

The Collectors Club PHILATELIST

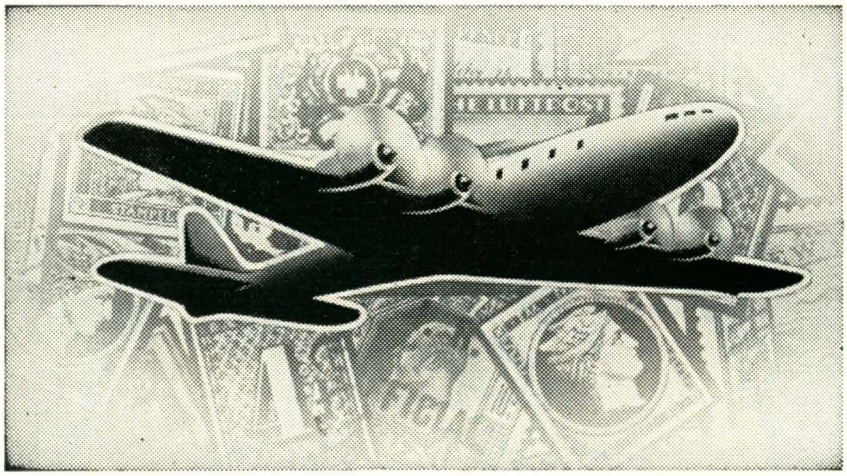
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TO LET

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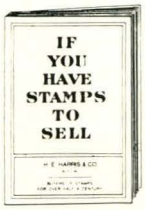
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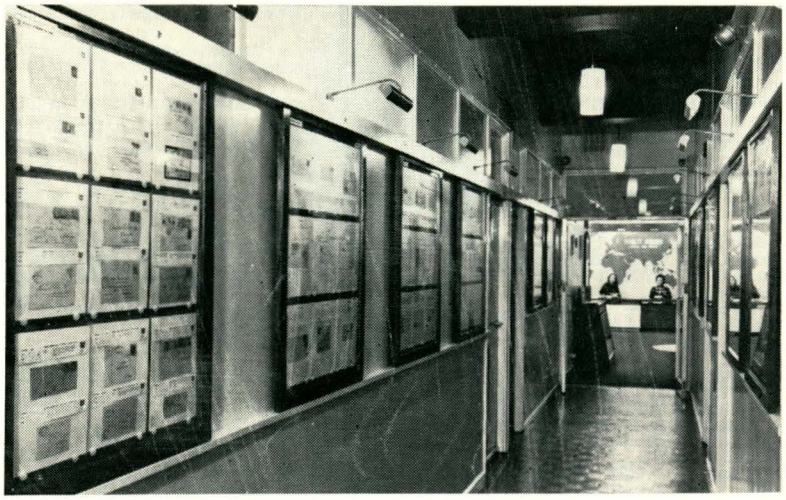
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The Collectors Club
PHILATELIST

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THE COLLECTORS CLUB

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

Editorial

Commissioners and the Munich Tragedy

The philatelic tragedy witnessed at IBRA 73, in Munich, suggests a lack of proper planning and indifference on the part of the show committee. But the major question that needs answering is, "where were the commissioners appointed to represent exhibitors who were personally unable to attend?"

By now the world is aware of the extent of damage so many precious philatelic treasures suffered while in the Bavarian capital: not by theft, not by vandalism, but caused by the manner in which they were displayed.

Study of the causes and investigations undertaken during the last days of the show indicated three main reasons for the loss of the scarce (and in some instances, unique) multiples of classic issues that never can be replaced.

1. The frames had a space of approximately 1½ centimeters between the glass and the pages it was supposed to protect. One reliable source told us that such construction was deliberate. It seems that the heads of the organizing committee were postal functionaries used to displays made by postal administrations on heavy cards, so this space was allowed to accommodate them. They never thought that unless glass is tight against thinner album pages, it would lead to mint stamp damage.

2. While daytime ventilation was adequate, air-conditioning in the large, third story salon was turned off daily at 9 p. m., when IBRA 73 closed. During the early morning and until the doors were opened at 10 a. m., the sun beat down on the roof, turning the hall into what could be described only as an oven.

3. If the first traces of stamps' buckling were noted by anyone, nothing was done to save the philatelic victims of the heat. Only after the first five or six days of the show had passed did F. Muenger, chairman of the technical committee next year's INTERNABA, spot the curling of full sheets of the early Japanese Chrysanthemum issues in the court of honor. Even without waiting to notify the organizing committee, he rushed buckets of water to the salon, hoping that some humidity might save the treasures. He then insisted that the stamps be removed and, in the doing of this, they literally fell apart. Similar damage was noted not only in full panes or large multiple blocks of Gambia's cameos and first issue Palestines, but in any number of other mint blocks, including six 30-cent 1869 issues of the United States, strips, pairs and even mint, o. g. singles.

This all leads up to the matter of commissioners who accept invitations to serve international exhibition committees in lands from which important material is sent.

In the last ten or so years, acceptances have been made by individuals who regard such a position more as a matter of glory than of responsibility, most of them having not the slightest intention of exercising the duties expected of them.

A commissioner ought to be an individual who is willing to act as every exhibitor's personal representative. It implies the solicitation of collections that will best represent a nation's philatelic attainments. It entails the carriage of entries from the commissioner's country to an international show, so that trans-

portation security is optimum, and that customs clearance examinations both at a foreign port of entry and the return to the homeland are carefully practiced. It also involves the mounting and dismounting to see that pages are properly placed and that the frames are properly closed and opened so no stamps will be damaged.

Unfortunately, some of the United States commissioners of recent years have practiced none of these responsibilities. We recall the Barcelona exhibition of 1960. Arrangements had been made by the Spaniards to have all United States entries sent to the consul general in New York, where they were to be packed in diplomatic pouches and carried across the ocean in this fashion. Only hours before the plane was to leave were we called by the consulate and told that the commissioner had been up to the office earlier, took one look at more than 50 entries, shrugged his shoulders and said he had no time to record the entries, supervise the packing and accompany the pouches. Although we had been invited to serve on the International Jury and not to substitute as commissioner, we did the work.

We might add, that in Barcelona, after the material had been placed in the frames, our commissioner showed up for every luncheon, reception and dinner to take the bows, even though he hadn't lifted a finger to do the work expected of him!

In not one of the last four exhibitions at which we had been invited to show in as many years were we able to get the appointed United States Commissioner to take the entry over and back. We had to ship it independently or carry it ourself.

It seems high time, then, that those in a position to recommend to a foreign international show the names of potential commissioners, be absolutely certain that the candidate be more interested in serving than getting the questionable honor of being named in a show program. Unless this is done, collectors in this country might well discontinue the sending of their treasures to international shows abroad when they cannot see to these things in person.

Had the commissioners of the Munich show done their job, the stamps never would have been so seriously damaged. They would have backed the pages properly at mounting time, or at least would have watched the exhibits and noted the curling before it became destructive. *(Ernest A. Kehr)*

BACK NUMBERS OF THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Due to the great demand for back numbers of this magazine, many old issues are no longer available. A list of those on hand appears on Page 275 in this issue.

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

ANPHILEX '71

WE ARE PLEASED TO PRESENT AN OPERATING STATEMENT OF THE ANPHILEX '71 INTERNATIONAL INVITATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION:—

Receipts	
Original capitalization	$ 800.00
Booth rentals	48,996.08
Admission fees	16,573.41
Events	13,641.16
Guarantees	13,165.65
Contributions	5,236.98
Catalogue sales	1,709.27
	$100,122.55
Expenditures	
Rent	$ 30,000.00
Insurance	15,542.06
Events	9,586.16
Frames and booths	7,178.13
Security	6,792.00
Awards	6,494.26
Public relations	5,758.53
Contribution to New York Public Library	4,055.00
Other expenses (postage, taxes, printing, legal fees, administration, etc.)	9,449.41
	$ 94,855.55
Return to guarantors	$ 5,267.00

1973 PROGRAM OF MEETINGS

Exhibit opens at 7:30 p. m.

Meetings convene at 8:00 p. m.

October 3rd — *HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS OF FRENCH PHILATELY*—John Levett, Woking, Surrey, England.

October 17th — *PHILATELIC JUDGING.*

November 7th — *PHILATELY AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL*—John C. Chapin, Washington, D. C.

November 21st — *G.R.I.'s OF THE WORLD*—Wolfgang Heinrich, Saugerties, N. Y.

December 5th — *PHILATELIC PHOTOGRAPHY*—Ernest A. Kehr, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

December 19th — *BOARD OF GOVERNORS OPEN HOUSE*—Robert P. Odenweller, Theo. Van Dam, Co-Chairmen.

Some Passing Thoughts on Rarity and Fame

By H. D. S. Haverbeck

Sometime ago at an auction sale in the City of New York, a copy of the famous "upsidedown Airplane" stamp sold for a record price of $36,000.00. There was a great deal of publicity about this price, pointing out what a rare stamp it was.

There are, nevertheless, many other stamps of a considerably higher degree of rarity which have remained in the shade due to their less frequent market appearance. There were originally 100 copies in existence in 1918. Today the whereabouts of 97 of these are known. It is, rather, a "Famous" stamp. This means that it has received a vast publicity.

It is this difference between a "Rare" stamp and a "Famous" stamp that I want to dwell upon at some length, particularly with respect to some of the stamps of the Indian Feudatory States. The late great stamp dealer, Charles J. Phillips published a list of "19th Century Stamps That are Rarer Than The Post Office Mauritius" in *Stamps Magazine,* March, 1933. Now if we assume, and justly so, that the Post Office Mauritius is a rare stamp (there being approximately 25 copies extant today) then it would follow that any stamp of which there are less than 25 copies known would qualify under this definition. The late prominent Indian philatelist-dealer, B. Gordon Jones, accepted this. During the late summer and fall of 1942 Mr. Jones and I took Mr. Phillips' list as it applied to the Indian States and verified it, but also added some of our own findings.

To clearly indicate these stamps I have placed the Stanley Gibbons catalogue numbers in this first column.

Bamra

1. (var.) 1888 ¼ anna black on yellow, "G" in postage inverted 6-8 copies.
2. (var.) 1888 ½ anna black on rose "G" in postage inverted 6-8 copies.

Bhopal

3. 1876-77 Type II, single line frame, ¼ anna black 8-10 copies.

Bundi

1. 1894, May ½ anna slate gray 8-10 copies.

Charkari

1. 1894, value in plural 1 anna dull green 6-8 copies.
2. 1894, value in plural 2 annas dull green 6-8 copies.
3. 1894, value in plural 4 annas dull green 6-8 copies (added by Jones).

Jammu–Kashmir

7. 1866 circular 4 annas blue black 4-5 copies (Under my classification, this would be 1 anna indigo Scott 2. var).
47. 1877-78 oil color 1 anna sage green 8-10 copies (Scott 58 as above classification — 4 Annas or 1/4R).
48. 1877-78 yellowish wove paper ½ anna red 7 copies (Scott 59).
68. 1874-76 ½ anna emerald green 14-15 copies.
69. 1874-74 1 anna emerald green 14 copies.
74. 1877 oil colours ½ anna black 12-14 copies.
75. 1877 oil colours 1 anna black 8-10 copies.
76. 1877 oil colours ½ anna deep blue black 4-5 copies.
77. 1877 oil colours 1 anna deep blue black 2-3 copies.
84. 1877 thin laid batonne paper ½ anna red 2 copies.
85. 1887 thin laid batonne paper 1 anna red 2 copies.
92a. 1867 1 anna ultramarine 8-10 copies.
103. 1878-79 perforated 1 anna red 6-8 copies.

Poonch

1a. 1/2 anna red 2 copies
(Mr. Phillips lists only one copy of this, as reported by A. J. Sefi in Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, Christmas, 1930. An additional copy was discovered in the late 1950's).
2. 1879 1/2 anna red 5-6 copies (This includes the famous pair, last known in the Dawson collection that T. K. Tapling traded to Ferrary for a Post Office Mauritius.

Soruth

5. 1 anna black on yellow 10-12 copies (This was the only Soruth stamp in Mr. Phillips list. Mr. Jones added the following three items).
6. 1 anna red on green 2 copies.
7. 1 anna red on blue 2 copies.
9. 2 annas black on yellow 2 copies.

This list has not taken into consideration any of the 20th century stamps, as we feel that there still has not been enough study given to them to enable us to arrive at even an educated guess as to the quantities of the higher priced stamps. I would think that the list could probably be increased by 25%.

The collector of these stamps has available to him a very possible field for a philatelic investment. As the number of collectors increase, so will the demand for the rare stamps. The "Famous" stamps are already selling in the four and five figure brackets. It will not be long before the rare stamps become as well thought of as these that have had a good press agent.

Unusual Usages

United States 10c Special Delivery — 1908

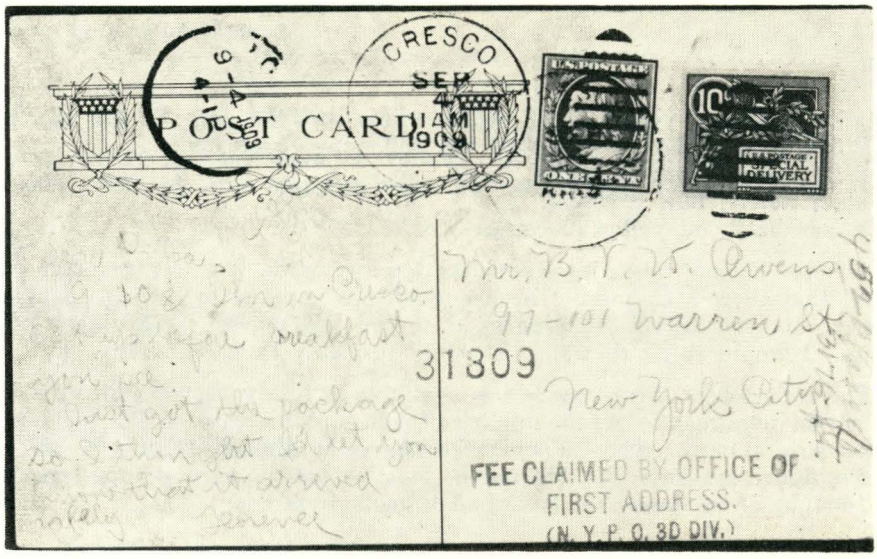
The 10c United States Special Delivery stamp (Scott E-7) was issued on December 12, 1908. It was printed in plates of 280 subjects in four panes of 70 stamps each.

