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July 1981 Volume 60 Number 4

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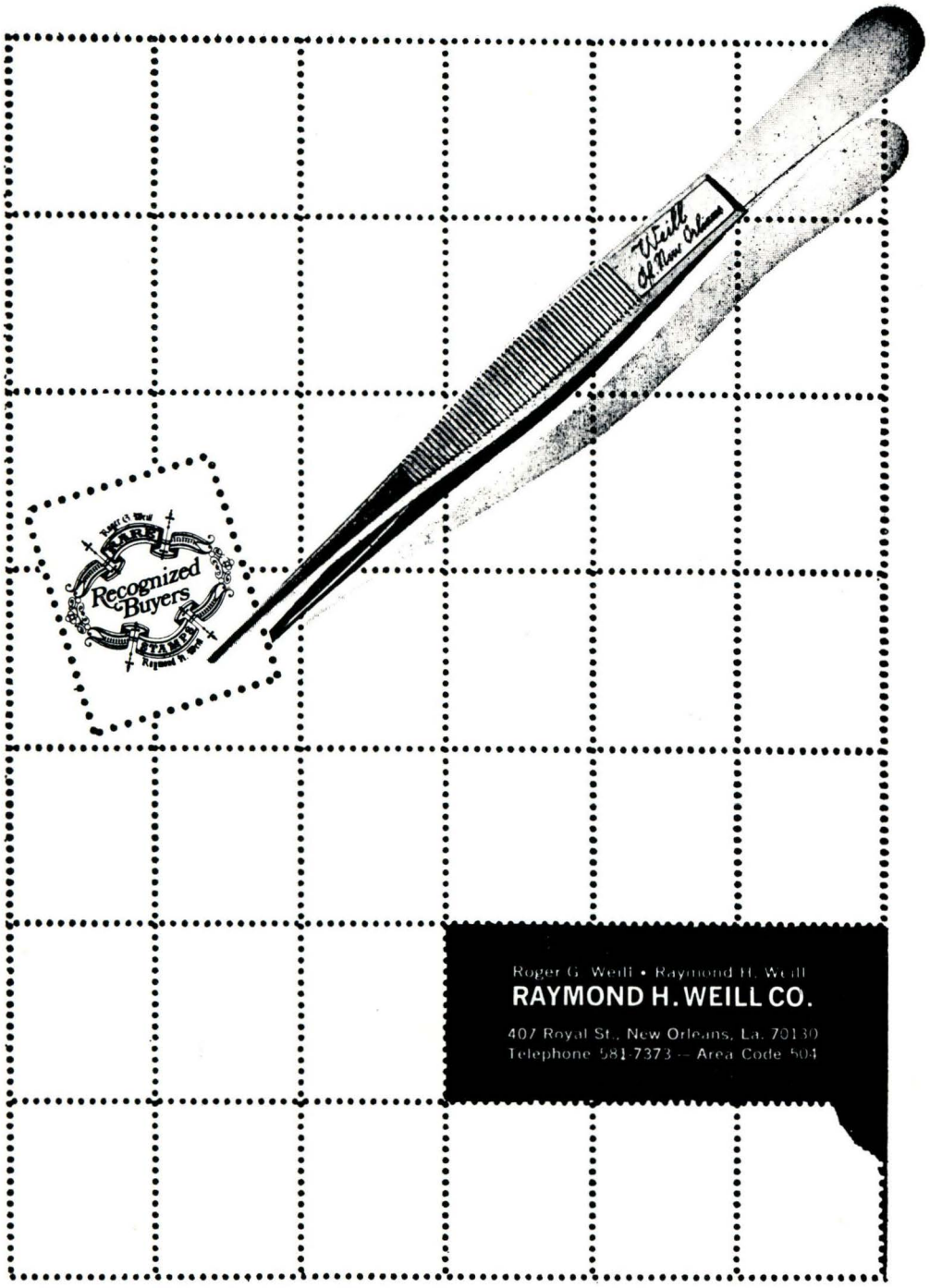
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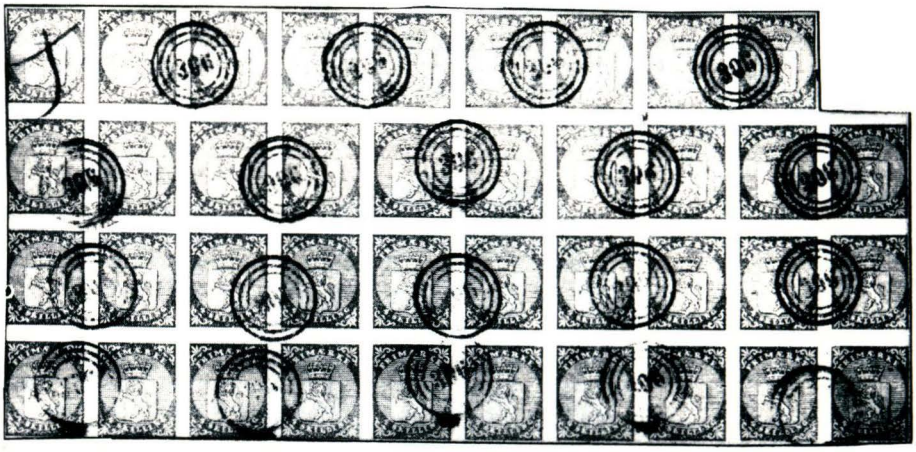


