmark. 315 pp., illustrations, softbound. Price, DanKr. 72.00. Gift of publishers.

Souvenir Sheets

Sieger Block Spezial Katalog, Vol. 2: Ost Europa, 6th edition, 1984. Sieger Verlag, Postfach 1160, 7073 Lorch/Wuertt, West Germany. 363 pp., illustrations, stiffbd. Price, DM 19.95 ppd. Gift of the publishers.

Spain — Bibliography

Nathan and Gahl, *Bibliografia Filatelica y Postal: Espana y sus Ex-Colonias 1500-1980*, 1984(?). Museo Postal y de Telecomunicacion Madrid, Spain. 551 pp., illustrations, softbound. Price, 2,500 pts. ppd. Gift of the publisher.

Stamp Collecting

Donna O'Keefe, *Linn's Philatelic Gems*, 1984. Linn's Stamp News, P.O. Box 29, Sidney, Ohio 45365. 174 pp., illustrations, softbound. Price, $7.95 softbd, $15.00 hardbd. Gift of the publishers.

Topicals

Jesus F. Encarnacion, *Souvenir: Nurses and Nursing on Postage Stamps*, 1984. Vantage Press, Inc., 516 West 34th Street, New York, N.Y. 10001. 48 pp., illustrations, hardbound. Price not indicated. Gift of the publisher.

Turkey

M. Max Mayo, *Cilicie — Occupation Militaire Francaise*, 1984. Pub. by the author, 1 Bond Street, New York, N.Y. 10012. 194 pp., illustrations, hardbound. Price not indicated. Gift of the author.

U.S. Express Cos.

Morris F. Taylor, *First Mail West — Stagecoach Lines on the Santa Fe Trail*, 1971. University of New Mexico Press. 253 pp., illustrations, hardbound. Purchased with library funds.

U.S. States

Homer D. Kendall, *Maryland Postal History and Handstamped Markings of the Stampless Period*, 1984. David G. Phillips Co. Inc., P.O. Box 611388, North Miami, Fla. 33261. 274 pp., illustrations, hardbound. Price $25.00 softbd., $35.00 hardbd. Gift of the publisher.

U.S. States

C. Corwith Wagner, *Postal Facilities and Postmarks. District of Louisiana, the Territory of Louisiana, and the Territory of Missouri, 1804-1821*, 1960. Reprint from 20th American Congress Book with additions. 38 pp., illustrations, softbound. Purchased with library funds.

U.S. T.P.O.s

Frederick D. MacDonald and John L. Kay, *Catalog of New Jersey Railway Postal Markings with Route Records*, 1984. The New Jersey Postal History Society, c/o Fred MacDonald, P.O. Box 21, Holmdel, N.J. 07733. 136 pp., illustrations, softbound. Price, $10.00 ppd. Gift of the publisher.

U.S. Government Papers

Gift of Morton D. Joyce.

Acts (and Resolutions) Of the Congress of the United States of America: —

Fifth Congress	1797-1798	Philadelphia
Sixth Congress	1800-1801	do.
Seventh Congress	1802-1803	do.
Eighth Congress	1803-1804	do.
Ninth Congress	1806-1807	do.
Tenth Congress	1808-1809	do.
Eleventh Congress	1809-1810	do.
Twenty-sixth Congress	1839-1840	Washington
Thirty-seventh Congress	1860-1861	do.

Statutes of the United States of America

43rd Congress	1873-1874	Washington

United States Congress: The Laws of the United States of America. Philadelphia, 1976. Vols. 2 and 3 (11-8-1791 - 3-3-1797).

United States Congress: Annals of the Congress, Debates and Proceedings . . .

Fifth Congress	1797-1799
Sixth Congress	1799-1801
Seventh Congress	1801-1803
Thirteenth Con.	1813-1814

Pub. 1851 by Gales & Seaton, Washington.

Niles' Weekly Register

Vol. 5 9/1813 - 3/1814
Vol. 7 9/1814 - 3/1815.
Pub. by Franklin Press, Baltimore.

Letter from the Secretary of State transmitting a List of All Patents . . . .
1881 — Washington. 504 pp., hardbd.

U.S. States Gvt. Papers

Gift of D. Morton Joyce.

Massachusetts

Massachusetts Assembly, Acts and Resolves of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay 1692-1758. Boston 1869-81. Wright & Potter. Four Vols., hardbd.

Maryland

General Assembly, Laws made and passed by the General Assembly of the State of Maryland 1844-1848.

Annapolis 1845-48, Wm. M'Neir. Three Vols. hardbd. William Kilty, Ed.: Report of all such English Statutes as existed at the time of the first Emigration of the People of Maryland . . . . Annapolis 1811. 289 pp. hardbd.

Virginia

General Assembly, Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Virginia 1861-1863. Richmond, 1862-63. William Ritchie. Four Vols., softbd.

Additional Donations

Brian Birch: Cumulative indexes to various periodicals.

Ernest A. Kehr: U.P.U. publications, various pamphlets.