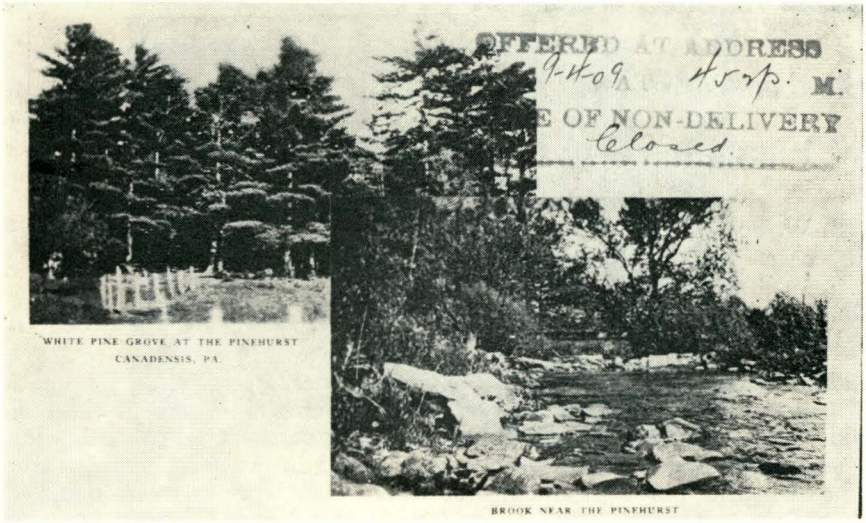
This stamp was printed in green; the subject being the Helmet of Mercury. It was an unpopular issue; being known as the "Merry Widow" after a famous stage operetta at the time and its seeming resemblance to the large ladies hats in vogue at the time.

The cover illustrated is unusual for its use paying the special delivery fee on a picture post card which could be sent by first class mail for one cent.

The card was mailed from Cresco, Pa. on September 4, 1909 at 11 A. M. The special delivery fee was claimed by the office of the first address. On the view side of the post card there is a rubber stamp in red with the notation that the special delivery article was offered at the address shown on September 4, 1909 at 4:25 P. M. with the cause for non-delivery being indicated as "Closed".

Besides being an uncommon use of a common stamp this use reveals a silent commentary when compared to present day efficiency and postal costs. *(A. H)*





Collectors Club Philatelist

THESE BACK ISSUES are available at the following prices:

From 1926 to 1940 $3.00 per copy

From 1941 $2.00 per copy

From 1926 to 1940		$3.00 per copy
*Vol. 4	(1925)	Apr.
*Vol. 5	(1926)	Oct.
*Vol. 7	(1928)	July
*Vol. 8	(1929)	July, Oct.
*Vol. 9	(1930)	Oct.
*Vol. 10	(1931)	July, Oct.
*Vol. 11	(1932)	Oct.
*Vol. 13	(1934)	Jan., Apr.
*Vol. 14	(1935)	Jan., Apr.
*Vol. 15	(1936)	All issues
*Vol. 16	(1937)	All issues
*Vol. 17	(1938)	All issues
*Vol. 18	(1939)	All issues
*Vol. 19	(1940)	Apr., Oct.

From 1941		$2.00 per copy
*Vol. 20	(1941)	Jan., Apr., Oct.
Vol. 21	(1942)	All issues
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Vol. 23	(1944)	All issues
Vol. 24	(1945)	All issues
Vol. 25	(1946)	All issues
Vol. 26	(1947)	All issues
Vol. 27	(1948)	All issues
Vol. 28	(1949)	Jan., Apr., July

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

Vol. 29 to 31	(1950-52)	All 6 issues
Vol. 32	(1953)	All issues
Vols. 33 to 50	(1954 to 1971)	All issues.

*Only a few copies

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

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

Haiti: The 'Liberty Heads'

A Re-assessment of the Technical Background: New Facts and Findings

By J. R. W. Purves, F.R.P.S.L.

(Continued from Page 236)

PART 3

MARGINAL MARKINGS

A: *Those emanating from the printing of the surface 'tints'.*

There is no doubt that the various surface tints were printed (and *surface* printed) on to the paper surface before any stamps were printed. Further that certain markings e.g. the white circles found in the sheet margins were incorporated in the 'plate' producing the tint. They were, in fact, breaks in the relief, and were almost certainly used as 'gripper slots' during the printing of the tints. In brief such markings bear *no relation* whatsoever to the printing of the stamps or to the stamp plates.

The Imperforates

I believe that the chances are that Hausburg's guess (that the original sheets of tinted paper were of a size which would have permitted the printing of 4 panes of 50 — 10 x 5) was a correct one. Whether the actual printing was done using the four panes or two panes (the four panes being first divided down the center) is a moot point. The tête-bêche varieties could have emanated from either procedure.

I have a few blocks in the 1c and 2c values where the tint stops just in from the *top edge* (*which* is, of course, *white*) and others in the 2c where it *stops* just in from the *right* edge.

Otherwise the tint continues through all margins without a break.

These 'white circles', it must be understood, are always surrounded by tint but no tint appears in the area of the circle.

The circles appeared in *different* positions on the original sheets of 100 (or 200) stamps as the result of the cutting up of the full sized sheets of tinted paper.

I have a block of the 2c in which one such circle appears in the top right margin, to the N.E. of No. 10 in the sheet. In another block a circle appears about 4 mms. out in the lower right margin, to the right of the top of No. 50. In yet another block (of the 1c) a circle appears in the right margin to the right of (and opposite) the base of No. 20. See Figure 15. Other blocks covering these same positions do *not* show these circles.

These facts furnish further indications, if any are required, that the circles bore no relation whatsoever to the printing of the stamps.

Vertical white lines in margin: I possess a mint single of position No. 50 of the 1c with full right margin and a vertical pair of the 20c (positions 40, 50) with the same margin. See Figure 16. In each case there is a *vertical white line* running through the tint 11-12 mms. out from the right edge of the stamps. This line was presumably the result of *scoring* through the edges of the tint printing plate as a convenient means of indicating its limits.



Figure 15. Marginal marking of 1c imperforate stamp. White circle in color tint in margin opposite position 20.

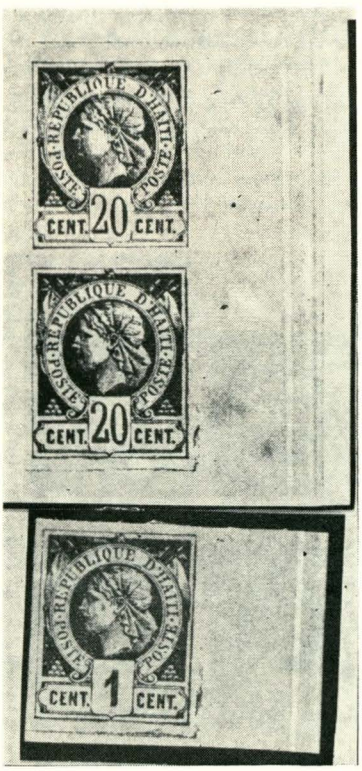


Figure 16. Marginal markings of imperforate issues. Vertical white line in color tint in margin.



Figure 17. Left marginal single, plate 2, first printing, position 11, showing "white circle."

The Perforated Stamps

Here we find *three* different procedures were followed, presumbaly dependent on whether the first printing from Plate 2, the second printing from Plate 2, or the printings from Plate 3 and the "re-engraved" printings were respectively concerned. I say "presumably" because in the first class the evidence rests only on a nearly complete sheet of 1c. But it does seem reasonable to safely assume that the 'pattern' suggested was the actual one.

(i) *First printings from Plate 2.*

Here the enearly complete sheet of the 1c shows white circles as follows:
In TOP margin, over middle of No. 6.
In BASE margin, under middle of No. 46.
In LEFT and RIGHT margins, to left of base of No. 11 and to right of base of No. 20, respectively. See Figure 17.

It should be emphasised, so far as the printings from Plate 2 are concerned, that the tinting seems to have been *continuous* throughout the sheet.



Figure 18. Top right corner block, plate 2, second printing, showing marginal markings.

(ii) *Second printings from Plate 2.*

The evidence here is more extensive. It consists of two complete sheets of the 1c and various blocks of the 2c, 5c and 7c (second printings) as well as of the first perforated 20c.

These pieces all show, in the top margin, relatively close to the tops of the stamps, the following *white* markings (all, like the white circles found in the Imperforates, functions of the tinting 'plate') :-

Over Nos. 1, 2, 3 a long, narrow white rectangle (approx. 32 mm. x 6 mms.), with a small white circle to its right;
over the left of No. 7 another small white circle;
over Nos. 8, 9, 10 a similar rectangle to that found over Nos. 1, 2, 3 and another white circle to its right (over right of No. 10), making *three* such circles in the *top* margin.

See Figure 18 for an illustration of these marginal markings.

(iii) *Printings from Plate 3, also the "Re-engraved" stamps.*

The evidence here consists of a nearly complete sheet of the 20c from Plate 3 and of a complete sheet of the 1c re-engraved. Here the tint seems to have been printed on as *one continuous block of color,* slightly *larger* in size than the block of 50 stamps. That is to say there are *no* white circles or rectangles as have been described for the previous printings.

In the 20c piece — although the guillotine has been applied, at both *sides, close* to the stamps there are 12-14 mms. top and base margins with the tint, in each case, *stopping* well in from the edge.

In the 1c — where the cutting result was a wider but shallower sheet — white margins show round all four edges.

It seems quite probable that, for the *perforated* printings, a small 'tinting' plate only slightly larger in area than the printed block of 50 stamps, was employed throughout. This view is, to some extent, consistent with the fact that tête-bêche varieties do not exist in the perforated stamps.

At least the differences noted serve, very strongly, to corroborate other evidence, from wholely different directions, as to the individuality of the *four* printings from Plate 1, Plate 2 (first and second) and Plate 3 respectively.

B. *Perforated Issues Only.*

Perforation point (registration) markings.

(i) *First printings from Plate 2.*

Here the pin-holes (and colored dots) are found as follows:-

In the *left* margin, opposite the top of No. 31;
In the *right* margin, opposite the top of No. 40.

(ii) *Second printings from Plate 2.*

Here they are found in wholely different positions:
In the *top* margin, over the left of No. 6;
In the *bottom* margin, under the left of No. 46.

(*Note:* In the two 1c sheets a colored registration dot appears in the *top* of the *left* margin, opposite the middle of No. 1. (Query whether there is a second in the right margin, opposite No. 10).

(iii) *Printings from Plate 3 and the "Re-engraved" stamps.*

In the 20c Plate 3 they are found:

Over the space between Nos. 5 and 6;
Under the space between Nos. 45 and 46.

In each case they are about 20 mms. out from edge of the nearest stamp. In the 1c re-engraved they are found:-

In the left margin, opposite middle of No. 31.
In the right margin, opposite middle of No. 40.

This resembles the positioning indicated for the first Plate 2 printings.

PART 4

ESSAYS AND PROOFS
"ESSAYS"



Figure 19. Essay originally illustrated by Hausburg and Poole. Believed designed for fiscal purposes.

A: This item (Figure 19) was described as an 'Essay' and illustrated by both Hausburg and Poole. It is, again, illustrated here. Mr. Sellers tells me that it was illustrated, some 20 years before Hausburg, by Moens in his 'Catalogue Timbres Fiscaux', published in 1893. He therefore believes — in my opinion quite correctly — that this 'Essay' (? 'Proof') was designed for *fiscal* purposes. Bearing in mind the *larger* size (as compared with the Postage design) Mr. Sellers makes the following comments:

> "The extra tablet at the bottom was intended to show the *range of value* of the transaction in respect of which the fiscal stamp was required to be used. The Moens example is a 1 Gourde value and the range indicated on the tablet is 500 to 1000 (Gourdes)."

This item, incidentally, was in the Tows and later the Hennan collections.

B: A *second* type of "Essay" (? Proof) was also described and illustrated by Hausburg and Poole and is also depicted here (Figure 20). The values noted (2c, 9c, 20c) are listed in the Moens catalogue already referred to. Mr. Sellers (who possesses copies of the 9c in *pale yellow* and of the 20c in *black* and *pale red* respectively) likewise believes — and again I agree — that this item (like A) was designed for *fiscal* use. In support of his view he points out that many Haitian Revenue stamps (*unlike* the postage stamps) contained the word 'Timbre' as part of their legend, and that the 1920 postage issue (Scott's 310-314) was overprinted 'T. M.' (Timbre Mobile) for fiscal use.



Figure 20. Fiscal Essay from Sellers' collection. Listed in Moen's Revenue catalog.



Figure 21. Strip of six imperforate proofs, first issue. Probably color trials as they are known in at least six different colors.

PROOFS

The illustrated item (Figure 21) is a horizontal imperforate strip of six proofs covering all values which are about 13 mms. apart. These read 1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 7c, 20c but from *right to left*. Mr. Sellers has kindly lent me one of these for examination. This is printed in *scarlet* and he tells me has also has them in *blue* and *green,* and knows of a collector who possesses examples in several *other* colors.

Careful examination of this strip makes it possible to make the following comments:-

(i) the impressions are really *fine;*

(ii) there are *no colored lines* inside the tablets of value (such as one finds in the issued stamps), either along the top or around the bottom. Obviously the plugging was performed with great care;

(iii) The six clichés (electrotypes) used bear no relation to any units used for Plates 1, 2 or 3 except that they emanated (via the usual moulds) from the *same* original woodblock die without value. This is proved by the fact that all six show the *same* constant abnormality viz. *color across the white circle line over the left end of the "E" of the right hand 'POSTE'.*

This abnormality is *not* to be seen in *any* stamps printed from Plates 1, 2 or 3. Were I asked for my guess as to how it arose I would say that a small piece of foreign matter adhered (ie. *between* two reliefs) to the woodblock die and persisted over the stamping of the six moulds involved.

All in all the care taken in the production of these proofs, the fine impression, the fact that electros *outside* the printing plates were used all suggest that they were contemporary and not "posthumous" proofs.

The most likely explanation for their existence is that they were *color trials,* and that the color to be used for each value was finally selected after looking at these proofs.

PART 5

THE POSTAL FORGERIES

Philatelists, in common with other inhabitants of this planet, love mysteries. Here is one, of the deepest dye, and it now appears, some 80 odd years after the appearance of these forgeries, that the details of their promoter, their printer and their distribution are never likely to be revealed to mortal man. The writer (who has hunted for them over a long period) has, he believes, progressed substantially towards exposing their *philatelic* patterns and doubtless when other collectors examine their own copies, particularly any multiples that may still exist, further details will become available. The detail of the philatelic patterns is the main object of this portion of the study.

However, it is important — first and briefly — to recapitulate the known facts about this obscure field before we present any new details.