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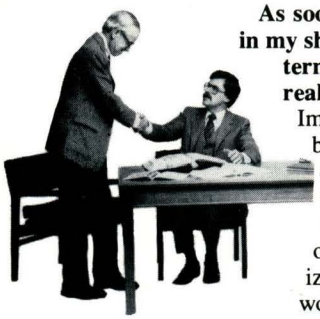
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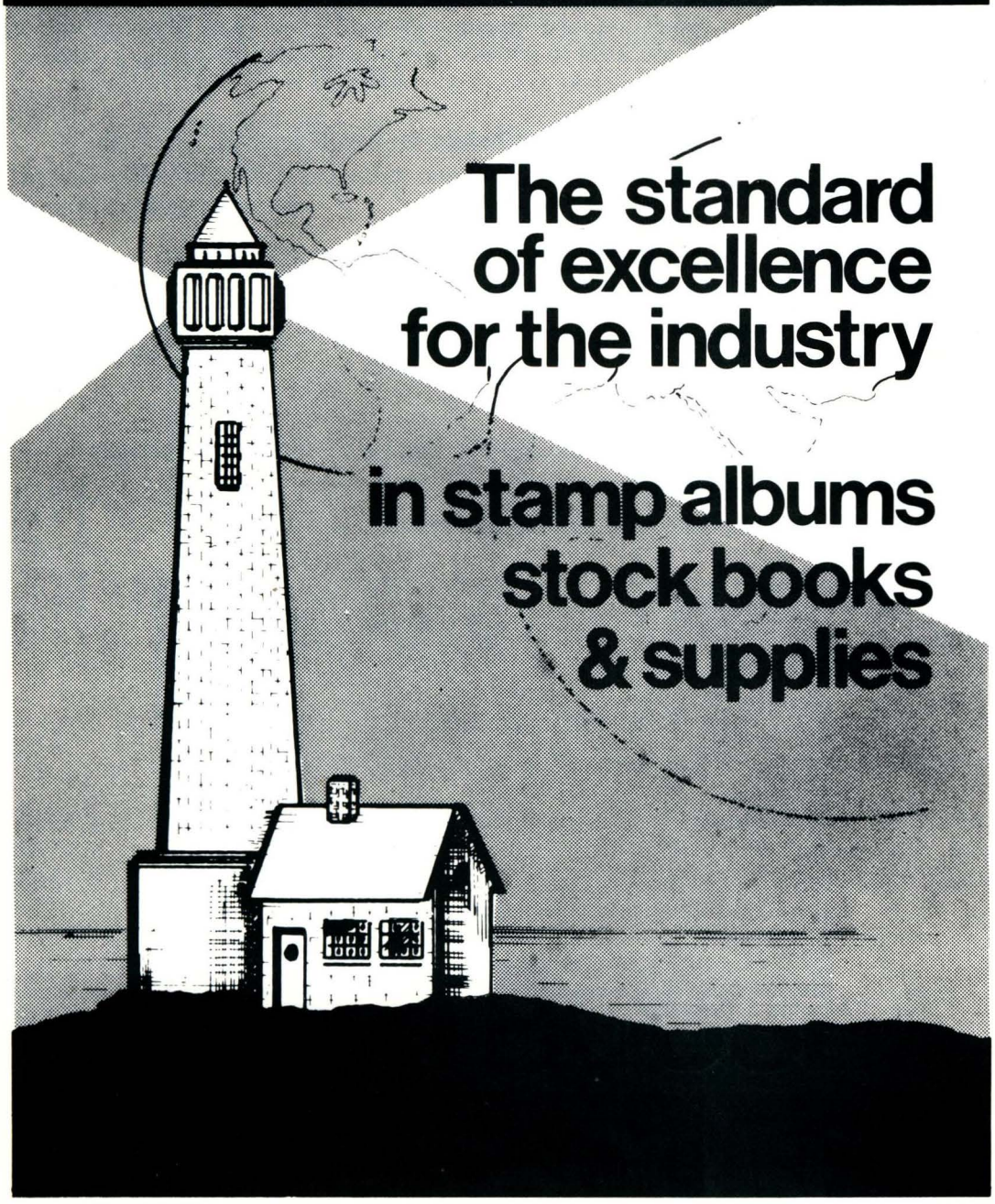
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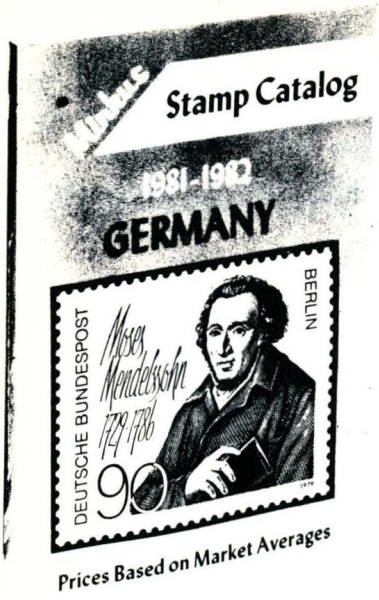
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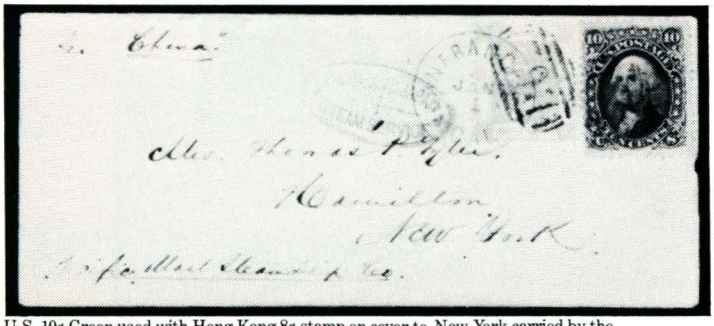
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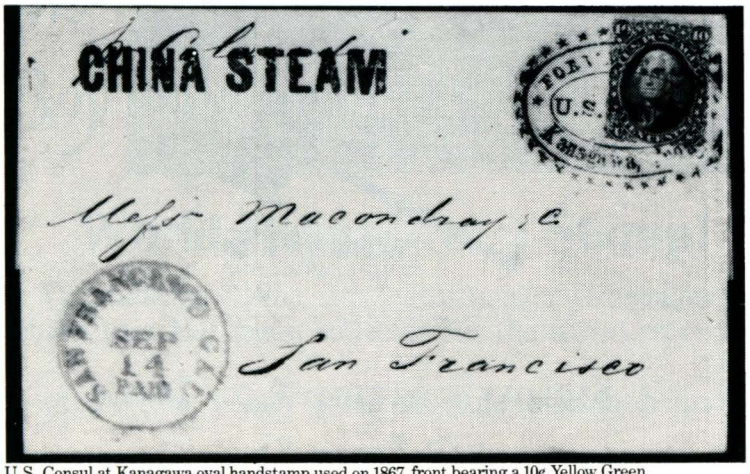
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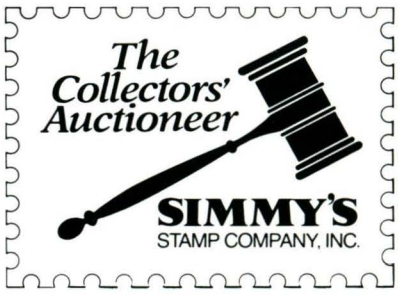
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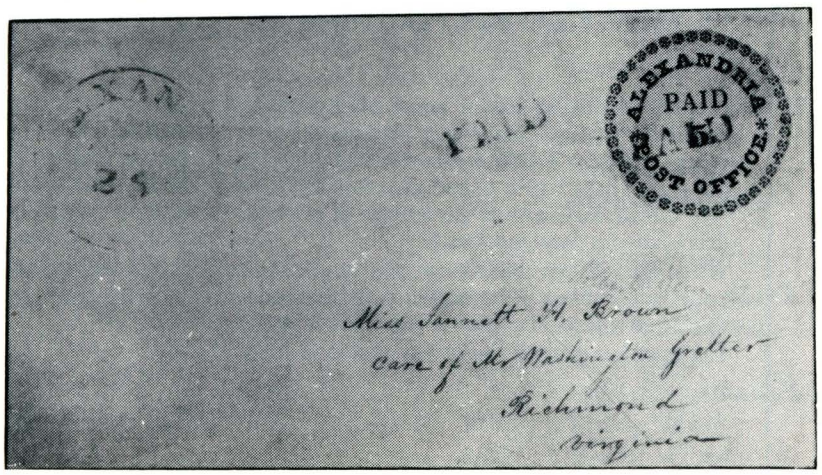
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Volume 60, Number 4 **July 1981**

Articles

Philatelic Cooperation Is Possible, by Ernest A. Kehr 225
The Ultimate Solution for "Never Hinged", by William N. Salomon 226
Post Office Machines: Metered Mail—Coin-Fed for Public Use, by Abbot Lutz 228
The Rise, Fall, and Resurrection of Egyptian Philately, by Ernest A. Kehr 232
The 1922–1924 Issues of Monaco (continued), by M. H. Ludington 243
Demonetization of 1851–1857 Adhesives at New York City, by William K. Harzog 251

Departments

Corrections 256
Publications Received 257

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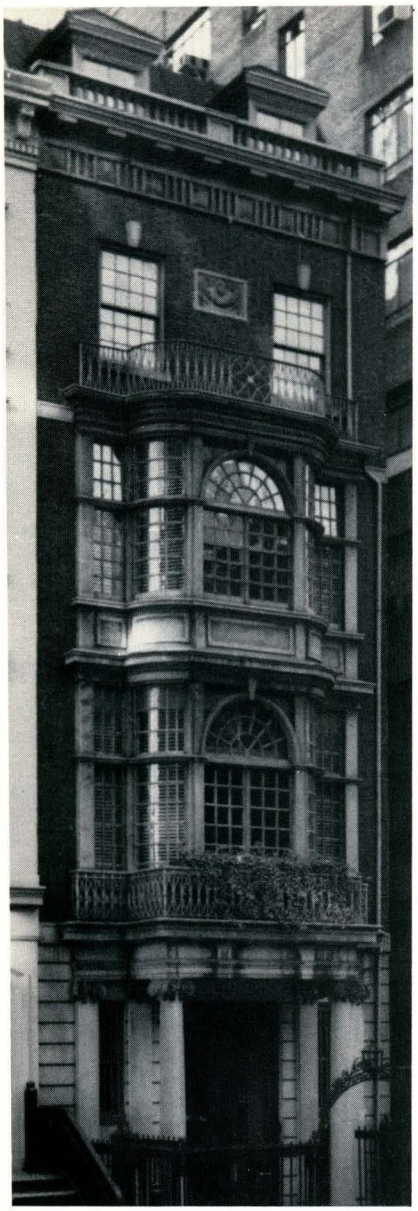
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Philatelic Cooperation Is Possible

Ernest A. Kehr

When dedicated leaders shelve politically-motivated interests and will to work towards a mutually beneficial goal, nothing is impossible. This was amply demonstrated in Lucerne, during the recent LURABA 1981 exhibition at the Swiss National Museum of Transport and Communications.

We have lamented before (*CCP*, July 1980) that there seemed to be no end to the problems of the International Federation of Aerophilatelic Societies (FISA) becoming affiliated with the International Philatelic Federation (FIP) without surrendering its identity. For roughly a decade FISA regularly approached FIP officers for unification discussions, but, during the terms of the last three presidents, FISA was told that statutes precluded any "merger" unless FISA would surrender its identity. Having existed and thrived for more than 20 years (during which it staged numerous international aerophilatelic exhibitions, conventions, symposia and other events on the continent, Great Britain, and America), FISA was jealous of those accomplishments and was reluctant to be simply "swallowed up" by FIP.

With the election of Ambassador Ladislav Dvoracek as FIP president at the recent Essen Congress, efforts were renewed and, towards the end of LURABA, Roland Kohl (president of FISA) and Maurice Van de Moortel (head of the FIP Aero- and Astro-Philatelic Commission) released the following communique:

> The President of the Aerophilatelic Commission of FIP and the President of FISA announce with pleasure that agreement has been achieved in regard to the future relationship between the two organizations and that every effort will be made to cement further this collaboration for the fullest benefit of all aerophilatelists.

Credit for this long-overdue union must be given to Mr. Kohl, many FISA officers and delegates, and especially to Ambassador Dvoracek. As an astute diplomat in the service of his native Czechoslovakia and for more than a quarter of a century one of the most active enthusiasts on the international philatelic scene, he realized the utility and importance of compromise and heartily recommended it.

At LURABA there was more FISA-FIP fraternity than we have observed before. Officers and members of both factions attended

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each other's meetings and symposia in a spirit of friendliness that has been the hallmark of serious (but altruistic) philatelists over the years. While only the future will demonstrate just how effectively this new, coordinated, union will be implemented, we unstintingly applaud its beginnings. If we are to believe statements by one of the British FISA delegates and three others involved in the negotiations, our editorial comment played no small role in spurring those involved to finally find a practical solution to a sticky difficulty. If, indeed, this is true, we take a measure of pride in having made some small contribution to the good and welfare of the avocation so many of us enjoy without expectation of any rewards!