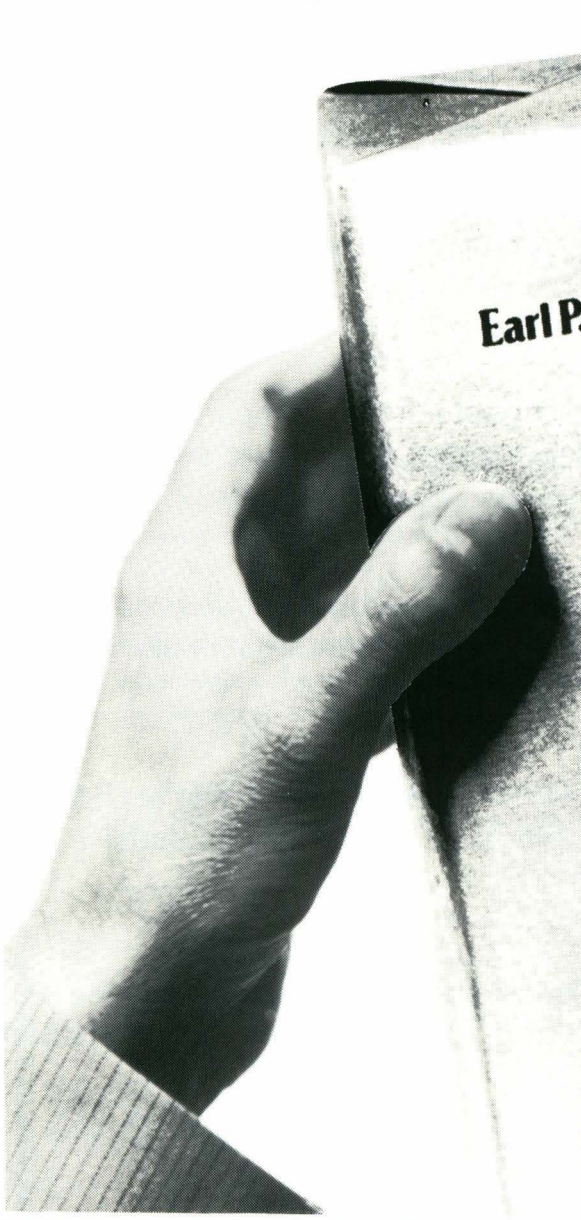
Lawrence Schwartz: periodical copies.

Helen Galatan: periodical copies.

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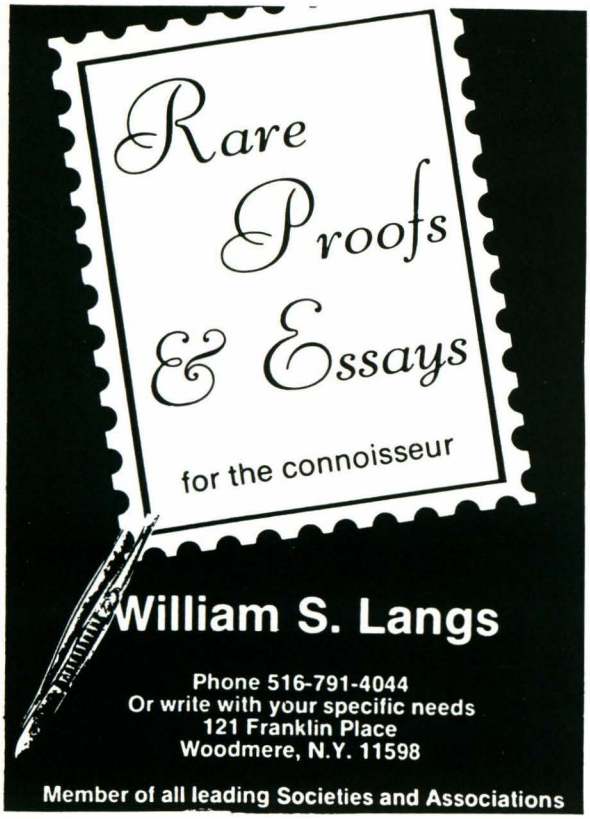
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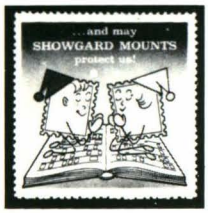
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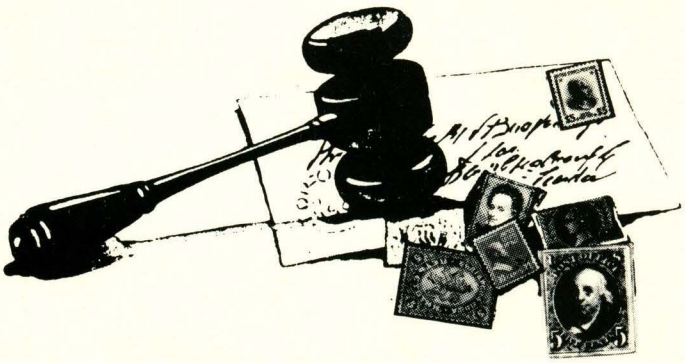
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