The earliest contribution — of any real authority — was made by Moens in "Le Timbre-Poste" in 1898, of which an English translation appeared in "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal" for September 30, 1899. In the latter portion of this article the forgeries were discussed. Combining the contents of this article and what Hausburg had to say (see the "L.P." for June 1912) we find the facts then presented were as follows:

1. The forgeries were first reported in "Le Timbre-Poste" (it was not then realised they *were* forgeries) between August 1886 and October 1888. Those reported first were the 20c and 1c, both perforated 16. Later the collector who made the first discovery (M. Le Roy d'Etoilles) reported the 5c and 7c values, both perf. 14. Moens was the first to point out (a) that these stamps were *lithographed* and (b) that their design *differed* from that of the normal typographed stamps. After referring to the somewhat languid interest of the collectors of that era in these items he then said:-

   > "Unused specimens are unknown at the present day, with the exception of a few copies without gum, which are probably used stamps that escaped obliteration."

   He later discussed these matters with Mahé, another great French authority of the day, and after reviewing the facts (set out under 2, 3 etc. following) arrived at the firm conclusion that they were *commercial* forgeries, produced without any thought of profit from stamp collectors.

2. 95% or thereabouts of the cancellations seen on these stamp are those of Cap-Haitien, then (after Port-au-Prince) the second city of the Republic. Of the 63 copies I have myself (this number *excludes* a mint block of 12 of the 2c value) 8 are *unused* (with or without gum) — 2c(3), 5c(1), 7c(1), 20c(3). Of the remaining 52, 48 show normal Cap-Haitien cancellations. The balance of four copies show respectively Gonaives, U. S. foreign mail (numeral), the octagonal Cap-Haitien French packet cancellation and an indecipherable cancellation which is not Cap-Haitien. Hausburg reported an example cancelled Port-au-Prince and Moens another reading "——— UNION-HAITI". I think he misread 'HAVRE' (or a part of that word) for "HAITI" and that this cancellation was the ship cancellation occasionally met on the normal issues — which read "L'UNION PAYS D'OUTRE-MER LE HAVRE". At least the use of the forgeries was relatively wide. Perhaps the comparative scarcity of the 1c and 3c forgeries is due to the fact that the first value must have been mainly used *internally* and for *newspapers* and the 3c for the *postcard* rate to France. In either case the percent of survival would have been low.
   The forgeries were used from early 1886 (or late 1885) or some *possibly* in 1883 (see later discussion).

3. The perforation 16 was said to have come first and Moens suggested that the gauge was later altered to 14 to resemble better the 13½ of the originals. The 14 perforation certainly did not appear before 1886.

4. These lithographed forgeries were of excellent quality, whether in relation to their paper, printing or perforation. Moens believed that the forger resided at Cap-Haitien. This might be right if we are thinking of their promoter and distributor but it seems more likely that the forgeries were produced abroad, probably in France, since at that time most of the island's busines and correspondence was carried on with that country, but *possibly* in the United States. The writer feels that the promoter was almost certain-

ly educated and prosperous, probably a leading merchant. Moens wrote that

> "Msieur Le Roy d'Etoilles tells us that the copies he received were found in parcels of stamps *purchased at Le Havre* (the italcs are the writer's) and taken from the correspondence of merchants of that city."

Had these forgeries been of crude and horrible appearance they would almost certainly have attracted the notice of the authorities but they never did and their death appears to have been due solely to natural causes, in particular to the introduction of official issues of *other* designs (e.g. the President Salomon and the 'Large Palms' types). I have a 20c forgery cancelled as late as 21.4.94!

The publishers of the translation in question (Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Ltd.) added a final note describing their inspection of the examples of these forgeries in the collection of Mr. J. H. M. Abbott of Manchester (purchased by the writer some 70 years later) and made particular reference to the mint block of twelve of the 2c.

5. Moens reported the 1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 7c, 20c (i.e. all values) as occurring with perforation 16 and all values, *save* the 1c, as occurring with perforation 14. Of course, he could have been correct but until seeing Mr. Sellers' items the writer had not seen any one of the 2c perf. 16, the 3c perf. 14, the 5c perf. 16 or the 20c perf. 14. Hausburg noted the 2c as being found perf. 16 but otherwise his experience was the *same* as the writer's. Hausburg's earliest date for perf. 16 was given as 4.1.83 (see later discussion) and for perf. 14 6.1.86. Mr. Sellers has now shown me the 2c perf. 16 and the 20c perf. 14, both in *mint* condition. Apart from their raity it seems possible that these stamps *never* saw postal use. This leaves the 3c perf. 14 and the 5c perf. 16 still to be seen by me.

6. Despite the period over which these stamps were used they were regarded (even in 1900) as scarce, and today they are harder again to find. At that time Stanley Gibbons were only able to find *nine* examples in their stock. In the writer's estimate they are at least 15 times as scarce as any of the officially issued stamps, with, of course, the exception of the 20c Imperforate.

At the moment, apart from the block of twelve 2c ex Abbott, the writer has a total of 63 forgeries, comprising —

1c — 5	5c — 15
2c — 8	7c — 20
3c — 1	20c — 14

See Figures 22 through 24 for illustrations of postal forgery items.



Figue 22. Postal forgery, 7 centimes, perforated 14.



Figure 23. Block of 10 of postal forgery, 2 centimes, perforated 14. From the Sellers' collection.

Very little, except for the isolation of three 'primary' types in the 1c, can naturally be said about the 1c and 3c values. More material must be examined of those stamps to produce any worthwhile results. However, with the other values, the case is different. We are now well on the road, but it is clear, for the reasons already given, that examples of the 1c and 3c values are *much* scarcer than the other values.

The background for the new study was first provided by the Abbott block of 12 (4 x 3) of the 2c, with full *right* margin. Apart altogether from its rarity it seemed, prior to its purchase — and lithography being the process used — likely to be a 'key' piece. And so it proved. It enabled me to prove that all stones were produced via Intermediate Stones of *five* impressions in the one horizontal line. Later I was privileged to see the photograph (very clear) of a block of 20 2c (5 x 4) with *left* margin, once in the Henan collection, and another block of 10 (5 x 2) also with *left* margin in the Sellers' collection. Examination of my own material (subsequently confirmed by the two further blocks noted) revealed *five* 'primary' types, diagrams as under:

1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	2 3 4 5
1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	2 3 4 5
1 2 3 4 5		2 3 4 5
1 2 3 4 5		

Having established the five types of the 2c the detailed study of the other values then went forward and the 'five pattern' was found, as one might expect, to apply to them all. As well as those in the 2c, it has been possible to isolate two or more copies of the five 'primary' types in the 5c, 7c and 20c and of *three* in the 1c. The 3c, at this stage, looks very difficult owing to lack of material.

In the case of the 5c and the 7c the position is further corroborated by the fact that in two *vertical* pairs (one of each value) in my possession both stamps in the pair show the *same* 'primary' peculiarities — in the one case those associated with one of the types (A) in the 5c value and in the other with one of the types (A) in the 7c value.

So far, save the pair of the 5c on front later noted, no *horizontal* pairs have been examined by me, so that — except in the 2c — it has *not* been possible to *position* these types in their correct order in the horizontal strip of five. They are, therefore, for the moment, described as A, B, C, D, E.

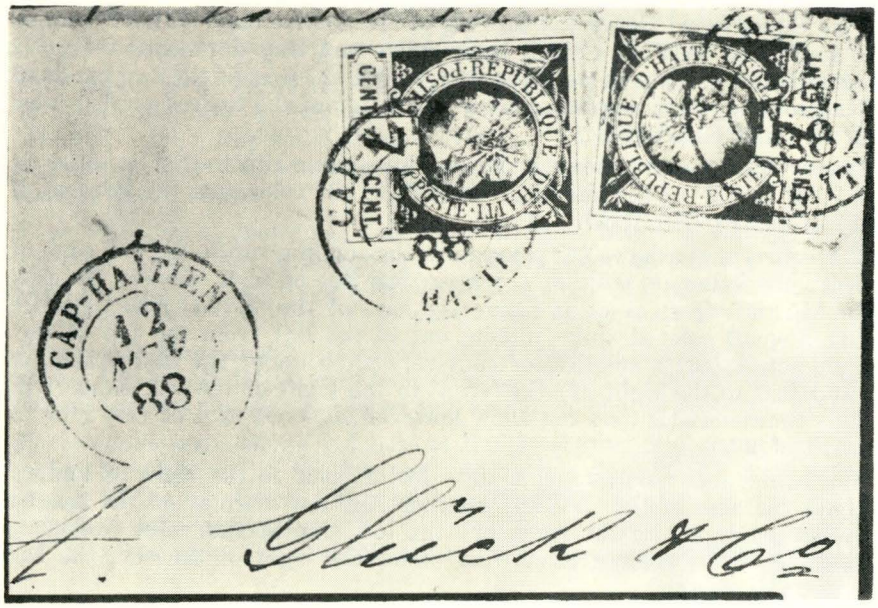


Figure 24. Portion of cover with 2 single copies of 7 centimes postal forgery, perforated 14.

I would appreciate photographs (or the loan) of any pairs or other multiples or of any single items which do not correspond to my descriptions. In particular *anything* at all in the 1c and 3c values.

WORKMANSHIP: As I have said before, whoever produced these forgeries knew their job. The 'primary' characteristics found are generally of somewhat *minute* character and the 'secondary' flaws generally minor. In the latter regard I have two examples of small *retouches,* both neatly executed. The paper used was of good quality, white wove, of *vertical* mesh, quite different in its nature to any paper used for the originals.

The descriptions of the 'primary' type characteristics found for each value now follow:

1c

Three of the five copies I have show the same 'primary' characteristics, viz:-

A. *Three* copies seen: shows (a) an upwards dent in the base frame-line under left of the 'E' of the left hand "CENT"; (b) a tiny spot of color on the right vertical white just below the level of the N.E. corner of the solid color.

B. *Two* copies seen: Shows (a) color around top left of top cannon ball at right; (b) prominent downwards swelling under S.E. corner of solid color to right of base of right hand cannon balls; (c) colored excrescence on top of white circle line over 'O' of left hand 'POSTE'.

C. *Two* copies seen: shows a wavy line of color (a 'curl') running vertically through the lower half of the curve to the left of the left hand 'CENT'; (b) small colored excrescence on top of 'L'.

2c

A. Eight copies seen: shows (a) extra color (diagonal) in the middle of the shading at the top of left hand flag; (b) swelling in thin colored line under right end of 'P' of right hand 'POSTE'; (c) small swelling in edge of solid circle color under left end of 'U'.

B. *Nine* copies seen: shows (a) left leg of 'N' of left hand 'CENT' prolonged to south and west by a small color strike and tiny dot respectively; (b) a colored spot in right of neck shading, to left of lower of the two bands of the head covering; (c) a spike of color on the top of the colored circle under the 'I' of 'REPUBLIQUE'.

C. *Twelve* copies seen: shows (a) the white circle line rather swollen to the N.E. of the 'P' of the left hand 'POSTE'; (b) color over the left end of the 'P' of 'REPUBLIQUE'.

D. *Ten* copies seen: shows (a) a break in the shading inside the left edge of the neck, just below its middle; (b) a vertical line of color between the bases of the 'I' and 'Q'; (c) color inside the base of the 'E' of 'REPUBLIQUE'; (d) a small colored spike jutting out to the left from the top of the left hand scroll; (e) a small color spot very close under the base frame, under (and just to the right of) the 'stop' to the right of the left hand 'CENT'. This characteristic does not show however on 3 out of 4 of this type in the block of 20.

E. *Ten* copies seen: shows (a) a tiny dot of color to the right of and rather above the base of the 'L'; (b) another tiny dot of color *on* the base frame under (and just to the right of) the left side of the value tablet; (c) a swelling in the colored circle line under the right of the 'U', the hardest type to distinguish.

5c

A. *Eight* copies seen, including the two in the vertical pair to which reference has already been made and the right hand stamp of the horizontal pair on the front later referred to. Shows (a) the right serif of the second 'I' of 'HAITI' extended diagonally at its right end to the circle above; (b) a small upwards colored excrescence on the base frame-lien under the left end of the 'C' of the right hand 'CENT'.

B. *Two* copies seen: shows (a) a small color patch on the middle of the left hand scroll; (b) color on the thin white circle line over the first 'I' of 'HAITI'; (c) a swelling in the white circle line over the middle of the 'P' of the right hand 'POSTE'.

C. *Two* copies seen: shows (a) a spot of color on the inside of the left frame-line nearly on the same level (it is slightly higher) as the top of the 'C' of the left hand 'CENT'; (b) a white 'nick' in the middle of the top of the tail of the '5'; (c) a nick in the outer right edge of the solid color to the right of the 'OS' of the right hand 'POSTE'.

D. *Three* copies seen, including the *left* stamp of the pair on the 'front': shows (a) the left portion of the right serif of the 'U' swollen at top; (b) swelling in the base of the color immediately over the 'T' of the left hand 'CENT'.

E. *Two* copies seen: shows (a) a small break in the upper of the two thin horizontal lines over the left end of the 'E' of the left hand 'CENT'; (b) a slight hollowing, in the middle of the top half, of the right side of the value tablet.

7c

A. *Six* copies seen, including two in the vertical pair previously noted. Shows (a) a marked break in the middle of the main diagonal color patch on the head, to the E.N.E. of the eye, on a level with the 'P' of 'REPUBLIQUE'; (b) two fine (and rather shadowy) more or less vertical color lines on the right vertical white, to the N.E. of the top portion of the right hand cannon-balls; (c) a small swelling in the top frame over the 'B' of 'REPUBLIQUE'; (d) the base of the '7' slopes slightly upwards to the left.

Found in *both* perforations. Three of the copies examined also show a color band across the white over the left of the 'E' of the left hand 'POSTE'.

B. *Five* copies seen: shows (a) Top frame broken 1 mm. in from N.E. corner; (b) a small break in the right frame opposite the mid-top of the 'T' of 'HAITI'; (c) a tiny spike of color over the 'T' of the right hand 'POSTE', at mid-top; (d) the base of the '7' similar in slope but a little more marked than in A(d) above.

C. *Four* copies seen: shows (a) a small swelling on inside of right frame about 1.5 mms. down from N.E. corner; (b) extra color on white circle line over right end of 'H'; (c) the colored circle line slightly thickened over the 'TE' of the left hand 'POSTE'; (d) base of the '7' is practically *horizontal.*

D. *Five* copies seen: shows (a) base of the '7' sloping slightly upwards to left, as in A(d) and B(d) and is best isolated by a process of elimination. Otherwise does not seem to have any useful 'primary' features.