The Ultimate Solution for "Never Hinged"

William N. Salomon

How many times have you heard "All my stamps are mint never hinged, that's the only way I collect"? Somehow investors primarily are led to believe that the only marketable philatelic material has to be superb mint never hinged. It has helped to create a new industry, *the creation of stamps to satisfy this craving.* Certainly the ingenuity of man which can send ships to the moon and can extract oil from the depths of the sea can also create never hinged stamps. Why has it never done so before? The answer is simply: It just didn't pay.

However, let's look at the new market. European dealers send out buying lists offering prices for desireable sets where the "NH" offerings sometimes exceed the "LH" (light hinged) offerings by ten-to-one. In the *Michel Deutschland-Spezial-Katalog 1980/81,* for example, set 385-97 is 210 DM OG (Scott 351-362, $116.75) and 3500 DM NH, OG. Doesn't that tell us something?

A good chemist now finds it profitable to dabble with gum and a good engineer can find it equally profitable to help that chemist apply the gum in an undetectable way. I guarantee that there are many good chemists and engineers in the world who are stamp conscious. In the shop where I work, we constantly deal with buyers and sellers who insist that their stamps be NH. The buyers will

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pay huge premiums for the effort that it takes to inspect gum and the sellers are chagrined to find that many of their NH treasures are regummed and thus valued less than anticipated.

I have had the privilege to work on the expert committees of the Philatelic Foundation and with the American Philatelic Society (APS) where the gum problem always comes up. My APS work has been done as an individual where other experts have already offered their opinions before mine. It was interesting to see the differences of opinion about the gum. Of course, I was sure that mine was the correct opinion, but I know that the other four people were equally as sure that they had reached the correct opinion. The message should be loud and clear: Regumming is getting better and better.

The Foundation work generally is done by a group and it is interesting to see that the group before my turn decided that stamp X was OG. Upon examination I had reason to believe that it had been regummed. I conferred with my group and we all agreed to call the stamp regummed. The final determination is done by still another committee, which now has the problem of altering the conclusion of one of the groups. The fact is that, when the determination has become that difficult and intricate, the buyer should be very wary of spending excessively for the privilege of thinking he has virgin gum. Since the number of collectors of NH far exceeds the number of clearly NH stamps available, the only recourse of the marketplace is to satisfy the buyer. Thus we have the current problem, for the technical methods are excellent and the determination of fraud most difficult.

I project that we will soon reach the point where every unused stamp worth having which is not at present in NH condition will be regummed so expertly that an expert committee will have no way whatsoever of determining a regum from an OG.

Of course, there is a second possibility. Why should the serious collector (of the first hundred years of stamps in particular) really care at all if his stamp had ever been hinged or not, as long as he is satisfied with the quality of the stamp itself? And since the first hundred years comes hinged, why worry about the next 100 years? After all hinging is still a safe, inexpensive, and convenient way to mount stamps.

On April 29, 1981, at the Robert A. Siegel Auctions rarity sale, stamps sold for over $6 million. The fact that most of the stamps had been hinged didn't seem to stop the buyers. Let's inform the new collector (and even more, the investor) that collectors make the ultimate market, not promoters, and that the qualities that determine value lie beyond the virginity of the gum.

Post Office Machines: Metered Mail—Coin-Fed for Public Use

Abbot Lutz

Between Postal History as a subject and experimental machine cancellation as a hobby, it is very easy to get into trouble. This writer collects Great Britain experimental machine cancellations and got bitten by a coin-fed machine which was placed outside the main door of the G.P.O., King Edward Street, London, E.C., on January 25, 1912. Put in your letter or card, face up at the bottom, drop a penny into the slot, pull the handle down and, "Eureka," it's done. Drop it in the box, go home, it will be delivered. (Those were the good old days.)

The contents of the box were cleared hourly by Postal Inspector Mr. N. Needham and canceled with a secondary circular London date stamp numbered 172. For the month of January, starting on the 25th, the machine impression was in red and the date stamp in black. As of February 1, the date stamp was also in red until the last day of usage, August 31, 1912.

Records show that the first day saw 1060 letters and cards posted. Eventually the number dropped to an average of 112 pieces per day for the months of February, March, and April. Finally the usage dropped to 20 or 30 pieces per day until the last day when it jumped to 55 pieces. In total, some 12,000 cards and envelopes were canceled in this 219 day period, which averages out to 64 per day.

Mr. Frank Wilkinson, of Braintree, Essex, a gentleman farmer, was the inventor of the machine with three patents: the first No. 8567, 23 December 1908, the second No. 11534, 9 May 1912, and the last was dated 1 August 1912. He originally offered it to the post office in 1909. Finally an agreement was reached on 9 November 1910 for two machines to be made at the Automatic Stamp Selling Co. Ltd. One machine was to be tried at the G.P.O. and the second machine was to be tested at the South Western District Office; however, the second machine was never put into use. The machine stood five feet high and came complete with very positive instructions to the public.

Mr. Wilkinson, saddened by the P.O. verdict against the use of his

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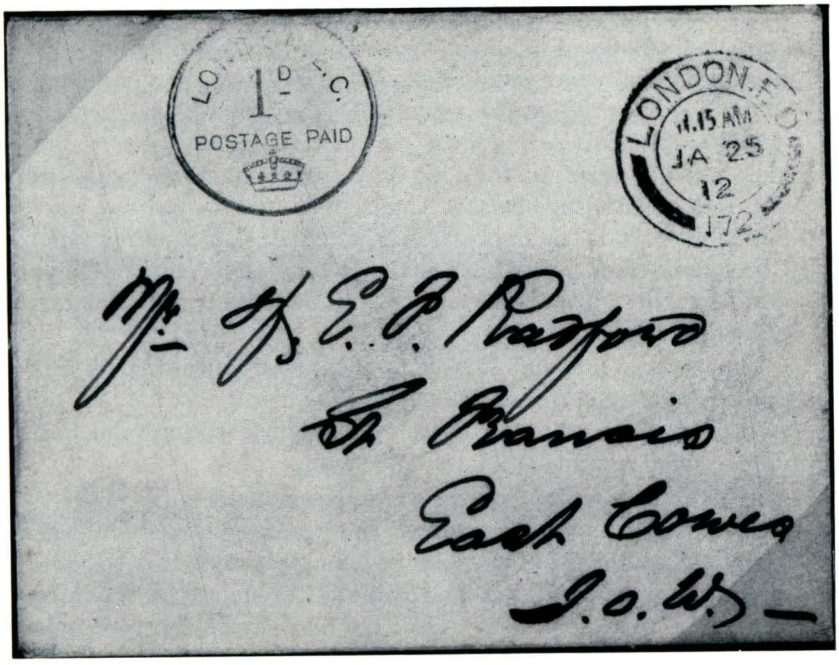
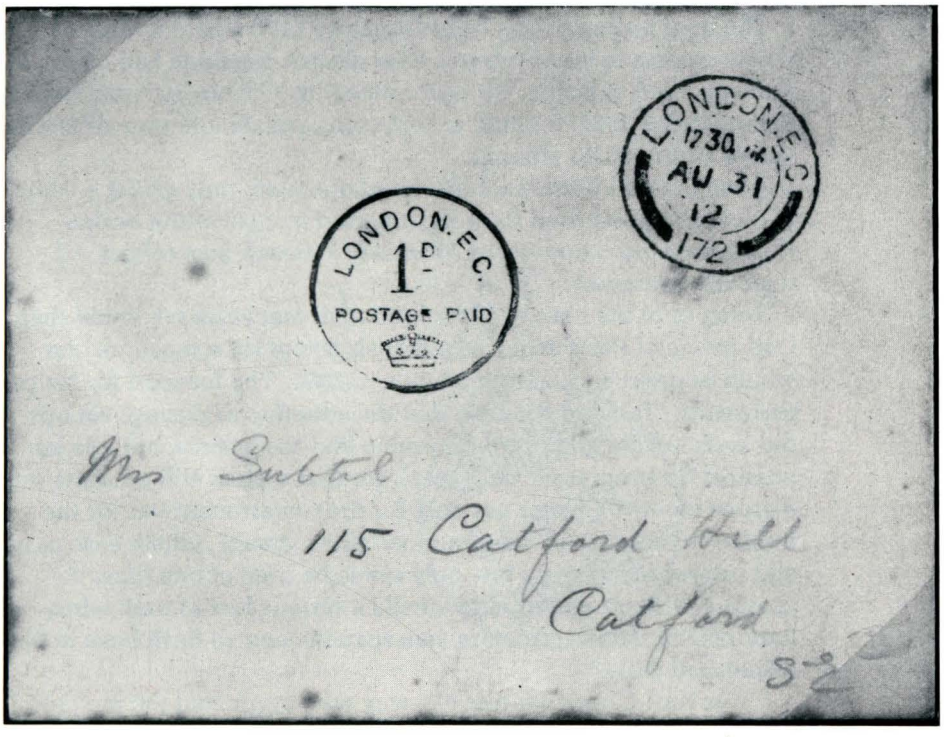


Fig. 1.

machine, continued to submit applications to the P.O. for a retrial until 1926, but to no avail.

By the time I had acquired the first day (Fig. 1) and last day (Fig. 2) usage, I realized that these items really came under the heading of metered mail. In further research I found that two other coin

Fig. 2.



operated experiments pre-dated the London trial.

In 1900 Charles A. Kahrs of Norway invented and manufactured a machine that was tested for exactly twenty-two days in the lobby of the head post office at Kristiania (Oslo) Norway. This machine had two coin slots — one for a five ore coin (giving a green impression) and the other slot for a ten ore coin (giving a red impression). The first day of usage was 24 August 1900 and the last day was 14 September 1900. The impression (Fig. 3) had "Chra" at the top (for Christiania), then a post horn with the value in the ring of the horn, and "Aut.No.1" at the bottom. This last denoted it as automatic machine number 1.

The metered machine marking really had no meaning, as after one posted a letter or card in a special receiving box the post office affixed a regular adhesive stamp over the metered impression and then applied a cancellation over the stamp.

In 1904 New Zealand tried several experiments with coin-fed, metered mail machines. Ernest Moss developed a machine that was manufactured by the Automatic Franking Machine Co. (NZ) Ltd. It was tried outside the head post office at Christchurch for two weeks and for an additional three weeks at the head office in Wellington. The earliest date known is 31 March 1904 (Fig. 4).

On 7 July 1904 a different machine was tested at the Dunedin post office. The inventor and manufacturer are unknown. The only impressions that have been seen are a proof (Fig. 5) on an envelope and one postally used first day cover. The failure of these machines was due to the public's use of round discs and washers instead of coins of the realm.

The final testing brings us to Germany 1931 where a Model C machine was made by Autofranc. This electric machine had a long life and was used at Berlin W9 post office (Fig. 6) from 20 April 1931 to the middle of 1937. It could accept coins and denote nine different values from 5 to 45 pfennig.

A second and third machine, hand operated, only giving a value of 6 pfennig, was tried for a short period in 1933 at the Berlin-Charlottenburg 5 and Berlin-Wannsee 3 (Beach post office). All were discontinued.

Going in to the history of metered mail machines we found that Carl Bushe of Paris acquired a British patent for a machine that would impress and register stamps in 1884. The forward for his patent reads: "It is indisputable that the adoption of postage stamps did away with a great deal of trouble and annoyance, but it is impossible for progress to stop there, for that system still presents numerous inconveniences not only for the Government but for the Public. In fact the application of adhesive stamps, which is so easy and convenient when a few only are to be used at one time, becomes a difficult matter, and entails a serious loss of time when hundreds of letters, circulars, newspapers, and so forth have to be dispatched daily."

It was Karl Uchermann of Norway who originated the metered

franking system for private firms as we know it today. His machines were manufactured by Krag Maskinfabrick of Kristiania and the earliest known date of usage is 15 June 1903. We show a 1904 impression of this beautiful marking (Fig. 7).



Fig. 3.

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Fig. 4.

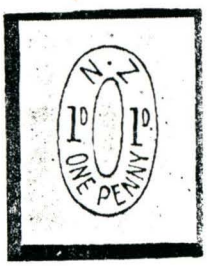


Fig. 5.

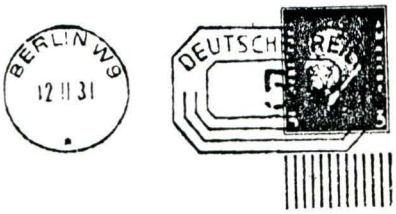


Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.



The Rise, Fall, and Resurrection of Egyptian Philately

Ernest A. Kehr

Within the more than half a century that I have been deeply involved with the collection, study, and research of Egyptian stamps, I have witnessed with increasing disappointment how a once strongly popular philatelic field has been despoiled by political influences.

Until Farouk was deposed, Egyptian stamps enjoyed a worldwide popularity that few Afro-Asian lands' issues could match. At home there were several reasons for this interest. King Fouad I had been a most enthusiastic philatelist, building very important collections until he died in 1936. Just as King George V, King Alphonso XIII, and later Franklin D. Roosevelt inspired their subjects to regard stamp collecting as more than child's play, so did this monarch give respectability and stature to our avocation.

Also highly influential were the numerous Europeans who headed commercial, industrial, medical, and diplomatic activities in Cairo, Alexandria, and Port Said. When assigned to Egypt they brought with them their albums and lust for research. It was inevitable that they would add Egypt to their other philatelic interests and introduce their professional and social peers to stampdom's allure and fascination.

By 1929, so many distinguished nationals and foreigners collected Egyptian (and to a lesser degree, Sudanese) stamps and postal stationery that they organized the Philatelic Society of Egypt (PSE). By the outbreak of war in 1939 the PSE had more than 1600 members, plus agencies (chapters) in Britain, the United States, Canada, Italy, the Middle East, and Australia. With dues income and generous benefactions by wealthier members, the PSE not only acquired its own meeting facilities and an impressive library but also launched the publication of *L'Orient Philatelique*, a journal that grew in size and importance, winning numerous major awards in the literature sections of international exhibitions. The availability of this periodical accomplished two main purposes: the articles (reporting research by such scholars as Chafter, Boulad, Mazloum, Mackenzie-Low, Byam, Dazzi, Khayat, and others) spurred many members to

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delve deeper into their own studies; it also did much to convert innumerable Egyptians to regard their nation's attractive stamps as worthy of avocational attention, not merely for franking usage on mail.

In those pre-Revolution decades the trade flourished, with some dealers—Angeloglou, Hagopian, Frangakis, Cohen, Klein, and Cifariello come to mind—enjoying international recognition and respect. While they did a brisk business in established, traditional fields, they also did a tremendous proselytizing job. Realizing that most of the millions who visited Egypt's antiquities each year had collector relatives, friends, and "kids next door," they made up packets and sets which hotel desk clerks, souvenir shops, and other vendors retailed to tourists from Alexandria to Aswan. Just how many converts were made through such philatelic souvenirs is inestimable, but I know for a fact that many of my later colleagues started that way.

Also extremely helpful in promoting wider interest was the PSE's decision to publish the first specialized catalogue that listed hundreds of varieties ignored by Gibbons and Scott. While several editions were published after his death, this trove of information still is popularly known by the first editor's name, "The Zeheri."

Abroad in that halcyon period, dealers and auctioneers had more serious clients than material. At the major exhibitions there rarely were fewer than several dozen entries of important collections, a majority of them submitted by native Egyptians, notably Chaftar, Ceysens, Madame Wissa, Mazloum, and Fikry; and that doesn't include alien residents such as Boulad, Piperno and Tziracoupoulo, nor European and American specialists such as Byam, Thompson, Gilbert, Fox, Blomfield, Smith (and even myself!).

The intensity with which Egyptian philately was pursued at home was amply demonstrated in 1946 when, to mark the eightieth anniversary of the first (Pellas) definitives, the PSE staged the world's first post-war international exhibition, filling 1500 frames and occupying one entire salon of the Egyptian National Exposition complex in Gezireh, across the Nile from Cairo.

Two decades later (for the centennial of those initial seven 1866 stamps) the PSE planned to cooperate with the Postal Administration in mounting its second show. Unfortunately, the Israeli delegate to FIP was successful in having Egypt's request for patronage turned down. But that didn't deter the organizers. The Postmaster General invited UPU members to submit material from their archives; all of the most precious treasures of the Egyptian Postal-Philatelic Museum and other specially invited displays filled the immense Labor Hall (also in Gezireh) to make it one of the most impressive non-competitive philatelic shows every put together. While invited guests provided their own transportation, all were housed in the Manial Palace Hotel on Roda (the island in whose reeds Moses is traditionally believed to have been hidden in Biblical times), were taken on innumerable excursions, and were feted at luncheons, receptions and dinners.

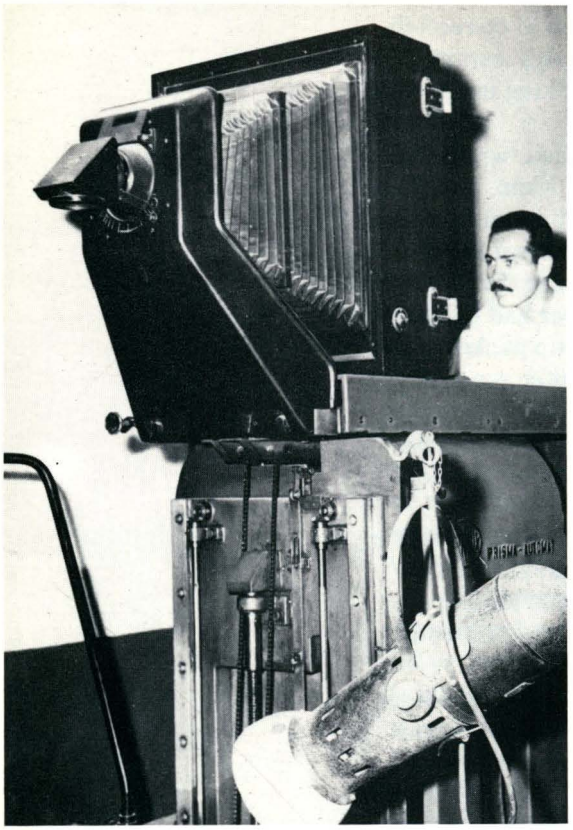


Fig. 1. Step and repeat camera at Survey of Egypt used in making stamps between 1916 and 1961. (All photographs in this article are by the author.)