E. *Three* copies seen: shows (a) base of the '7' sloping slightly upwards to the *right* (the *only* one of the 5 types with such a slope); (b) color across the middle of the two lines of hair to the left of the 'HA'.
Found in *both* perforations.
Of the types above 'A' and 'B' are the only ones easy to identify.

20c

A. *Two* copies seen: shows (a) 'T' of the left hand 'CENT' joined at its base to the top; (b) circle line broken and thinned over the top left of the 'O' of the left hand 'POSTE'; (c) a spot of color on the base of the white at the right end of the 'D'.

B. *Three* copies seen: shows (a) a marked break in the right frame-line to right of the lower part of the right hand 'CENT'; (b) a tiny spike of color on the white under (and slightly to the left of) the left end of the 'S' of the right hand 'POSTE'; (c) a white spot in the solid color close to the back of the head, and to the left of the 'TI'.

C. *Five* copies seen: shows (a) a swelling on the left side of the tablet of value, to the right of the top of the 'T' of 'CENT'; (b) a swelling in the top frame over the right end of the last 'E' of 'REPUBLIQUE'; (c) the right frame-line weak and broken opposite the top of the 'H'; (d) a tiny color excrescence on the inside of the left frame-line opposite (and rather under) the top cannon-ball.

D. *Four* copies seen: shows (a) this is marked — thickenings in the white circle line under the 'UE D', with breaks in the colored circle line under the right of the 'U' and the right of the 'E' respectively; (b) N.E. corner broken; (c) a color spike on the top of the figure '2', to the left of its centre.

E. *Four* copies seen: shows (a) a small shallow dent in outer left frame opposite top of cannon balls; (b) a small break in the same frame opposite the top of the spearhead; (c) thin circle line at right wavy under 'TI'.

There is no doubt that the 'primary' flaws of the 20c are the easiest of all to pick out and the bright clear color of these stamps certainly makes identification easier than it is in the cases of the 2c, 3c, 5c and 7c values.

Dates and Periods of Issue of the Forgeries

I have never felt happy regarding the *two* periods of usage *supposed* to exist for these stamps.

Hausburg noted some 1883 dates for the 1c and 20c values. In the case of the 1c he mentioned a copy in his own collection dated 5.1.83([10]). In the case of the 20c he noted one mentioned by Moens dated 5.1.83 and referred to another in his own collection showing "83".

Otherwise all the dates found go from 1886 onwards.([11])

One does not, without seeing the stamps in question, hold firmly that authorities of the stature of Moens and Hausburg were wrong. But for those who possess such apparently dated copies there are certain angles of attack that should be considered before finally determining this question. They are —

(i) By 1886 the Cap-Haitien cancellation had *worn* considerably and had nothing like the *sharpness* it possessed in the earlier year 1883. Most cancellations of the later period lack eveness and many dates are very difficult to decipher owing either to a lack of ink or a superfluity of it. For these reasons many dates cannot be deciphered with certainty.

(ii) Since the 1c and the 20c must have been both perf 16 (they have never been reoprted otherwise — save for the mint example of the 20c noted) it would seem odd — if they *had* appeared early in 1883 — that French philatelists would not have noticed the difference until 1886! This view, in its turn, requires to be tempered by the apparent rarity of the supposed 1883 issue, if indeed it exists.

(iii) No 1884 or 1885 dates had been reported on the forgeries prior to my seeing the front with the 5c pair, but see footnote.

A careful examination of my used material, in which there are about 30 dates decipherable with certainty, has been made. Apart from the 1883 date question (there are no 1883 dates in my material) the combined results — incorporating Hausburg (and his reference to the "Monthly Journal") are as follows:

1c: Perf 16 only: 5 dates between 24.6.86 and 18.1.88.
2c: Perf 14 only: 6 dates between 6.1.86 and —.9.87.
3c: Perf 16 only: 4 dates between 1.9.87 and —.—.90.
5c: Perf 1 4only: 14 dates between 19.6.86 and 13.5.87.
7c: Here, as the 'Monthly Journal' did not distinguish the two perforations, I must needs fall back on my own material. I have, Perf 16 only: 4 dates between 14.7.87 and 18.6.88

Hausburg noted a date of 31.1.87 for perf. 16.

Perf. 14 only: 6 dates between —.5.86 and 10.3.89

The 'Monthly Journal' records a date (perforation unknown) for the 7c — of 24.1.91.

20c: Perf.16 only: 10 dates between 21.4.86 and 21.4.94.

What conclusions can one draw from the above?

The first and most obvious is that subject to corroboration on the first 2c rate (6.1.86) the forgeries would seem to have appeared at the end of 1885. If this date is wrong then they made their appearance about April 1886 — note the earliest dates seen for the 20c, 7c, 5c and 1c respectively.

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10. Both of these dates are far, far earlier than the earliest dates reported for the *officially perforated issues* of the values concerned.

11. Mr. Sellers has shown me a photograph of a 'front', addressed to Dresden, with a *pair* of the 5c. The date is described as 15 October 1885 but the 'Cap-Haitien' cancellation *is very worn* and I am confident (although '15 Oct.' is correct) that the year date is a *later* one. See observations on canceller.

In the next place although their usage, judged by their rarity, was not very substantial it extended late and, depending on the value concerned, comprised periods of *twelve* months (5c only) to about four years if we exclude the little used 3c value and the 20c value. The only explanation is that their usage was, as one might expect, *confined* to the same group of people, employed in the same business or businesses.

For all values save the 3c the *bright* shade is both characteristic and *constant*. The 3c shade is a *pale grey* which differs appreciably from the first Plate 2 shade. In the 7c *both* perforations may be met showing the same 'primary' varieties. In brief there is nothing to suggest, to date, that there was more than the *one* lithographic printing of each value.

On the subject of perforations, it is my belief that *two* machines (gauging 16 and 14 respectively) were employed, *at the same time*, to perforate these printings. *One* (that gauging 16) was used, almost solely, for the 1c, 3c and 20c and the other (gauging 14) likewise for the 2c and 5c. In the case of the 7c — of which the numbers found might suggest a rather *larger* printing was made — *both* machines were used. The practical non-sighting of the 3c value is curious. After all the normal rate to France (10c) demanded the use of two 5's, *or* a 7c plus a 3c etc.

I am prepared to believe that the 3c perf. 14 and the 5c perf. 16 may well exist. If the two machines *were* in use at the same time, it is possible that odd sheets could have been perforated by the 'other' machine. One would hope however — if these two varieties exist — that this article may bring them to light. In that event they will be rare indeed.

Mahé and Moens suggested that the perf. 14 gauge was introduced later, the more to resemble the official 13½ gauge. But in view of the *late* usages of the 3c, 7c and 20c (all perf. 16) this suggestion *cannot* be supported. Both machines were available to the printers, and they were both used, almost certainly at the same time.

Number of Stamps in the Sheet

The block of twenty 2c's (ex Hennan) and Mr. Sellers' block of ten of the same stamp, both with full left margins, provide a most interesting 'pointer'. In my own copies I found examples of several different 'secondary' flaws which were identical with the same flaw in one *or* the other of the two blocks mentioned. These flaws have been very carefully checked and their positions (in whichever block they are found) prove, without any doubt, that these two blocks from the left of the sheet are *exclusive* of one another. Since they cover, between them, *six* positions from the left of the sheet (and not *five*) this almost certainly means that the forgeries were produced in sheets of 100 (10 x 10), and not of 50 (10 x 5) as was the case with the originals.

It could be, of course, that we are dealing with *two* panes of 50 (10 x 5), one over the other, but I regard that possibility as a remote one.

To conclude, while it has not been possible to contribute much of subsance to the solution of the strictly historical side of the mystery, this litte study is published as one more indication of the interest of a somewhat primitive issue, emanating from a somewhat primitive country. Or is that one of the great understatements?

PART 6

COLLECTORS' FORGERIES

Earee, in his famous "Album Weeds", did not record any forgeries for Haiti. Hausburg did mention *one* type which is later described in more detail.

Before, however, going into the details of such of these as have come to my attention it is, I think, necessary to say *three* things:

A: Interesting as they are, forgeries in general should not be given the same emphasis as the genuine stamps. Almost without exception — in my opinion — forgeries are hopelessly *overdescribed.* For me, if it is possible to find in a forgery *one* constant difference, of a substantial nature, from the originals *that* difference is all that need be described. In short, if one is to guard against more forgery in the future, one should leave all the *other* differences to the experts and not put them into print. Even for the student there are times when brevity and simplification achieve the best results, and I think this is one of them.

B: In my experience all the typographed forgeries of the 'Liberty Heads' proceeded from a comman source. With one or more exceptions a line-block was produced by photographing either the stamp (or a drawing of it) on to a sensitized zinc surface, duly etching that out and, if necessary, doing further work on it with a graving-tool. The line-block so produced contained *no* value. Via it, duly plugged with the numeral of value, "working dies" (these would have been electrotypes) were produced for the various values etc., etc.

However, owing to the method of reproduction, it followed (i) that there were numerous abnormalities, as compared with the actual stamps, on the original zinc line-block without value and (ii) that those abnormalties were necessarily reproduced for *each* value, in *all* forgeries produced *via* that line-block.

C: Certain of the forgeries have a good *general* appearance but still, as will be seen, can easily be recognised. Other forgeries are of a cruder type and need cause little difficulty.

I can now deal with those I have met to date without any pretence to completeness.

The two Fournier productions are dealt with at the end of the story in the belief that they were the *last* to appear. Their "issue" probably extended over the years 1910 to 1914.

1. *Forgery of unknown origin.* Seen both imperforate and Perf. 12. All copies seen bear forged cancellations, including a 'diamond of dots' type. Different shades can be met, indicating that a substantial 'distribution' was achieved.

   A feature *common* to all values is a bulbous looking white flaw in the edge of the colored circle under the letters 'UB' of 'REPUBLIQUE'

   The impression is somewhat light and reasonably clear and the general appearance rather convincing. More than one value can be met showing a large patch of color in the middle of the neck.

2. *The Maitreat Forgery:* This was perpetrated by one Maximilian Maitreat, a New York dealer who operated under the name of "The Loyalty Stamp Company". A reference in the Stamp Press to his arrest stated that the detectives found at his office "four sets of plates and one '*wood-cut*' of the Haytian stamps."

   Since *all* the other forgeries I have seen unquestionably evolved from the original design via photography, and since I only have *one* type of forgery

which came from a design separately engraved *all over* I am assuming, failing proof to the contrary, that this specimen was a Maitreat. The larger 'flag' over the 'U' (as compared with the small ornament in that position on the originals) is only one of many differences. The copy illustrated is roughly perforated about 13.

References are the New York Herald Tribune of 21 June 1895 and a similar account shortly thereafter in Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, according to Mr. Sellers.

3. Said to be a Panelli Forgery. Those met are perforated 11-12, and are of coarse and heavily inked impression. One feature that makes them easily distinguishable are the thicker and taller letters of 'CENT', on both sides. The copies seen bear a forged cancellation in *bars*. (Figure 25).



Figure 25. The "Panelli" Forgery with forged bars cancellation.

4. A rather crude forgery with a forged 'cork'(?) cancellation. The outer right frame is medium-thick to very thick (lower half), thinned right down at the S.E. corner. Seen for the 5c imperforate.

The Fournier forgeries: These have already been described and illustrated long since, elsewhere, but not, I think, so far, on a sufficiently simple basis.

5. *The first Fournier forgery:* These were produced *both* in Imperforate and Perforated condition. 'Die' proofs in color of various values are known. The forgeries are to be met (i) without cancellation and (ii) with forged 'CAP HAITIEN' cancellation dated 13 SEPT 82 (in 3 lines). Copies of (ii) (query (i) also) were distributed later to collectors, duly handstamped 'FAUX' in *black*. (See Figure 26). A few of the "Die proofs" were similarly distributed. Only *one* feature of these forgeries need concern us, viz:

   Clear breaks in the thin colored circle line over the left of the 'Q', under the left half of the 'D', under and just to the lower left of the 'H', and under the right end of the first 'A' of 'HAITI' respectively.
   These breaks are found on all values, and do *not* appear on the originals.

6. *The second Fournier forgery:* Like the first but produced from a *different* original zinc line-block without value. To date I have only seen these *imperforate* (i) without cancellation and (ii) with cancellation (Figure 27). In the latter case the forged cancellations seen are with one exception all PORT-AU-PRINCE, in black or blue, dated 7 SEPT. 81 (in 3 lines). The exception is, for the moment, undecipherable.

   Pairs of these, with the faked *blue* cancellation placed neatly in the middle, probably look, at first sight anyway, the most pleasing and authentic of all the forgeries met though as compared with the originals the impression is rather *coarse*.



Figure 26. The Type I Fournier forgeries, imperforate. Note "Faux" overprint.

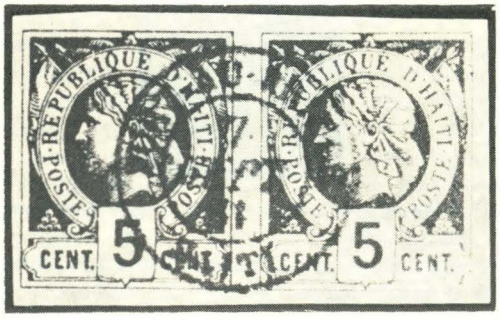


Figure 27. The Type II Fournier Forgery. Imperforate pair of 5 centimes, with fake cancellation.

However, again there are two features which quickly give these forgeries away. They all show:

(a) on interior *duplication* at the *base of the shield,* on either side of its center. Nothing like this, particularly the *marked curve* in the left half, appears in the original stamps. They also show (b) a break in the thin horizontal line under the left of the 'T' of the right hand 'CENT' as well as other distinguishing features.

I have proofs in black, ex Hennan, of all values of this forgery.

7. A crude forgery, seen in the 1c, imperf. without cancellation. Has badly damaged S.W., N.E. and S.E. corners. Would deceive no one. The *'re-engraved'* 1c design appears to have been used as a basis here.

For the purposes of this section of the study I have *assumed* that *all* the forgeries described are to be found in all six values — 1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 7c, 20c. That is, of course, far from saying that I have seen them all or that they all exist. But I think this assumption a not unreasonable one.

Two other types of "manipulation" remain for mention. Collectors should beware of perforated stamps (from Plates 2 and 3) *cut down* to make imperforate stamps. Some of them (they are, in the main, 5c and 20c stamps from the Plate 3 printing) look rather good at first sight but they can be readily detected, both by their shade and plate abnormalities, from Plate 1 stamps of the same value. The shade, in almost all cases, will determine whether the stamp is a virgin imperforate, or something rather less immaculate.

To confirm ones judgment beyond argument the doubtful item should be plated.