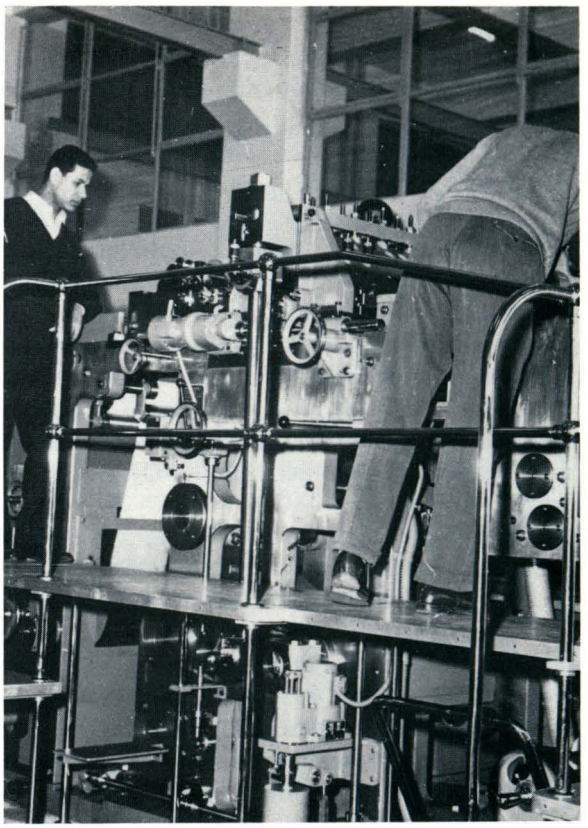


Fig. 2. One of WIFAG presses at Postal Authority Press.

But the glory that the PSE and its many activities engendered for Egypt is scarcely more than a wonderful memory of those of us who were part of it all! Politics just about killed it.

Nasser wasn't settled in Abdin Palace very long before his anti-foreigner policies affected philately along the Nile. For the first few years, residents with European ancestry found it expedient to flee—most of them clandestinely. Later, the lives of native property owners became increasingly unbearable. Many subsequently slipped out of the country to seek havens in Lebanon, Greece, and Europe, often only with what they could carry in suitcases or trunks. Those who managed to smuggle collections—like refugees before World War II—sold them on the continent or in Britain to establish new grub-stakes. Some Egyptians, dreading confiscation of their collections, went underground.

By 1968, the main body of the PSE had been so decimated that only a small handful of stalwarts remained and the society existed more in name than in fact. Its journal became thinner, lacked the serious articles it formerly featured, and was little more than a new issues periodical. Only one more edition of "The Zeheri" was published; then it folded.

On my last trip to Egypt, I saw that a majority of collectors were



Fig. 3. Author with Mustapha Khalil (right), then Minister of Communications and now Prime Minister of Egypt, and Maj. Md. I. Sobhi, then his deputy and now director general of the U.P.U.

interested almost exclusively in new issues and first-day covers. Comments suggested that this was due to a lack of energetic leadership for any other interests, coupled with the ease with which such material can be obtained from the Philatelilc Office in Cairo.

Very tragic, too, is the trade situation. The dealers who had maintained unsurpassed stock and ethical standards (without any "code") have almost all disappeared. One of them still manages to operate a small street-level shop a few steps from the former Opera Square and around the corner from the once swank Continental Hotel. But he has been so harassed that he quietly disposed of his main stock and awaits only a chance to leave the country.

A contributing factor to the decline in popularity of Egyptian stamps abroad is the refusal of many foreign dealers to stock or promote new issues. This makes it difficult, if not impossible, for new collectors to obtain them. The Postal Authority (formerly known as the Postal Administration) does have a philatelic office, but since the departure of El-Chichini and Firky to higher posts in Government work the manager hasn't been doing the best job of providing useful information to the world's philatelic press.

Yet for all these weaknesses, serious Egyptian philately is alive, with a fair prognosis for recovery. What it may presently lack in

widespread appeal it more than makes up with the dedicated studies of the relatively few veterans and a number of younger philatelists who have caught the Nile-land fever.

In Britain, the Egypt Study Circle has undertaken to carry on the work of the PSE. Since the disappearance of *L'Orient Philatelique*, the ESC's *Quarterly* has been publishing the results of members' own study and research in all fields to make it the prime reference source for today's philatelists. On the Continent, Swiss, Italian, and French journals regularly publish scholarly articles about pre-1880 issues.

What makes all this the more remarkable is that new discoveries and reports are the result of genuine *research*, using previously published information only as the basis for further investigation of moot or questionable deductions.

The major handicap all philatelists (except Chaftar, who was curator of Farouk's collection from 1948 to 1952) have faced was the impossibility of getting at such records that weren't destroyed, lost, or buried in inaccessible archives—if indeed they do still exist.

How often, while on annual trips to Egypt, did I attempt to get at records without success! In the years before 1961, when stamps still were produced at the Survey Department of Egypt, in Gizeh, I had virtual free access to this old but efficient plant, solely because of a very close personal relationship with M. Y. Hammam Bey, head of its Reproduction Section. (Mr. Bey, a distinguished artist, was a member of our 1947 CIPEX jury.)

This plant, established under the direction of British experts, produced high-quality work for maps and other non-security printing by lithography (and later rotogravure). Its first stamp printing came in 1916, when it undertook the production of the first Hejaz—now part of Saudi Arabia—issues and a superb book describing them; two years later, it made the one-piaster Palestinian EEF stamps. Only when contracts with Harrison & Sons could be terminated was the printing of Egyptian stamps begun by the Survey. Their first work was the International Geographic Congress trio of April 30, 1925. We learned much there from records and talks with executives, but all this concerned modern stamps and added nothing to knowledge about pre-De La Rue issues.

Unfortunately I never enjoyed the same privileges at the Government Printing Office in Boulaq, an old quarter of Cairo near its main railroad station. It was here that the third definitive set and most of the provisional overprints (from 1879 through the "bars" of 1953) were produced. All of these left many questions of substantial philatelic importance incompletely answered, so examination of records might have helped.

Specially energetic efforts were made in 1966, when I heard that the plant was to be demolished and its new building occupied across the Nile, at Embabe, "within a few months." I was certain that this move would lead to the permanent destruction of such old files and records as existed in dusty basement rooms. I prevailed



Fig. 4. Meeting of Egypt's Stamp Advisory Committee in office of Gen. Abdel Shaker, director general of Posts and Telecommunications.

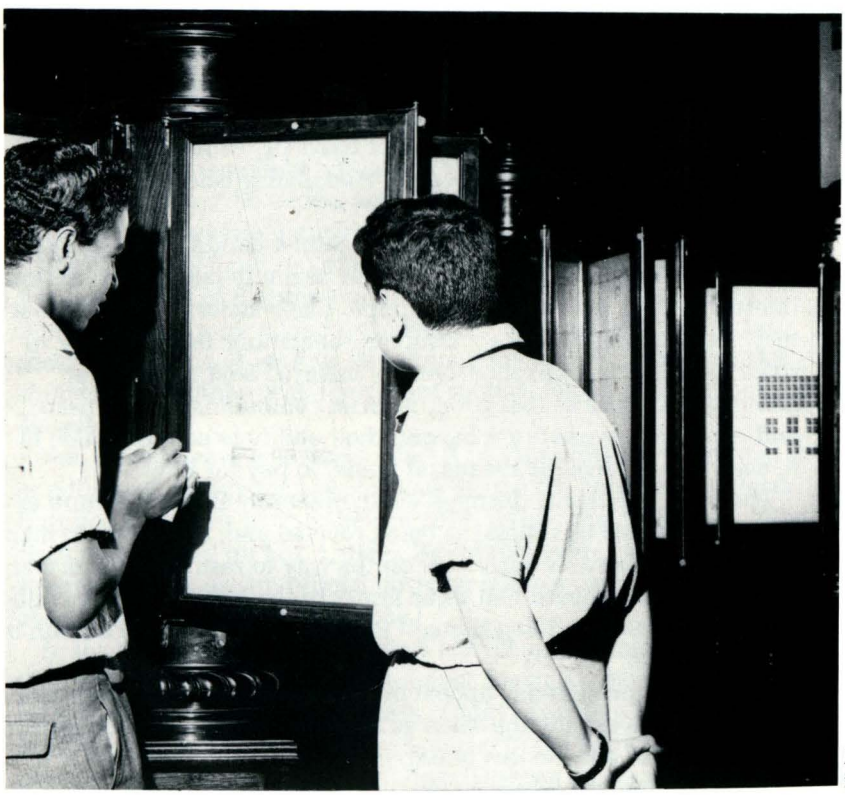


Fig. 5. Visitors view displays in Postal-Philatelic Museum.

upon every postal and other government friend who might cut bureaucratic red tape to get me admission.

But all in vain! Not even Major M. I. Sobhi, then assistant to the Minister of Communications and presently Director General of the UPU, could open the necessary doors. We should remember that at this time Egyptian officials had an uneasy feeling that any inquiries

about any government activities might have been prompted by Israeli intelligence operations.