The 20c has, of course, proved the most attractive stamp for the 'trimmers' because of the greater value of the 20c imperforated. The genuine imperforate, however, possesses a *chestnut* quality *not* found in the printings from Plate 2 and 3.

The second form of manipulation is a forgery superimposed on a forgery. I have seen a 5c of the second Fournier forgery with the forged cancellation which has been *perforated 16* (almost certainly *not* by Fournier), presumably to convert it into a rare Postal Forgery for the less wary.

PART 7

TOWN CANCELLATIONS

While a good deal of work on the Postal History and Cancellations (particularly the U. S., Dutch and French Packet Markings) has been done (and published) by the late Dr. Hennan, Mr. Ronald Ward, Mr. Sellers and others, a few words on the *local* cancellation found on these issues may be of interest.

During the 1881-1887 period I have found the cancellations of *ten* offices. To indicate their relative scarcity I have divided these into *three* groups, as follows:-

PORT-AU-PRINCE	GONAIVES	MIRAGOANE
CAP-HAITIEN	JACMEL	PETIT GOAVE
	JEREMIE	PORT DE PAIX
	LES CAYES	SAINT MARC

In relation to the first group, although PORT-AU-PRINCE is easily the commonest, CAP-HAITIEN comes a good second and is sufficient to be ranked with it. In my experience these two markings are found on at least 75% of the used material examined.

The second group (*together*) comprise about 25% of the used material examined, and are of about equal occurrence in relation to one another. 'LES CAYES' later, of course, became just 'CAYES'.

The third group — at least in the period under review — are really *rare*. Between them all they would constitute about 1% of the used material.

In 1898 a new, *larger* French type of double-line circle cancellation replaced the first type. New cancellers introduced *after* that date, whether for the already established offices, or for newly opened ones (such as ANSE-A-VEAU, HINCHE and TROU DE NIPPES) ([12]) were of this larger type. A third type (single line circle) — probably made in the U. S. — made its appearance in 1904.

Such cancellation will not, of course, be found on the 'Liberty Heads' unless they were used long after their time.

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12. Another name, AQUIN, has been reported on the 'Large Palms' but whether it can be found in the earlier period remains to be seen. Other possibilities are ARCAHAIE, PETIT TROU, PLAISANCE and PETIONVILLLE, but it may well be that most, if not all, of the names *not* found by me on the 'Liberty Heads' represent offices opened *after* 1887.

(To Be Continued)

The Clubhouse

The Meeting of April 4th, 1973

The Program was presented by the Members of the Postal History Society

POSTAL HISTORY POTENTIALS IN THE COLLECTION OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

By Mrs. J. C. McDonald

The official definition, adopted about five years ago, "Postal history is the study of lettersheets, covers, cards, and related items with reference to written communication transmitted by recognized means." A detailed list accompanying this definition mentions such classifications as postal markings, rates, documents, military mail (with many subdivisions), ship letters, and such subjects as routes, facilities, equipment and administration.

British North America — including present-day Canada and the previously independent colonies which became part of Canada on Confederation in 1867 and later — offers many opportunities for the formation of a collection with postal history connotations, as part of a general collection, or for a collection devoted strictly to postal history, with, of course, many gradations in between.

Many of these subjects or classifications parallel, in a broad sense, the choices available for any country with comparable area and development. In particular, many resemblances exist between BNA and Britain on one hand, and BNA and the U. S. on the other.

To give an indication of the variety and scope possible in the collection of BNA postal history, several of the available categories are represented in the pages on display. These pages ase limited to material before 1875, but there are many worthwhile postal history topics in BNA after that date, such as squared circle cancellations, Canadian expeditionary forces, semi-official airmails, first flights, and so on.

As shown on the pages, these are some possible approaches to BNA postal history.

Cancellations: 4-ring numerals on issues of 1851-59; 2-ring numerals on Large and Small Queen issues; various other cancellations on stamps of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

Postmarks: by type; by geographic division; by stamp issue or denomination; by individual town.

Postal markings: by special type; by service mode or route.

Although an interesting and valuable collection may be formed along the lines indicated, my own preference is for material that gives a total picture of a particular route or type of mail service, and which traces the subject from the standpoint of chronological development against the background of concurrent events and in the context of its relationship to other aspects of history, such as political, social, and economic conditions.

Three such topics in which I am interested:

Mail between BNA and U. S.: rates, routes, regulations, exchange offices (before and after 1851), special markings; areas for further research.

Transatlantic mail between BNA and British Isles: unofficial, semi-official and official services; routes, ships, and ports involved; evolution of rates and rate structures; types of markings and their purpose; identification of handstamps with designated exchange offices; analysis of statistics.

Packet mail between Nova Scotia and the U. S.: period of operation; development of service; rates and regulations involved; still unsolved questions.

The value of detailed reords in postal history research can't be overemphasized. A clearing house for information would assist in the solution of many problems that may be beyond the solution by an individual. Stampless covers are one of the most valuable sources of information. They are particularly important in the authentication of covers with classic stamps, and assist materially in the detection of fakes. Even for the collector whose main concern is in the stamp, the postal history aspects of its use — what Stanley Ashbrook called "the story behind the cover" — can contribute greatly to its value, and significantly enhance its interest and collectibility.

AN ABBREVIATED LOOK AT THE POSTAL HISTORY OF ECUADOR AND NICARAGUA

By Leo J. Harris

Nicaragua, in Central America, bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean and on the north by Honduras; and Ecuador, in South America, bounded also on the west by the Pacific Ocean and on the south by Peru, are the subject of my remarks tonight.

Both countries, of couse, were occupied by the Indians before the Spanish conquest. Only the area which included Ecuador, however, had an Indian communication system whose attributes are known to us today. This system was one of Indian runners who, carrying either the "Quipu" (which was a string-like device for recording numbers) or an oral message, would go from one "Tambo" or mail stop, to another, where a fresh runner in turn would carry the messages further on. These runners followed paved roadways which went through central Peru, and extended northward to a least Quito, Ecuador. (The runners, incidentally, would carry fresh fish from the Pacific, miles away). Following the Spanish conquest in the early 16th century, the Spanish Crown continued the forms of servitude to which the Indians were subject, and the same Indian runners continued to carry messages or letters for their new masters. Eventually a formal postal system was established within Central and South America by the Marquis Grimaldi, Superintendent General of Posts for the Spanish King Carlos III, in the year 1767. This system followed, in Ecuador, the same Inca roads, where they still existed, and these Indian runners were only supplanted in the year 1800 by mounted postmen. There is, in my exhibit, further explanations of the Tambos, the system of servitude of the runners, or "Mita", and some early mail manifests, exemplifying the carriage of mail whilst Ecuador was still under Spanish domination. These manifests illustrate, for example, that the carriage of mail from Quito to Bogota, Colombia, in the year 1794, took 26 days, and mail convoys departed twice monthly between each of these cities. They also illustrate the costs of mailing a letter or package from Lima, Peru to Quito in the year 1774.

Unfortunately, nearly nothing is known for the moment about the internal mail services for Nicaragua and its surrounding territory, prior to the middle 1860's.

The earliest external, or sea mail services between Europe and the Spanish colonies can be fairly well documented, however. As early as 1561 the Spanish Crown guaranteed two sea mail deliveries a year between the Americas and Spain. One fleet would proceed from Seville, Spain to one of the Mexican ports, where the Central American mails would be picked up, while the other fleet

would proceed to New Grenada. The Spanish Pacific Ocean fleet would meanwhile pick up mail and cargo at Callao and Paita, Peru, which would include the Ecuadorean mail shipments, and deliver it to Panama, where the mail transited the isthmus by mule. The New Granada ships would depart Cartegena, pick up this mail at Portobello, Panama, and then join with the Mexican fleet to protect itself against the English privateers on the return trip to Spain.

Mail systems as we understand them developed quickly in Latin America in the 18th century. Towns within Ecuador or Nicaragua had distinctive postmarks of their own by the 1780's. For Ecuador, between the turn of the 19th century and 1865, the year it issued its first postage stamps, postmarks of at least 23 different towns are known. These postmarks normally include the town name, and "debe", "franca", "de Oficio", os "certificacion", meaning respectively, postage due, postpaid, official, or registered mail. For Nicaragua, then a part of the Spanish Captaincy General of Guatemala, only five towns are known to have used postmarks, at least prior to the issuance of its first postage stamps in 1862.

In neither Ecuador nor Nicaragua did independence from Spain in about the 1820's bring the establishment of an all-inclusive national and international postal system. Until adherence to the Universal Postal Union, in fact, in the early 1880's, all international mail from these two countries was in charge of foreign interests.

In Ecuador, a British postal agency was established in Guayaquil, the port city, in 1849, and mail for outward transmission to the United States and Europe was carried on British vessels. In 1865 British adhesive stamps began to be used on this mail. Five different datestamps, and one "killer" are known, as is indicated in my exhibit. From 1872 to 1874, the French consulate at Guayaquil participated in the international mail circuit of the French South Pacific steamship line. French adhesive stamps prepaid the international tariff, in combination with Ecuadorean stamps prepaying the inland postage, of mail primarily destined for Peru or France. The American consul, resident at Guayaquil from 1834 to 1848 also operated a mail forwarding service. Finally, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, a British-owned line based in Peru, carried letters and parcels, principally "out of the mails" to and from Ecuador, and a number of receiving marks of this company are found on covers.

For Nicaragua, international mail services were provided by the British Post Office, which established an agency at Greytown in 1857. This Agency coincided with nominal British occupation of the so-called "Mosquito Coast", the southeastern Atlantic Ocean coast of Nicaragua, from Bluefields to Greytown. Five different postmarks and two "killers" were used, with the Agency continuing to operate until 1882. Covers used after 1865 from Greytown generally have both British and Nicaraguan stamps.

There is another interesting philatelic off-shoot of British interests in this part of Nicaragua, and that is the valuation of the local currency. The currency found in the Mosquito Coast was on a silver basis, while that of the remainder of the country was paper. Accordingly, from 1904 to 1913 the stamps of Nicaragua which were used in this region received special overprints, such as a large letter "B", or the inscription "Costa Atlantica". Examples of this material is shown in the exhibit.

For a period of time, also, Nicaragua was the focus whereby mail originating at the east coast of the United States, and destined for California, would transit the isthmus, rather than go the entire way by boat around Cape Horn.

Such mail carries a number of private cachets, such as "Via Nicaragua — Adhead of the Mails", with the addition of the carrier name, such as "Independent Line", "Sullivan", "Leland", or "Noisy Carriers". Covers of this nature are known from 1851 through 1861.

Private forwarding agents are recorded as operating both in Ecuador and Nicaragua. For example, in San Juan de Sur, Nicaragua, there was Body, White & Company (1851), and in Manta, Ecuador, there was Rodriguez, Cordova & Company (1881). The Spanish words "Encaminada Por" signifying "forwarded by" are usually found on such covers.

Of interest to collectors of the first issue of Nicaragua are the so-called numeral cancellations. These cancellations appeared in the year 1868, and are found for the next 20 years, to the virtual exclusion of any other postmarks. Each number represents a particular town, with thirteen in all being represented. My exhibit shows a selection of each .

Since 1832 Ecuador has owned the Galapagos Islands. A number of whaling letters were left in the famous "Post Office Box" on one island, for forwarding by the next boat which passed. The earliest such letter known to me is 1860. The islands are inhabited, and receive regular mail services.

The United States military has had a presence in both Ecuador and Nicaragua, with postal operations being established in each. For Ecuador this involved units being stationed on the mainland and on the Galapagos Islands, from 1941 to 1946. For Nicaragua, the marines operated a customs receivership for a ten year period. Covers and identifying postmarks are known for both.

OTTOMAN TURKISH POSTAL HISTORY

By Gordon Torrey

The exhibit began with an official letter from the Pasha of Bayazid in 1806 and then proceeded to show the stampless period that began with the establishment of the postal system in 1840. The first stamp issue of 1862 was illustrated by proofs and examples of the three different settings, including tete-beche pairs and covers.

Plate and die proofs, color trials, as wel las stamps of the 1865 issue were shown, including a 25 piastre value on cover. The 1 piastre green error of 1865 in the center a block of 9 of the 10 paras green and its later correction were exhibited. The postage due stamps were highlighted by a copy of Turkey's rarest stamp, the unissued 25 piastres of 1867. A first day cover of the 1908 series commemorating the re-opening of parliament and an example of the 2 piastres 1911 Sultan's Balkan tour issue used on a money order card to Bucharest highlighted the 20th century material. Covers from US naval vessels engaged in the Allied occupation of Constantinople after the Armistice gave the exhibit a bit of American flavor.

The exhibit of former Ottoman possessions began with the only recorded cover from the Turkish Post Office in Batum before the city was captured by Russia in 1871. Stampless covers and those with cancellations from Albania, Bulgaria, Jugoslavia (including the Sanjak of Novi Bazar), and Greece filled several frames. The former Arab provinces were represented by stampless and stamped covers from Aleppo, Damascus, Homs, Hama, Beirut, Sidon, Kerak, Nablus, and the Jaffa Branch Office. Traveling Post Offices were represented by Damascus — Haifa, and Jaffa — Jerusalem. The Turkish Army's operations in Palestine in the First World War were pointed up by the unissued essays

for the Occupation of Egypt, the Beni Sa'b provisional of 1917 and the "military overprints" of December-January 1917-1918, and also the Gaza Provisionals. The Arabian Peninsula was illustrated by the cancellations and covers from Mecca, Medina, Hodeida; Turkish Iraq was covered by examples from Baghdad and Mosul. Turkish Libya also was represented.

Local stamps were represented by examples of the Piroscafi Ottomani markings and the company's red stamps of 1857; included was a 2 piastres of Bell's Asia Minor Steamship Company, as well as the T. B. Morton and Company's stamp issues of 1869-1872. Also shown were the Kustendje and Czernawoda locals and the Mount Athos overprints, as well as an "Express D'Orient" cover. A display of the Constantinople Local Post was highlighted by the only recorded used pair of Liannos Second Local Post of 1866.