Frustrated by my own failure to get at these records, I did the next best thing: I alerted both the head of the Egyptian Postal-Philatelic Museum and the Director General of the Postal Administration, urging that they save and safeguard such records as they might be able to obtain. I subsequently learned that several cases of books and papers had been obtained but that reading and sorting them would have to be postponed because existing staff members had no time to do it. Perhaps by this time some examination and sorting work has been accomplished and may one day once and for all answer the question whether the 20-para and one-piaster values of the Third issue had been printed by lithography as well as by relief.

And while those very important and extensive collections built by yesteryear's greats of Egyptian philately have been widely dispersed and their owner's names are now just legends, new collections have arisen to take their place. The foremost collection today is owned by Emile Antonini, a Swiss resident, who took so many gold medals in international competition that his material is eligible for showing only in Class or Court of Honor. Other distinguished collections have been more recently built by Rudi Jeidel, of South Africa; C. Th. Hooghuis, of Spain; Maj. E. MacArthur and John Grimmer, of Great Britain; Giorgio Khouzman, of Italy; Dr. Antoine Winter, of France; and of course, our own Dr. Abdallah Mishrick, Dr. P. A. S. Smith, and R. S. Wilson.

We might add that, since Nasser's death, a handful of Egyptians have either returned to activity or have begun to take a more serious interest in their own country's stamps. Their major problem is that they are handicapped by government regulations that critically restrict the export of currency. Quality material isn't available at home, and the prices that good material commands in European and American markets are beyond their ability to acquire much of it, even if they have the means (at home) to pay for it.

The PSE, practically dormant since Mehanny Eid's departure as president (forced by illness), is being revived and, according to mail reports from Cairo, is fairly well on the way to resuming its former stature. We have heard that three issues of the *L'OP* have been published since 1970 and that thought is being given to a new edition of "The Zeheri."

What is the present-day appeal of Egyptian stamps? Strange as it may seem, it is exactly the same as attracted philatelists a quarter of a century or so ago. Scores of important articles and information about the first three issues, based on primary studies, had been published to a degree which has led many philatelists to think little more could be added. But there are those latter-day scholars who are not content. During the past dozen years a surprisingly large number of them have used existing information as the basis upon which to correct erroneous conclusions of their predecessors. Having been deeply involved in pre-1880 stamps and postal markings



Fig. 6. Old letter boxes in Postal Museum for regular, special delivery, and railway mail services.

since the early 1930s, I constantly marvel at what colleagues have discovered to improve knowledge once accepted as Gospel. Every issue of the Egypt Study Circle's *Quarterly* contains articles shedding absolutely new light on the country's first 28 adhesives (produced in Genoa, Alexandria and Cairo) or reports of heretofore unrecorded minor varieties, errors, printing flaws, or cancellations.

For as long as I can remember, postal history was an integral (not a separate) part of Egyptian philately. It was all part of study of *stamps:* covers were added to collections to demonstrate the purposes and usages of various denominations to prepay existing postal rates, or for other postal purposes such as the payment of postage due charges.

Yes, there always was some interest in stampless covers posted in or addressed to Egyptian postoffices during the Napoleonic, Posta Europea and other periods before 1864. (While the first public adhesives were issued on Jan. 1, 1866, Egypt two years earlier had the Interpostals for use on official correspondence carried without charge by Muzzi's Posta Europea.)

In the past only a few philatelists had Thomas Waghorn covers in their albums for their "transit" interest, leaving major demands with British and Indian specialists. Today, Egyptian postal historians not only add to the demand but also to the knowledge of the manner in which these were handled between Alexandria and Suez on their overland route between the Mediterranean and the Red Seas. As a result of the intensive study in this area, more new information has been learned about stampless covers in the last 15 years or so than in the previous century.

Progress has been made in other special fields, too. Those philatelists who have greater tastes for study than funds have turned to

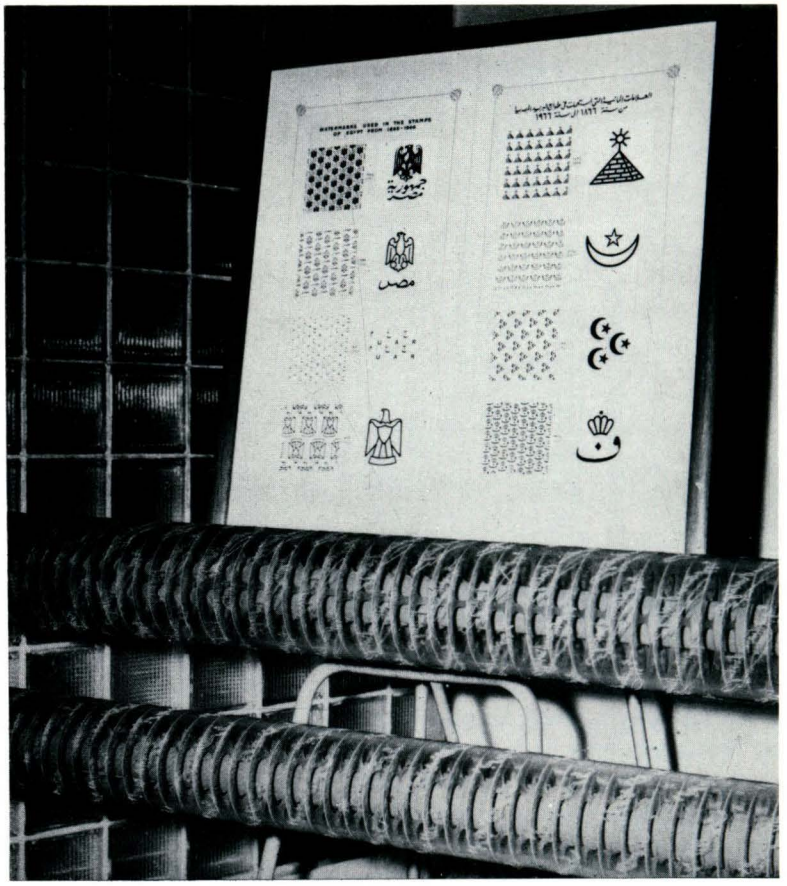


Fig. 7. The Postal Museum's display at 1966 centenary stamp exhibition included two original dandy rolls used to watermark 19th century paper and pictures of those used during 100 years of Egyptian stamps.

areas in which stamp supplies are still readily available at affordable prices. Among these are the overprinted officials, air mails, and provisional definitives; the postage dues; the De La Rue and Harrison & Sons issues produced in England; the Fouad and Farouk printings of the Survey; the NAAFI and Survey military concession issues; and such special postal markings as ambulant, hotel, and other cancellations. To a lesser degree, there has been much study devoted to stationery.

Almost as soon as Egyptian stamps were overprinted "Palestine" (for use in the Gaza), they were subjected to preliminary study and classification, and interest in them has intensified in recent years. (I learned on my last two trips to Cairo that since the Camp David meetings expectant buyers have arrived in Egypt, searching for such "Palestine" issues as might not have been quietly bought by foreign dealers soon after the Israeli invasion of 1967, in the belief that they would be sought as supplements to Israel collections just as had been the Turkish and British "fore-runners.")

But for all of this hard-core enthusiasm among serious philatelists, we still find that Egyptian stamps haven't that same world-wide attraction for general collectors as they once enjoyed. I cannot offer any definite reason why, but I can make an educated guess. For



Fig. 8. Some of more than 60 Egyptian specialists who met during LONDON 1980 include Antonini, Boulad, MacArthur, Grimmer, and other members of Britain's Egypt Study Circle.

roughly 30 years, a majority of American and many European dealers have persistently declined to stock post-Farouk new issues, retailing only such as were definitely demanded by customers. Many collectors, too, looked with disfavor upon them. (I recall seeing an "Opera on Stamps" topical display in which the 1969 Cairo Opera House and 1971 Aida centenary commemoratives were conspicuously missing. A question to the owner brought the response, "I wouldn't put an Egyptian stamp in my collection!")

At present I know of only one dealer who concentrates on Egypt. I first met Peter Feltus when he, as a teenager, sought me out at one of the shows at the old 34th Street Armory, with a view to joining the PSE, of which I then was American representative. He had that enthusiastic interest that could well serve as an example for all youngsters and within a decade he had clearly demonstrated his great philatelic knowledge. His interest continued through school years and, while he might have entered the advertising business in which his father was well established, he decided on professional trading and building an extensive stock. While his great interest is in the early issues, he has developed exceptional knowledge of all other areas: for example, he is finalizing the manuscript of a handbook-catalogue of the fiscals, a definitive work soon to be published by Robson Lowe.

Other professionals simply don't have the Egyptian material that their pre-World War II counterparts here and across the Atlantic had. About the only source of specialist items is the auction route, when a good collection is put on the block. And when this happens prices go far beyond the means of most philatelists, because there are a few affluent persons who bid each other up without regard of the final cost. (I have heard—but have not been able to confirm it—that a good many Arab petro-dollars are going into Egyptian and other Middle East stamps and covers for their "investment potential.")