The Meeting of April 18th, 1973

CLASSIC NEWFOUNDLAND

By Robert H. Pratt

A Discussion and Exhibition of the Eearly Pence Stamps of Newfoundland
NEWFOUNDLAND — The Pence Issue Stamps 1857–1866

The available literature concerning Newfoundland has neither been prolific, complete nor accurate. Certain articles by Edward Bacon, Donald King, the Reverend Kirby, R. B. Yardley, the initial book on Newfoundland by our own Winthrop Boggs and the Perkins Bacon Records just about complete the factual reports on the early stamps of Newfoundland. It was therefore necessary to delve deeper into the obscure past to find supplementary source material on which to base this essay and to undertake the compilation of a reliable postal history, the research has been lengthy and has spanned the Atlantic Ocean as well as covering the North American Continent. Bits have come from Ottawa, Toronto, Washington, D. C., Boston, New York and Portland Maine, while pieces turned up in Galway, London and the Southern Coast of England. Newfoundland itself was, of course, the primary search area and the most fertile in its productivity. While much has been unearthed, many details are still hidden, either by loss of the records or their unavailability. The Postal Records of Newfoundland seemingly have all been destroyed. The portions that do remain have had to be reconstructed from the files of recipients of letters and their answers. About the only remaining directly applicable data are the Postmaster General's reports from most of the years between 1851 and 1900. Even these are often too brief in their description of important facts.

The Pence Issue Stamps 1857–1866

Index

1. Their Procurement
2. The Proofs and Essays
3. The Trade Sample Sheets 1902-1929
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5. The Pence Issue Papers
6. The Scarlet Vermillion Issue of 1857
7. The Orange Issue of 1860
8. The Abnormal Oranges
9. The Two Rose Issues of 1862
10. The (235) Obliterator

11. The Pence Issue Remainders and Cancellations
12. The Pence Issue Overprints
13. The Pence Issue Forgeries
14. The Pence Issue Period, Stampless Covers
15. A Census of the Recorded Pence Issue Covers
16. A Suggested Catalogue for the Pence Issues

Items of Interest in the Exhibit

Frame 1 Page 2 — One of 5 surviving £1 notes of 1850 by Perkins Baco.
Page 4 — The Essays of the 1/0 die and the two 3d dies. proved he copied the Amer. Bank Note Co. seal design.

Frame 2 Page 4 — The oroginal printings of Plate X of the Sample Sheets.
Page 5 — Plate X in Scarlet Vermillion and Orange on wove paper. The 6½d (Scott #14) Orange is here and is not a stamp.
Page 8 — Plate 6 of the Sample Sheets.
Page 12 — The 1906 Herts Menu.
Page 14 — The 1910 Herts Menu vignette.
Page 15 — The Griebert advertising piece with the 3d Die I Essay.

Frame 3 Page 1 — Plate 1 — First state, Sample sheet.
Page 3 — Plate 1 — Second state.
Page 6 — Plate 1 — Third state. Now Plate 1A.
Page 11 — Mint Scarlet Vermillion stamps.
Page 15 — Multiples of the Scarlet Vermillion's.

Frame 4 Page 5 — 4d Scarlet Vermillion on cover.
Page 8 — Three 2d on cover and a Bisect 1/0 on piece.
Page 9 — Two 1/0 Scarlet Vermillion on cover, showing the two values for this stamp; 10d Stg. and 1/0 Stg.
Page 11 — A page full of 1/0 Orange stamps.
Page 16 — Multiples of the Oranges.

Frame 5 Page 2 — 4d Orange on cover.
Page 3 — A sheet of the 1860 5d.
Page 4 — The 1860 5d on cover in 1865.
Page 9 — The only remaining sheet of 2d in any color.
Page 13 — The cancellations of 1865.

Frame 6 Page 1 — A 6d Rose on cover to England.
Page 2 — The 3d used on cover in 1866.
Page 3 — A valid use of the 6d Rose Bisect.

Frame 6 Page 4 — The only recorded 6½d cover to Canada after the rate changed on 1 January 1865 .
Page 6 — The 3d used as a 5c stamp when the Brown 5c was exhausted.
Page 7 — One of two known examples of mixed franking.
Page 11 — Rose Pence Stamps overprinted SPECIMEN.
Page 16 — A Sheet of the 8d Rose.

Frame 7 Page 1 — Use of the Red Handstamp 3 to denote PAID.
Page 3 — The Ship Letter handstamps.
Page 8 — A letter from P. F. Little, the first Prime Minister 1855.
Page 10 — The only known letter to Portugal, unfortunately without a stamp but prepaid.
Page 13 — Robertson reports the Galway Ship Letter stamp scarce, here is one.

Page 14 — A prepaid letter from Fogo to England, but no 2/0 stamp.
Page 15 — A letter 'bootlegged' to England. In those days for pennies not 'booze'.

The Meeting of May 2nd, 1973

Program presented by the Essay-Proof Society

Glenn Jackson's presentation consisted of material pertaining to the origin and printing of the 1869 issue. First was a memo from the National Banknote Company suggesting that a new series of designs was in order for postage stamps. Attached to the memo by a blue ribbon was an envelope with a drawing of a stamp affixed. The central design of the stamp was a large numeral three with a locomotive drawing a train of cars above and a steamship below, these being the principal means of transporting the mails. They would also suggest sketches of other important postal devices for the surrounding of the central numerals representing the different denominations. Various designs for the purpose are deemed advisable, such as that of the old stage coach which is still retained and of the mail carrier. The memo continues stating that the designs heretofore used by the Post Office Department are liable to objection of incongruity for the reasons that the statesmen and generals whose portraits constitute the central figures on the majority of these designs had no connection with the postal service. Next was a letter from Fitz Shepard, President of the National Banknote Company to Postmaster General A. W. Randall in July 1868 pointing out that Butler & Carpenter did business only on premises that were not fireproof and that the specifications on the contract called for the printing of 1869 to be done in a fireproof building. Next were two letters from Mr. Carpenter of Butler & Carpenter to Post Master General Cresswell in August and September of 1869 suggesting that the government was paying between 30 and 40 thousand dollars per annum for the printing of stamps and that the stamps were nowhere equal to stamps offered by his firm. Next were several pages of broken banknotes with vignettes used as a source of design for the three cent, twelve cent, twenty-four and ninety cent of this issue. This was followed by a post office copy of the contract for the 1869 issue along with several proof vignettes of various postal officials involved with the issuance, witnessing of the contract and investigating the dispute regarding it. There also was a vignette of John J. Cisco who witnessed the contract and was quite a confidant or business advisor to the administration. It is strange to note that he was also the treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad Co. Lastly was a price list and the picture of the Dr. D. Jayne & Son building on 242 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, the building in which Butler & Carpenter & Toppan did their banknote printing. At the time Butler & Carpenter were printing our revenue stamps it is interesting to note this building burned in March of 1872. This would have been during the term of the 1869 contract, and had it been awarded to Butler & Carpenter the firm printing our postage stamps would have been burned out.

Falk Finkelburg exhibited ten frames and proofs of the 1861-67 issue. He showed original die essays of all denominations as submitted by TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO. for the 1861 contract. The National Bank Note Co. proofs were displayed in profusion.

The ONE cent of the First design or "August" had in additional to a die proof in black one page of plate proofs in blue and one in ultramarine.

The THREE cent was represented by no less than eight die proofs in different shades or trial colors and two pages of plate proofs in singles and blocks of four showing all the known shades of orange or red.

The FIVE cent had a large die trial color in black, plate proofs in blocks of four, and an imprint and plate No. block of twelve. The Ten cent die proofs in normal and trial colors, also one page of plate proofs with shades.

The TWELVE cent had an original and a hybrid die proof and plate proofs in blocks.

The TWENTY-FOUR cent in addition to several die proofs had plate proofs in blocks of four in various shades and two pages of trial color die proofs.

The THIRTY cent, a block of four of the plate proof in addition to the normal color, six different trial color die proofs.

The NINETY cent, here to there, were several die proofs in various shades of blue, and at least in trial colors. The plate proofs were also there in large pieces.

The SECOND or "September" design beginning with the one cent were three different die proofs, a page of plate proofs on India paper in blocks of four in various shades.

The TWO cent "Black Jacks" made an outstanding display of die and plate proofs of Die one and Die two with many trial color die proofs, pages of trial color plate proofs in singles, pairs, and blocks of four, and many experimental printings.

The THREE cent, many large die trial color proofs, several pages of trial colors, and experimental proofs on various papers and inks. In the 5, 10, and 12 cent the picture was repeated with die and plate proofs in normal and trial colors.

The FIFTEEN cent had no less than six trial color die proofs and plate proofs. The same for the TWENTY-FOUR and NINETY cents.

These were followed by page after page of a nearly complete display of grills essayed in various forms, all shapes and sizes too numerous to detail here.

Not to be overlooked were the plate proofs on card of every issue in the five different printings.

The ATLANTA proofs were there complete in singles and in blocks. Last but not least were the rare special printings for the 1915 Panama-Pacific exhibition.

All in all, an outstanding display not seen too often.

The next speaker was George Karl who spoke about the specialized collection of the U. S. 1890-93 series which, George was careful to point out, he shared interest and expertize in with his lovely wife, Eleanor, who was present in the audience.

The 1890 issue held interest to the Karls, George explained, because it was the last U. S. issue printed by the American Banknote Co., because it was a singularly unexplored set and because (leastways when the Karls *started* collecting it) it was the least expensive of the classic 19th century issues. The launching of the 1890 issue by the Post Office Department was not trouble free. The story of the competitive bids for the printing contract by the American Bank Note Co., the Franklin Bank Note Co. and Charles F. Steel, a private designer and inventor, as narrated by the speaker, included in it elements of high level intrigue and rivalry to match any modern day struggle for commercial power.

The four frames displayed by the Karls included frame and vignette essays; large and small dies (on a complete Roosevelt page); hybrids; plate proofs in

blocks of twelve on india and card; Samples; Specimens and the complete 1890 set of the scarce Panama-Pacific reprints.

One unusual feature of the display was photographs, recently commissioned, of the models (statue bust, Daguerrotype, engraving, etc.) used by the designer of this issue. The search for the identity and location of these models is presently forming the subject of a series of articles the Karls are writing for the Essay-Proof Journal.

Exhibit of Essays and Proofs of 1893 Columbian Issue and 1898 Trans-Mississippi Issue

Exhibited by Rudolf G. Wunderlich

1893 Columbian Series

The Exhibit consisted of Essays of the Vignettes of many of the designs of the Columbian series. The Essay Ferrow types of the vignette which are unique were shown as well as an unfinished essay of the vignette of the 2c value. Essays of the completed design of the 2c stamp were shown before the "2" was enlarged. These essays covered a wide range of trial colors. In addition to these essays were shown of most of the values of the series.

In the Proof Section a wide variety of color ranges were shown, in particular of the 4c and 5c values. Among the unusual items was a Pane of the 30c printed in a black trial color produced for checking purposes. This is unlisted in Scott. Another feature was a complete set of 1915 Pan-Pacific small dies.

1898 Series

In this series were shown the progressive die proofs of virtually all the vignette designs including the transposed vignettes of the 2c and $2 values. The complete essays of this series was also shown in a wide range of trial colors. Among the more unusual items was the essay of the single Indian on Horseback vignette, which was engraved but never used for the series. Other remarkable items were the preliminary drawings and finished studies for the 2c frame by R. Ostrander Smith. Another great rarity was a die proof of the 8c frame. The exhibit concluded with the complete series of small die proofs of both the 1904 issue and the 1915 Pan-Pacific series.

The Meeting of May 16th, 1973

THE "MERRY WIDOW" SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMP OF THE UNITED STATES (Scott E7)

By Robert L. Markovits

For almost a quarter of a century, the Special Delivery Messenger had been portrayed both on foot and bicycle; the Postmaster General in 1908 felt it was time for a change. When a well known architect, Whitney Warren, whose name was associated with such public buildings as Grand Central Station, The New York Yacht Club, The Biltmore, Roosevelt, and Commodore Hotels in New York City, presented his idea for a novel stamp design, the Postmaster General listened.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing balked. Major revisions were suggested which were not kindly taken by the designer, samples flooded across the ocean, and finally, a design no one was completely pleased with was adopted, the sign of a good bargain being struck.

Two of the three pen and ink sketches made by Mr. Warren, the Beaux Arts architect, are exhibited, while the third drawing is in the Peltz Collection at Brown University. There is also the original essay which was submitted to the Postmaster General.

Several Bureau essays in blue and green are shown, including the unique unshaded hat variety (loaned by John A. Knapp Collection). Warren often studied and vacationed in Paris and there utilized Mr. Giraldon, a print maker to prepare numerous trial color essays from a woodblock of the proposed design. The colors are muted and are varied. There were several items experimenting with two colors.

Warren was not happy with the bickering in Washington. A copy of a page from a letter to a friend shows this.

The final product was made by the Bureau from die 440 and several large die proofs are shown, including one signed and dated by Warren, as well as the official one signed on November 30, 1908 by Postmaster General George Meyer. Interestingly enough, Warren's work apparently had been started in 1904 as shown by a proof in the Knapp collection, a xerox copy of which is shown. This is one of the very few instances where a private citizen designed a United States stamp.

Four plates were used to print the stamps, eight were assigned. On two plates, 4920 and 4921, double transfers occurred. Right plate 4920 clearly shows the doubling.

The stamp was supposedly issued on December 8, 1908 — but the earliest known use is January 31, 1909. No philatelic literature references as to issuance in December are known.

Various postal history items are shown. Most significant are uses on mail to and from Canada effecting an unpublished international postal agreement, whereby U. S. Special Delivery stamps were available in certain Canadian offices and vice versa.

A few months after the stamp was issued, a new Postmaster General took office. One of his first official acts was to cancel all future orders for this stamp and reinstitute the 1902 Bicycle Issue stamp. This action produced a bureau plate variety which is unique — the addition of "-09" after the plate numbers to signify that there was a reissue.

What did Whitney Warren think about this insult? A copy of the new Postmaster Generals' letter to Mr. Warren gives the final "put down." Additional information is needed before a pamphlet about this interesting issue can be completed. I solicit your help.