To a degree, Egyptian government officials share the unfortunate responsibility for two major reasons: (1) When stamp production was transferred from the Survey to the new Postal Authority Press (depicted on the 1962 Post Day issue) behind the Abassia Barracks north of Cairo, stamp quality deteriorated. The most modern intaglio-rotogravure presses and equipment were acquired from Winkler Fallert (WIFAG) in Switzerland, at considerable cost. Albert Yersin, the talented Swiss engraver, was engaged to train Egyptian engravers in the art of intaglio. But after only a few months he gave up because his pupils had neither the talent nor the skill for this finest of the graphic arts. Consequently Egypt has produced only rotogravure stamps and even these did not employ all of the WIFAG possibilities because they require more care and patience than the printers could muster. I might point out that the designs are good; I have seen much of their art-work and have been disappointed how much is lost between original designs and the finished product. What with so much made-for-collector paper coming from plants in Britain and the continent, eye appeal—even when gaudy—has a greater attraction for neophytes.

(2) When it was first established, the Philatelic Office not only offered some of the finest service in stampdom but also maintained an excellent publicity program, sending advance information about forthcoming issues and background data about designs to the world's philatelic press.

When such directors as El Chichini and Fikry were promoted to more important executive positions in government, their successors did not continue this work in a manner that would bring credit to Egypt. Today, announcements arrive weeks and months *after* stamps are on sale, and descriptions of designs (most of which are loaded with national history, culture, and industry) are not supplied. As a consequence, new Egyptian stamps get very little, if any, space in stampdom's weeklies and the philatelic columns of our newspapers.

Even those of us who formerly worked with the Postal Authority because of its sincere philatelic awareness have become so disappointed and disenchanted that only on the rarest occasions do we give Egyptian stamps editorial space, and then we have to base articles on a personal knowledge of the country, its heritage, and its antiquities.

There is at least one beneficial aspect to the otherwise gloomy situation. With so little general interest in the field (except for the classic rarities), the market is relatively weak, so collectors looking for new specialties to develop can, by patient hunting and shopping, acquire material at less than it really is worth. And the best part of it all is that Egypt is a "solid" country, not given to exploitation of the uninformed and gullible.

The 1922-1924 Issues of Monaco (continued)

M. H. Ludington

25c. Reddish violet, bright reddish violet, deep reddish violet, deep grayish violet, blackish violet, (shades of each).

There were four Plates of the 25c., Plates 1, 3 and 4 each in one State and Plate 2 in two States.

Varieties in vertical rows of the 25c. only, all four Plates, (duplicate "strip die" flaws).

The differences in the shapes of the figures of value in each vertical row are slight but identifiable. In particular, the "5" is clearly wider in the 2nd row than in the 1st or 3rd, but is not to be confused with the extra large figure "5" on no. 2 in Plate 2, State ii, which was a repair made on the printing plate.

1st row, E2. Dot in background above shoulder.

Many of the flaws on individual stamps, particularly damaged or missing letters in the engraver's name, originated on the mold, and thus occur on each printing plate, unless noticed and repaired on the Plate itself.

Major varieties on individual stamps of the 25c. Plate 1.

It seems very likely that the cracked plate between nos. 7-9 and 12-14 was the reason for this Plate being discarded.

No. 3, A4. Four small guide marks or dots close to frame and one 2.5mm. above.
No. 11, E1. Guide line close to frame.
No. 15, E8. Guide line close to frame and dot above.
No. 23, I4. Guide line close to frame.

No. 2, A2. Vertical line up from frame, (guide line).
No. 3, I6. Bottom of initial "H." missing.
No. 4, A6. Faint vertical line up from frame, (guide line).
No. 4, I6-8. Bottom of "H.CHEFF" missing. "ER" very weak.
No. 6, I6. Bottom of "C" missing. Bottoms of first "E" and second "F" weak.

Collectors Club Philatelist Vol. 60, No. 4, July 1981. The Collectors Club, Inc.
0010/0838/81/4/243-250 $3.00 + $.25



Fig. 11. 25c. Plate 1. Cracked plate between nos. 7, 8, 9 and 12, 13, 14.

No. 7-9, Cracked plate 1.5mm. to 1.75 mm. below frames from I5 on no. 7 to I2 on no. 9. (See also nos. 12-14).
No. 8, I6, I8. Left side of "C" and right leg of "R" missing.
No. 11, I6. "H.CH" weak.
No. 12-14. Cracked plate 1.5mm. to 1.25mm. above frames from A5 on no. 12 to A2 on no. 14. (See also nos. 7-9).
No. 12, I6, I8. Bottom of "H.C" and right leg of "R" missing.
No. 15, I6, I7. Bottom of "H.C" missing. Small line below "ER".
No. 18, A1. Small dot against left frame.
No. 18, I6, I7-8. Small flaws 0.5mm. below first "E" and "R".
No. 19, A5-6. Small line outside frame partly above "S".
No. 19, I6-7. Bottom of "CHEF" missing.
No. 23, A1. Small dot close to frame above rosette.
No. 24, A5. Large flaw below "ES".

Major varieties on individual stamps of the 25c. Plate 2, States i and ii. Flaws occur on both States unless otherwise mentioned. A crack once more started to appear between nos. 7, 8 and 12, 13 in State ii, and this could again have been the reason why a new Plate was made.

No. 3, A4. Guide dot above frame.
No. 11, E1. Guide dot left of frame.
No. 15, E8. Guide dot right of frame.
No. 23, I4. Guide dot below frame.

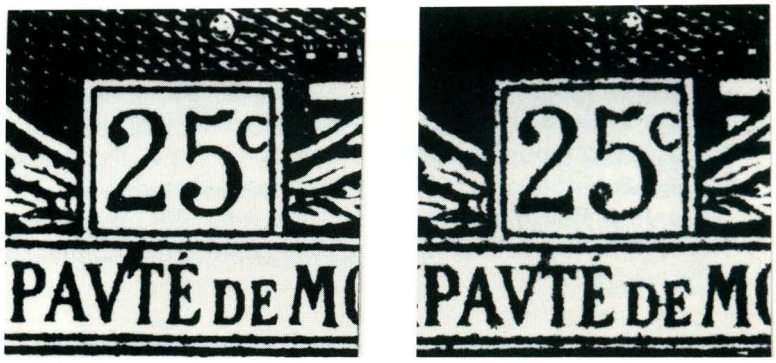


Fig. 12. 25c. Plate 2, no. 2. Enlargements of value tablet area. Note flaw between tops of "V" and "T". Left: State i with normal, slightly larger, figure "5" of 2nd vertical row. Right: State ii with reengraved extra large figure "5", misshapen "2" and "c" and repaired frame.

No. 2, A2. Vertical line up from frame, (guide line).
No. 2, I4. Large flaw on tops of "VT". Slightly weaker in State ii.
No. 2, GH4-5. "5" and value tablet frame normal in State i. In State ii the "5" has been reengraved much larger than normal; the "c" and left and bottom frames of the value tablet have also been repaired. (No example of the plate damage that caused this has been seen).
No. 3, I6. Bottom of initial "H." missing in State i. Repaired in State ii.
No. 4, A6. Faint to trace only of vertical line up from frame, (guide line).
No. 4, I6-8. Bottom of "H.CHEFFER" missing in State i. Repaired in smaller lettering in State ii.
No. 6, D1. Dot outside frame left of rosette.
No. 6, I6-8. Bottom of "H.CHEFFER" missing in State i. Repaired in smaller lettering in State ii.
No. 7, I6. Bottom of "C" weak in State i. Repaired (slightly larger letter) in State ii.
No. 7-8, State ii only. Cracked plate 1.75 to 2mm. below frames from I8 on no. 7 to I3 on no. 8. (See also nos. 12, 13).
No. 9, A1-2. Top frame slightly thinner.
No. 9, I6-8. Bottom of "H.CHEFFE" missing and flaw on "R" with short line below in State i. Repaired in smaller letters and flaw and line removed in State ii.
No. 11, A7. Blurred scratch on upper left petal of rosette.
No. 11, I6. "H.CH" missing in State i. Repaired in State ii.
No. 12-13, State ii only. Cracked plate 1.0mm. to 1.25mm. above frames from A8 on no. 12 to A3 on no. 13. (See also nos. 7, 8).
No. 12, A6-7. Blurred line just above frame.
No. 13, I6-7. Bottom of "H.CHEFFE" missing in State i. Repaired in slightly smaller letters in State ii.
No. 15, I6. Bottom of "H.C" missing in State i. Repaired in State ii.
No. 16, A1. Top frame weak for c. 0.5mm.
No. 16, B1. Left frame weak for c. 0.5mm.
No. 17, A7. Dot above frame.
No. 17, I5-8. Blurred scratches through and below engraver's name and bottom of "FER" missing in State i. Scratches removed and "H.CHE" repaired in smaller letters and "FFER" in normal sized letters in State ii.
No. 18, I1. Blurred spot southwest of corner, (part of no. 17 flaw), in State i. Removed in State ii.
No. 18, I6-8. Bottom of "H.CHE" and second "E" and bottom serifs of "FF" and "R" missing in State i. Repaired in State ii.
No. 19, A8. Blurred horizontal scratch right of corner to no. 20 in late State i only. Removed in State ii.
No. 19, I6-8. "H.CHEFFER" very faint in State i. Repaired in uneven sized letters, ("R" larger), in State ii.
No. 20, A1. Blurred horizontal scratch from no. 19 to corner in late State i. Very faint trace in State ii.