U. S. Special Delivery stamps really are not dull!

The following have qualified for membership in The Collectors Club and have been duly elected by the Board of Governors:

5594 Charles L. Morris, Jamaica, N. Y. Collects Great Britain, Israel, United Nations, United States.

5595 Melvin T. Edmonds, Jr., San Antonio, Texas. Collects United States, Switzerland.

5596 Dr. Howard S. Friedman, San Antonio, Texas. Collects United States.

5597 Richard C. Agabeg, New Malden, England. Collects Ceylon, Australia.

5598 Luis Cervera, Madrid, Apain. Collects Spain.

5599 Richard E. Deming, Berea, Ohio. Collects United States, Germany, France.

5600 Leon M. Greenbaum, Peekskill, N. Y. Collects Netherlands, France, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Italy, United States.
5601 Richard H. Byne, San Antonio, Texas. Collects Confederate States of America.
5602 Ernest E. Fricks, Lemont, Penn. Collects U. S. M. C Postal Markings, Paquebot and Maritime Markings, Postal History of Indonesia.
5603 Morton Nash, Bennington, Vt. Collects United Nations, Vermont Postal History, Iceland, Greenland, Indo-China, Vietnam.
5604 Robert O. Harrison, North Augusta, S. C. Collects United States, British Colonies, Japan.
5605 Warren H. Crain, San Antonio, Texas. Collects Hawaii, United States Proofs, Danish West Indies.
5606 Jack Marchick, San Jose, Calif. Collects Palestine and Forerunners.
5607 Alberto Cachon Regvillo, Col. Narvarte, Mexico. Collects Russia, Mexico, Spain, Switzerland.
5608 Oscar Norman D., Mexico, Mexico. Collects Mexico.
5609 Clifford L. Cunningham II, Panorama City, Calif. Collects United States 19th Century, Proofs and Essays.
5610 Theodore W. Davis, Waterbury, Conn. Collects United States 19th Century.
5611 Hubert Wahlberg, Palm Springs, Calif. Collects Mexico.
5612 Philip A. Morris, Mahopac, N. Y. Collects United States.
5613 Sidney Braverman, Forrest Hills, N. Y. Collects Argentina, Uruguay.
5614 Dr. K. J. McNaught, Hamilton, New Zealand. Collects New Zealand, Samoa, New Caledonia.
5615 Herbert E. Brickles III, Youngstown, Ohio. Collects United States 19th 19th Century, Ohio Stampless, Canal Zone, Fancy Cancellations.
5616 Thomas W. Blinn, Belding, Mich. Collects Postal History United States, State of Michigan.
5617 John H. Powell, East Roseville, Australia. Collects Samoa.
5618 John Alden, Boston, Mass. Collects Canada.
5619 Robert T. Y. Lee, Los Angeles, Calif. Collects China, Treaty Ports of China.
5620 Robert E. Caterer, St. Petersburg, Fla. Collects United States, South America.
5621 Ernst T. Theimer, Ph.D., Rumson, N. J. Collects Central Europe, Austria.
5622 Thomas A. Lenane, New York, N. Y. Collects United States, United Nations.
5623 Ralph A. Hart, Lakewood, Ohio. Collects British North America, British West Indies.
5624 Robert Dalton Harris, Troy, N. Y. Collects Postal History, Postal Cards.
5625 Horst Dietrich, Buttgen/Neuss, West Germany. Collects Afghanistan.
5626 Alan Williamson Bunn, South Yarra, Australia. Collects Postal History World War I, Zeppelin Mail.
5627 Capt. Jerry M. Brown, Timonium, Md. Collects United States 1851-57, New York City stampless.
5628 Henry Stein, Campbell, Calif. Collects Israel, United Nations, United States, Canada.
5629 Fritz Frei, Biberstein, Switzerland. Collects Finland.
5630 John Stuart White, Killara, Australia. Collects New Zealand, Australia.
5631 John Oliver Griffiths, Speen, England. Collects Great Britain.

5632 William R. Benfield, Memphis, Tenn. Collects Scandinavia.
5633 Herbert P. Heynemann, Rochester, N. Y. Collects Switzerland.
5634 Jeffrey C. Bohn, Boalsburg, Penn. Collects France, Greece.
5635 John P. Boksenbom, Flint, Mich. Collects Ethiopia.
5636 Walter E. Reide, Oxnard, Calif. Collects United States 19th Century, Australia, Zeppelins.
5637 Atwood Collins II, West Hartford, Conn. Collects United States 19th Century, Ryukyu.
5638 Gene J. Lachowiski, Omaha, Nebr. Collects Space covers, United Nations.
5639 Jules Planequaert, Brussels, Belgium. Collects Peru.
5640 Charles W. Inman, Lakeland, Fla. Collects United States.
5641 George W. Hester, Florham Park, N. J. Collects Great Britain, Gibraltar, Malta, Morocco Agencies.
5642 Robert L. Weisberg, New City, N. Y. Collects Liechtenstein, Switzerland, Israel.
5643 Harvey R. Warm, Metairie, La. Collects France and Colonies, Russia, UP.U.
5644 Allen D. Lichtig, Southfield, Mich. Collects United States 19th Century, Canada 19th Century, Estonia, Egypt.
5645 John C. Chapin, Washington, D. C. Collects United States, British and French Colonies.
5646 Francis J. Crown, Jr., Colorado Springs, Colo. Collects Confederate States of America, Georgia Postal History.
5647 Fred J. Hartmann, Detroit, Mich. Collects United States, Confederate States of America, Great Britain, Canada.
5648 Elliott H. Coulter, Harrison, N. Y. Collects United States 19th Century.
5649 Reuben Braun, Brooklyn, N. Y. Collects Airmail.
5650 Geoffrey A. Osborn, Smith's Parish, Bermuda. Collects Bermuda, Gibraltar.
5651 John E. Foxworth, Jr., Charlotte, N. C. Collects United States.
5652 Harold N. Zalstein, Brooklyn, N. Y. Collects Dutch Indies.
5653 Ronald W. Alice, Detroit, Mich. Collects Romania, Postal History.
5654 Antonio Casciello Dal Pozzo, Santurce, P. R. Collects Spanish Dominions in America, Italian States.
5655 Robert E. Dietz IV, Berkeley, Calif. Collects Colombia.
5656 William S. Weismann, Evanston, Ill. Collects United States.
5657 Bernard Behr, Paris, France. Collects France, French Colonies, Monaco.
5658 Peter Bradley Martin, Washington, Va. Collects France.
5659 Timothy A. Holmes, Rutherford, N. J. Collects China.
5660 Henry B. Fleischman, Brooklyn, N. Y. Collects Hawaii, Monaco.
5661 Robert V. Hennessy, Scarsdale, N. Y. Collects United States, Great Britain and Commonwealth.
5662 Lt. Col. G. H. C. Napier, Eastbourne, England. Collects Australia, Persia, Brazil, West African Colonies.
5663 Frank L. Shively, Jr., M.D., Dayton, Ohio. Collects Topicals.
5664 Gustave Knoeckel, Placida, Fla. Collects United Nations, United States, Germany.
5665 Maj. Gen. Donald L. Hardy, Winter Park, Fla. Collects Greece, China, Postal History.
5666 Allen Aboff, Louisville, Ky. Collects United States, Proofs, Essays, Plates.

5667 Edward J. Whiting, Malvern, Penn. Collects Canada.

5668 Arthur W. Leggett, Thornhill, Canada. Collects Canada.

5669 King Parker, Jr., Walnut Creek, Calif. Collects United States, British America, Revenue.

5670 Andrew Grifol, Barcelona, Spain. Collects French maritime postal markings, Spanish air mail, Canary Islands.

5671 Glen W. Naves, Asheville, N. C. Collects United States.

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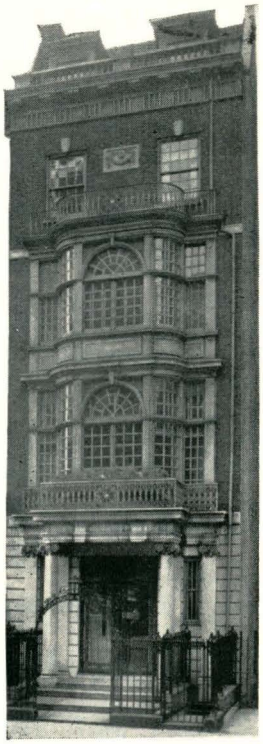
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Book Reviews

Locations and Assignments, U. S. Army Post Offices World War II and Later, Third Edition 1973. Compiled by Kevin P. Rogan and Tom McGrath. 102 pages. 8½ x 11, with head cover. Availabe from the Secretary of the War Cover Club, Lincoln E. Kieffer, P. O. Box 352, Montvale, N. Y. 07645. Price $5.00.

This is the revised edition of the original listing compiled and edited by Almon J. Tripp. Needless to say that much information has been added since then.

Actually this a comprehensive listing the APO's from World War II up to the Viet Nam War — giving the geographical location and the dates.

The clearly printed book starts off with an explanation of the Army Post Office system, then lists the APO numbers for the Army Divisions in World War II and then on continues with the APO in numerical order, for example: #1 — 1st Inf. Division, Tidworth, England 8-10-41 up to #11865 — Camp Stoneman, Cal. 1945. One can follow the career of a Division (or any other unit which had their own APO) through the pages of this compilation. Dry statistics suddenly come to life — like the lightning campaigns of the Third Army units, or the sedentary life of the Hawaii "occupation" units.

It is really a panorama of the American Forces in World War II — and shows how far flung our troops were: Iran (APO 795), Chile (820-22), Gambia (621) Saudi Arabia (666) are just a few examples. Some numbers like 802 (Bermuda), 860 (Iceland), are keenly sought after by War Cover collectors and bring good prices.

The second part of the book are the APO's of 1967 and later, listed by New York, San Francisco and Seattle and finally as a little bonus the FPO's (Fleet Post Offices) of 1968 & later. Here we find the locations not only of the Viet Nam units, but also our present far flung troops all over world.

Many years of hard work and deep research went into this listing, and the War Cover Club should be congratulated for their efforts. *(Theo Van Dam)*

The Consul General's Shanghai Postal Agency, 1867-1907. By Peter L. Koffsky. Published by Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D. C., 1972. V+46 pp. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20102. Price 60 cents. Stock #4700-0144.

It is always an agreeable surprise to find original, enlightening research in a field we had assumed to be thoroughly covered. And it is even more of a surprise when the results appear as quietly and as modestly as Mr. Koffsky's unassuming booklet. Yet his achievement is noteworthy.

We all know that the U. S. Shanghai Post Agency was established as a function of the Consulate, but very little was known of the background of its operation. In 1966 Mr. Koffsky, then a college senior in history, received a grant from the Smithsonian for eight weeks of research. He spent the time sifting through diplomatic rather than postal documents, correctly assuming that if the Consul General did not report on his postal activities to the Postmaster General, he must have reported to the State Department. This work is a digest of his findings.

But it is much more. It reproduces old photographs of the Consulate buildings and floor plans of the post. It has a Chinese-American currency conversion table which was the basis of constant difficulty in setting postal rates even after the Consulate turned over the Agency to the Post Office Department. And there is a section on the attempts to connect (from 1896) with the Chinese Imperial Post Office routes.

There have been excellent studies of the postal markings (chiefly J. D. Riddell's) and of the later U. S. stamp overprints (Meyer Tuchinsky's). This work fills a gap in the history of the early days of one of the most unusual U. S. postal operations. It is not concerned with the stamps of covers of that service. But it does provide a wealth of background and welcome explanation for any collector of "U. S. used from Shanghai." *(Henry Stollnitz)*

Brunei 1895 Star & Crescent Issue. A History and Plating Study. By Robson Lowe. Published by Robson Lowe, 50 Pall Mall, London SW1 Y 5JZ, England. 32 Pages, illustrated. Price £2. Available from HJMR Co., P. O. Box 308, North Miami, Fla. 33161 at $5.00.

For years the Brunei "locals" have been considered bogus, or at best, a 'local" issue. Melville includes them in "Phantom Philately". Robson Lowe has discovered documents proving that this is the first true issue of Brunei, and illustrates covers proving commercial usage, in addition to illustrating the Parker and Pead covers that one normally sees.

This is an in depth study discussing the postal history and plating of the stamp. All denominations have been plated and the various transfer types are discussed. There is a description of the two printings of the ½c, 2c and 5c stamps. In addition, numbers printed are discussed. The top quality illustrations are of much more help in plating than a verbal description.

Of particular interest is a photo of the 2c sheet, demonstrating how one can plate by means of perforation patterns.

The only inconsistancy I found was the confusion over date of issue. The stamps were issued in 1895, but references are made on page 2 to "The postage stamps were issued in July 1895 . . . ." and "On 2nd September 1885, the Sarawak Gazette . . . .". Obviously the year should read 1895.

This is a necessary volume for the Brunei specialist, and a useful primer for anyone who wants to study the science of plating. *(H. L.)*

"The Disinfected Mail of Spain". By Sidney Nathan. The Postal History Society (Great Britain), Reigate, Surrey, England, 27 pages, Illustr., Price £1.00. ($2.60)

This fine looking booklet, beautifully printed on high quality paper, replete with map, chart and some photographs of covers, fills a long standing gap, since the basic handbook on the subject "Disinfected Mail" by Dr. Karl Meyer, gives no information on Spain at all.

Mr. Nathan duly acknowledges the cooperation of the young Pedro Monge, who allowed him access to the collection of his famous father, who had studied the subject, but did not leave any notes when he died.

Mr. Nathan, well known in this country for his excellent column "Spotlight on Spain" appearing in *Western Stamp Collector*, is a prolific writer on Spanish postal history and he does not disappoint us here.

He first discusses the methods of disinfection, describes the "Lazarettos" (hospitals) and the various procedures, which were used.

The main part of the book gives a detailed chronology starting in 1439, through 1630. The main period of 1800 until 1861 is treated in great detail, quoting the various decrees and describing the various procedures such as slitting, stamping etc.

A similar series appeared in the 'Postal History Journal" (U. S.) in the January and May issues, 1972, with a recent supplement in the 1973 May issue.

Mr. Nathan can be complimented on a thorough research job with clear and concise writing. This booklet is highly recommended to all postal historians and even thematic collectors. *(ThvD)*

Illustrated Postage Stamp History of Western Ukrainian Republic 1918-1919. By John Bulat, 96 pages illustrated. Published by Philatelic Publications, Yonkers, N. Y., 10702. Inquiries should be addressed to John Bulat, P. O. Box 91, Main Station, Yonkers, N. Y., 10702

For many years I have had a consuming curiosity about what went on during the upheaval in Central and Eastern Europe in the years 1917-1919. Being a philatelist, postal historian and stamp collector, this interest soon became translated into a philatelic study which is being resumed after a span of many years has passed by. There have been many good articles and a few good books appeared in the intervening years about events and postal history on the Russian side of the borders, but the Austrian side has remained somewhat of a desert in this respect.

I must confess that possibly the fault is mine. While I am competent in German, have a slight reading knowledge of Russian, Ukrainian has passed me by. From the Bibliography contained in this book, the book itself is the first work of consequence to be published in the English language, on the Western Ukrainian National Republic. The others, books and articles, seem to have appeared in either German or Ukrainian.

Mr. Bulat's work has provided us with a good, competent handbook on the Postal History of the Austrian Province of Galicia during the period 1918-1919, when the Ukrainian people were trying to free themselves of Russian, and to an almost equal extent, Austrian domination. The effort was fruitless, as the Ukraine passed eventually under Russian Comunist control and the Western Ukrainian National Republic was incorporated into the Republic of Poland.

This book gives the student a clear view of what happened during this eventful year. The story is set forth clearly and with what official documenta-

tion has been found. The short lived Lvov issue, which is only given a passing remark in the Scott catalogue and no mention at all in Gibbons, is fully covered. The Stanislau and Kolomia issues are fully covered in considerable detail. The definitive issues prepared by the Vienna State Printing Office are illustrated. These latter had never been put in use since the territory was fully occupied by Polish and Rumanian troops.

This book is definitely a labor of love. The hard cover production is excellent, the printing and illustrations clear. An outstanding contribution is the photographs of the postal markings in use at the various offices. We are glad to see that the philatelic influence, which has been used as an excuse for the unpopularity of these stamps, is put into its proper context. We believe that the editors of the major catalogues should consult this volume before preparing the next editions.

The adverse criticism that we have is the cavalier treatment of the stamps prepared and used by the Rumanian Army of Occupation. The excuse given in the text, that these were not "Ukrainian issues" is too flimsy. The stamps were used in the territory and, therefore, are an integral part of the postal history of the territory. Perhaps this chiding can persuade Mr. Bulat to prepare material for publication on this aspect of the period.

We feel that this little book, which is much more important than its size indicates, should be in the library of all students of the Revolutionary Period. It is also valuable to the general expert for the guidance given in determining the genuine from the spurious stamps. You had all better buy it, I am.

(H. D. S. Haverbeck)

The Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps, 1661-1951. By Robson Lowe, vol. 1, 2nd ed., "Great Britain and the Empire in Europe," reprinted (offset) by HJMR Co., Box 308, North Miami, Florida 33161, as *Billig's Philatelic Handbook,* volumes 34 (247 pp.) and 35 (242 pp.), $7.50 per volume.

Long recognized as the major guide to the intelligent collecting of the stamps and postal history of the British Empire, the Robson Lowe Encyclopaedia has been out of print for some time and proven difficult to obtain. HJMR has reprinted the first of the original volumes as volumes 34 and 35 of the *Billig's Philatelic Handbook.* Volume 34 contains the handstruck and adhesive postage stamps of Great Britain and an updated version of that section of the handstruck stamps that pertains to Ireland that was published as a booklet by the Eire Philatelic Association (EPA) in 1969. Volume 35 includes: Postal Stationery of Great Britain; Cancellations of the British Post Office; Locals and Stamps for Special Services; Other Postal History Subjects; The Stamps of the British Empire in Europe; The Stamps of Ex-British Possessions in Europe; The Stamps of the British Consular and other Post Offices in Europe; and a supplement section applicable to both volumes taken from Robson Lowe publications. A complete index of the original material covering both volumes is contained in each volume.

A review of the original Lowe publication is really unnecessary as the work stands on its fine reputation. Considering the fact that this is a reprint, the illustrations are of unusually good quality and compare quite favorably with the originals. The quality of reproduction should satisfy the most critical,

and this is not always the case with offset reproductions. The EPA's section on Irish postal history contains much in the way of additional and revised listings but does not contain any price revisions. The supplement section can only be described as haphazard in its presentation. Evidently it was reprinted in the same sequence in which it was originally published in Robson Lowe journals without any attempt to organize the total in any logical sequence. Thus it jumps from a revision to page 50, to one for page 434, and then to page 31 and and so forth. While we can understand the difficulties associated with inserting the new material in its proper place in the original text, we can really find no excuse for the lack of any semblance of order. To further confuse the issue, material pertaining to the Orange River Colony was erroneously included on page 463 in the supplement section.

In spite of this shotcoming, HJMR has filled a void in making this indispensible work once again available. Plans are underway to also reprint the volume on Africa, Asia, and Australasia. We hope that the supplementary material for these sections will be presented in a more orderly manner. *(Joseph E. Foley)*

Franks of the Western Expresses. By Mel C. Nathan. Published by the Collector's Club of Chicago. 1973. 281 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Price: $17.50 (deluxe edition: $22.50)

Collectors of the postal history of the California Gold Rush Period have waited a long time for a book of this nature. The previous book on this subject, Ernest Wiltsee's *The Pioneer Miner and the Pack Mule Express,* published in 1931, is seldom available and then at a high price. The serious collector and dealer needs both of these books, as well as John Leutzinger's *The Handstamps of Wells Fargo 1852-1895,* in his library.

Mr. Nathan, as editor of "Western Express" published by the Western Cover Society since 1956, has been in a unique position to gather the vast amount of information needed to write a book on Western Expresses. Since 1951, "Western Express" has published quarterly articles on franks and postal markings, history of express companies, letters of the period, etc. Mr. Nathan lives in the heart of the area where these franks were used. He has for many years been in close contact with Henry Chaloner, Henry Clifford, Robert Hanson, Dr. A. J. Hertz, Edgar Jessup, Basil Pearce, Dr. Scott Polland, and numerous others who have assembled Western collections and research items they included. He also has a superb Western collection. The Moody, Lichtenstein, Meroni, Barkhausen and Clifford auction sales provided examples of much of this material.

Prior to the appearance of this book, articles in "Western Express" and plates in auction catalogues were the principal places where illustrations of franks could be found. Mr. Nathan has not only illustrated but has given a brief story about the route and dates of operation of 362 expresses. In addition, he has included biographies of thirteen prominent pioneer expressmen, all but one of whom started their careers in the period from 1849 to 1851. As a former collector of Westerns, I would not resist the temptation to sit down immediately when this book arrived and leaf through its pages looking for franks which once had been represented in my collection, and others which had eluded my grasp or had never been available to me in my twenty years of active collecting.

It was a thrill to see several familiar covers illustrated. Only once came a bit of remorse — when I could have furnished a picture of a Penny Post Company "collect" cover. It will never be possible to be 100 percent complete in a book on this subject. Mr. Nathan has done so well that I want to applaud his accomplishment.

The inclusion of a rarity factor for each mark of each express is an additional feature which makes this book invaluable for the Western collector. This could be successfully accomplished only by someone who has studied, watched auction catalogues, had access to large collections, and visited exhibitions of Western material over many years. It must be discouraging for a would-be Western collector to leaf through this book and not the great frequency that the numbers "8" and "9" appears. Less than ten "10's" were noted. A goodly number related to the Pony Express, whose popularity tends to upgrade their rarity in relation to other express franks. This only emphasizes the scarcity of examples of many expresses.

I had just one disappointment. As I write, my copy of the book is opened to 'Pioneer Express" (page 169) which reads in part: "BEWARE! Spurious covers, copied after this genuine are known to exist." Leafing thru the pages to other franks which are known to be suspect, I find only two or three similar warnings. I can only wish that these warnings would appear more frequently in the book to alert new colectors and dealers.

I would wish for several detailed maps of the principal mining areas to make the book more useful. The one included is attractive but gives only basic information and does not show the San Francisco area or locate a large number of towns or mining sites referred to in the text.

This certainly does not detract from my enthusiasm for the book or my appreciation of the author's perseverance in researching and writing such a splendid work.

Finally, we must also pay tribute to the Clarence Hennan Memorial Fund whose generosity has enabled the Chicago Collectors Club to publish annually a book of philatelic studies and research such as this for the use of present and future collectors and dealers. *(J. David Baker)*

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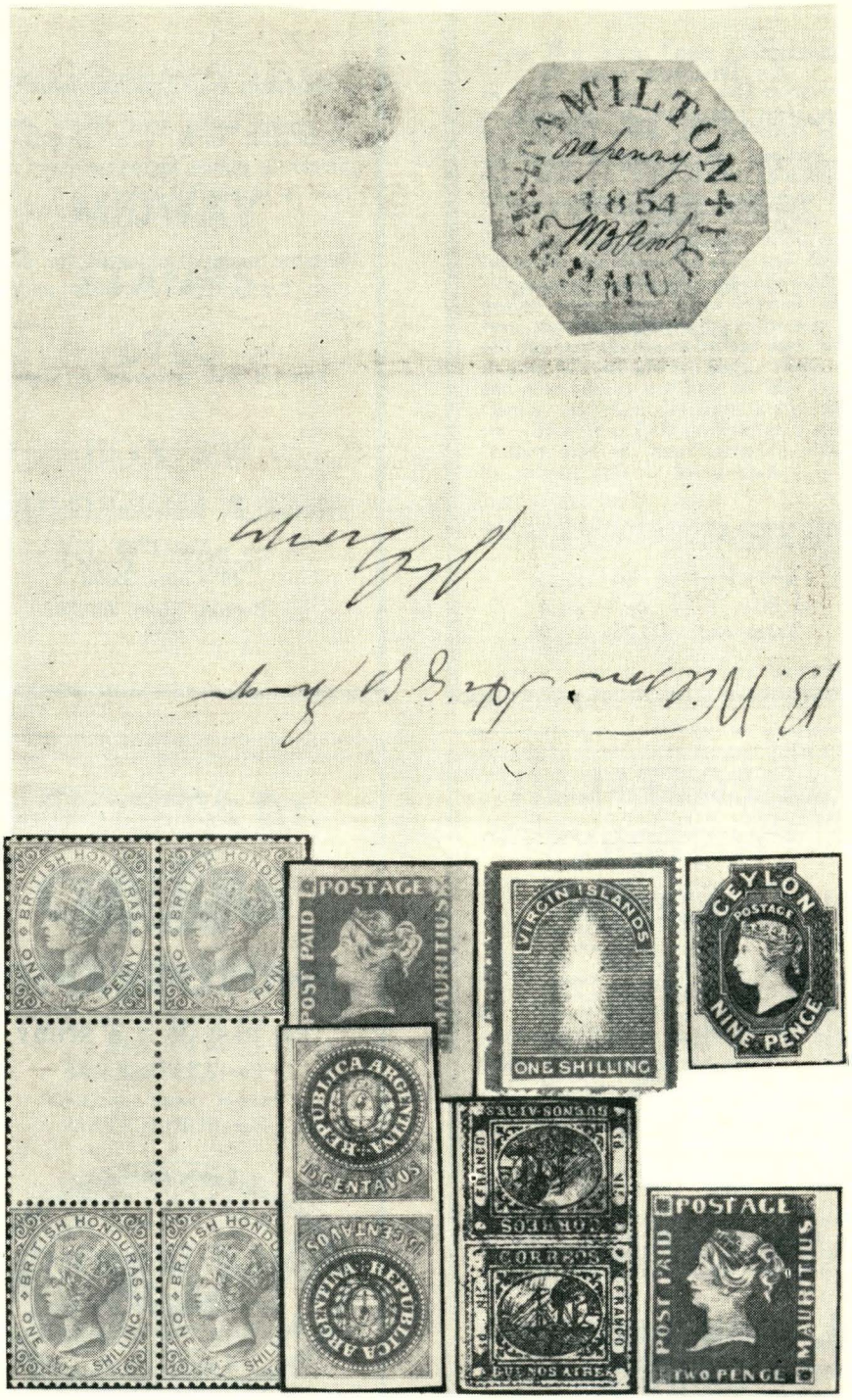
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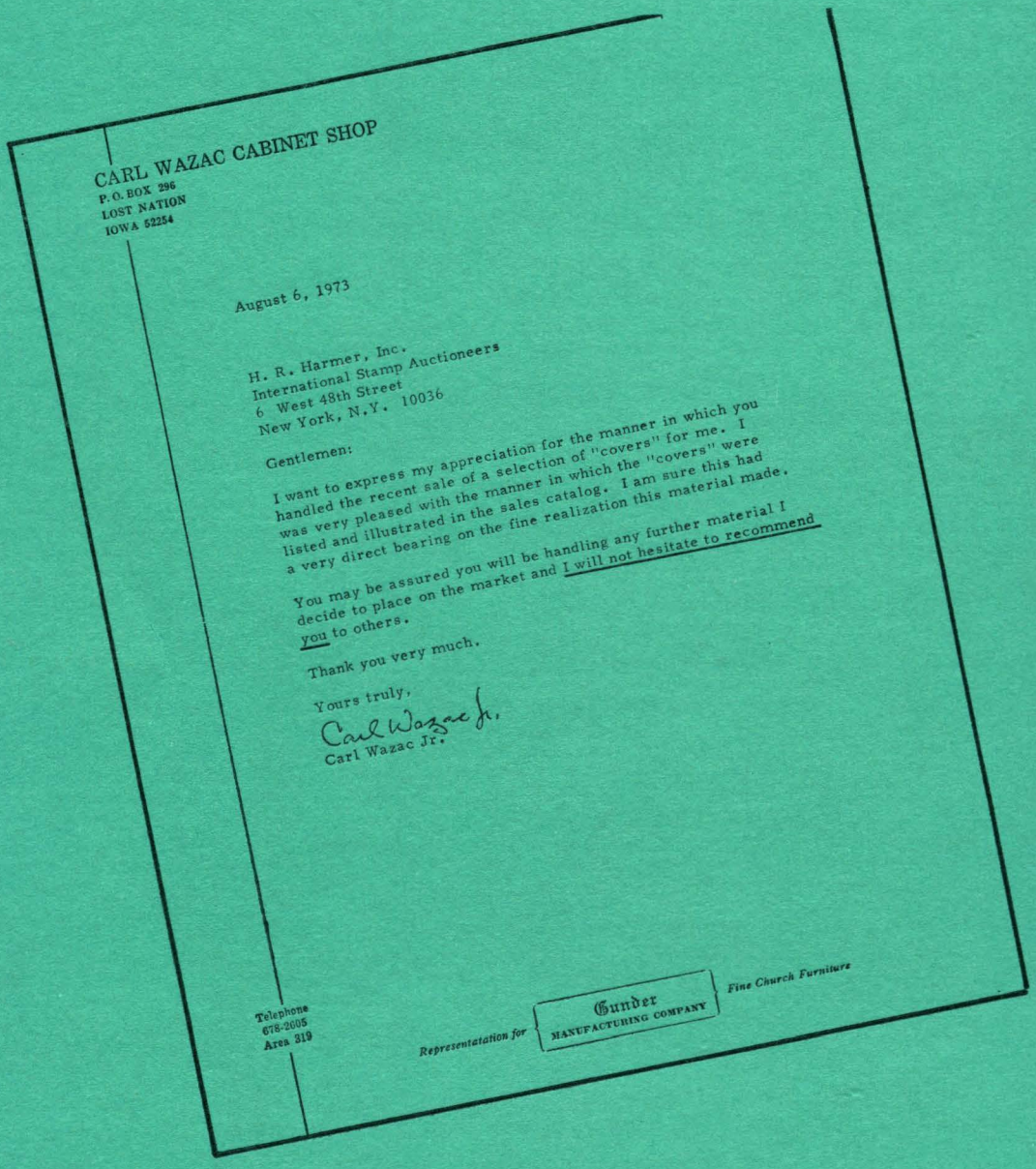
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