No. 20, A7-8. Horizontal scratch above frame (faint) and beyond corner (clear) in late State i. Very faint trace in State ii.

No. 20, I6-8. Blurred line through engraver's name and bottom of "H.CHE" missing in State i. Line removed and letters repaired in State ii. Flaw between "E" and "R" in both States.

No. 22, A8. Blurred horizontal scratch from corner to no. 23 in State i. Removed in State ii.

No. 23, A1. Blurred horizontal scratch to corner from no. 22 in State i. Removed in State ii.



Fig. 13. 25c. Plates 3 and 4, nos. 6 and 7.

These flaws were the result of damage to the mold and the repairs were done directly on the printing plate, Plate 4.

Left: Plate 3. No. 6 with engraver's name missing and frame damaged. No. 7 with frame damaged at left and bottom of "H.CHEFFER" missing.

Right: Plate 4. No. 6 with engraver's name reengraved in larger letters and frame repaired. No. 7 frame still damaged at left but engraver's name reengraved in larger letters.

Major varieties on individual stamps of the 25c. Plate 3.

No. 3, A4. Guide dot close to frame.

No. 11, E1. "Bent" guide mark against frame. Dots above (faint) and below.

No. 15, E8. Guide mark against frame.

No. 23, I4. Guide mark (faint) close to frame.

No. 1, I7-8. Bottom of "FFER" missing.

No. 2, A2. Faint vertical line up from frame, (guide line).

No. 2, GH4-5. Normal figure "5".

No. 3, I6. Bottom of initial "H." missing.

No. 4, I6-8. Bottom of "H.CHEFFER" and right side of "R" missing.

No. 5, I6-8. Bottom of "H.CHEFFER" missing.

No. 6, I1, I2, I5-8. Frame damaged. Engraver's name completely missing.

No. 7, A1. Top frame weak at corner for 0.5mm.

No. 7, I1-2. Frame damaged for c. 4.5mm.

No. 7, I5-6. Horizontal scratch left of engraver's name.

No. 7, I6-8. Bottom of "H.CHEFFER" missing.

No. 8, I6. Bottom of "H.C" missing.

No. 9, A1-3. Top frame weak for c. 3.5mm.

No. 9, I1, Bottom frame weak for 1.5mm. with two faint "spurs".

No. 9, I6-7. Bottom of "H.CHEFFE" missing.

No. 10, A6-8. Top frame weak, almost missing in A7-8.
No. 10, I6-8. "H.CHE" and "ER" very weak to missing, and bottom of "FF" (weak) joined by a line.
No. 11, A1-2, A3, A5. Short portions of horizontal scratch 0.75mm. above frame.
No. 11, I1. Bottom frame weak for c. 1.5mm.
No. 11, I6-8. Bottom of "H.CHEFFER" and right side of "R" missing.
No. 12, A3. Short horizontal scratch 0.75mm. above frame.
No. 12, I6-8. Bottom of "H.CHEFFER" missing.
No. 13, A1, A3-4, A5-6, A7-8. Portions of horizontal scratch just above frame, (A3-4 heavy).
No. 13, A6-8. Smeared scratch 1.25mm. above frame with a "V" shaped mark in A8.
No. 13, I6-7. Bottom of "H.CHEFFE" missing.
No. 15, I6. Most of initial "H" and bottom of "C" missing.
No. 16, A1. Top frame weak for 0.5mm.
No. 16, B1. Left frame weak for 0.5mm.
No. 16, I6-7. Bottom of "H.CHE" missing.
No. 17, I6-8. Bottom of "H.CHE" and "ER" missing.
No. 18, I6-8. Bottom of "H.CHEFFER" missing.
No. 19, I6-7. Bottom of "H.CHEFFE" missing.
No. 20, I6-8. Bottom of "H.CHEFFER" missing.
No. 21, I8. Right leg of "R" weak.

Major varieties on individual stamps of the 25c. Plate 4. Many repairs, particularly of the engraver's name, were carried out on this Plate.

No. 3, A4. Trace of guide mark against frame.
No. 11, E1. Very faint short guide line against frame.
No. 15, E8. Very faint short guide line against frame.
No. 23, I4. Trace of guide mark against frame.

No. 1, A1. Small dot below rosette.
No. 1, I6-8. "H.CHEFFER" repaired in smaller letters. Serifs of both "Hs" joined. "R" leans to right.
No. 2, A2. Faint vertical line up from frame, (guide line).
No. 2, GH4-5. Normal figure "5".
No. 2, I6. Initial "H." repaired and smaller, bottom serifs joined.
No. 3, I6, I8. Initial "H." repaired, bottom serifs joined, and slightly larger. Right leg of "R" repaired and ends in short horizontal line.
No. 4, A6. Trace of vertical line up from frame, (guide line).
No. 4, I6-8. "H.CHEFFER" repaired in smaller letters.
No. 5, I6-8. "H.CHEFFER" repaired in smaller letters.
No. 6, I1, I2-3. Frame weak.
No. 6, I6-8. "H.CHEFFER" reengraved in larger, narrower letters, (5.75mm. x 0.6mm. instead of normal 6.0mm. x 0.5mm.). Initial "H." below space between "O" and "N" instead of completely below "O".

No. 7, A1. Top frame weak at corner for 0.5mm.
No. 7, I1-2. Frame damaged for c. 4.5mm.
No. 7, I6-8. "H.CHEFFER" repaired in larger letters (6.1mm. x 0.5 + mm.). Initial "H" is below "O".
No. 8, I6. "H.CH" repaired in slightly smaller letters.
No. 9, A1-3. Top frame weak for c. 3.5mm.
No. 9, I1. Bottom frame weak for c. 1.5mm. No "spurs" as on Plate 3.
No. 9, I6-7. "H.CHEFFE" repaired in slightly smaller letters.
No. 10, A6-8. Top frame weak, almost to completely missing in A7-8.
No. 10, I6-8. "H.CHEFFER" repaired. "FF" joined at bottom by a line. "R" with long right leg.
No. 11, A1-2, A3, A5. Short portions of horizontal scratch 0.75mm. above frame.
No. 11, I1. Bottom frame weak for c. 1.5mm.
No. 11, I6-8. "H.CHEFFER" repaired. Serifs of initial "H." joined. Second "H" and "E" joined at top by serifs. "R" with long right leg.
No. 12, A3. Short horizontal scratch 0.75mm. above frame.
No. 12, I6-8. "H.CHEFFER" repaired. Initial "H" small with bottom serifs joined. Right leg of "R" with straight foot.
No. 13, A1, A3-4, A5-6, A7-8. Portions of horizontal scratch just above frame. A3-4, A7-8 heavy.
No. 13, I6-8. "H.CHEFFER" repaired. Both top and bottom serifs of initial "H." and bottom serifs of second "H" joined. Dot below "CH". Right leg of "R" with straight foot.
No. 14, I8. Right leg of "R" with straight foot.
No. 15, I6, I8. "H.C" repaired with bottom serifs of "H" joined. Right leg of "R" with straight foot.
No. 16, A1. Top frame weak for 0.5mm.
No. 16, B1. Left frame weak for 0.5mm.
No. 16, I6-8. "H.CHEFFER" repaired. "H.CH" in slightly smaller letters with serifs of both "Hs" joined. Right leg of "R" curved.
No. 17, I6-8. "H.CHEFFER" repaired in smaller letters with bottom serifs of both "Hs" joined. Right leg of "R" with straight foot.
No. 18, I6-8. "H.CHEFFER" repaired, (larger letters than no. 17), with bottom serifs of both "Hs" joined. Right leg of "R" with straight foot.
No. 19, I6-8. "H.CHEFFER" repaired in smaller letters, especially "HEF". Bottom serifs of both "Hs" joined.
No. 20, I6-8. "H.CHEFFER" repaired. Bottom serifs of both "Hs" joined.
No. 21, I8. Right leg of "R" repaired and extended slightly.

The 50c. is in a slightly larger format than the other values with the portrait of Prince Louis. The design includes a full face portrait of the Prince above a view of the facade of the Palace.

The original die was engraved with a different, unknown, denomination, for the shapes of the 50c. figures of value differ in each verti-

cal row of the sheet. The differences, though slight, are more than adequate to identify the vertical row.

There were three Plates of the 50c., Plate 1 in three States and Plates 2 and 3 each in two States.

The three States of Plate 1 are identical except for some important and unusual differences.

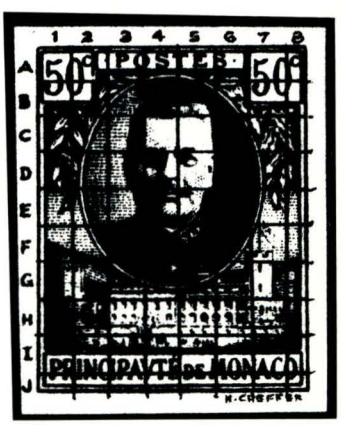
State i, curiously, has no marginal crosses opposite nos. 3, 11, 15 and 23, nor even guide marks of any kind on or close to the frames of these stamps. There are the usual vertical guide lines up from the frames of nos. 2 and 4 and down from the frame of no. 22, and apparently a very small trace of a line below no. 24. The lack of marginal crosses and guide marks must have been an oversight which was quickly corrected, for singles and blocks showing these omissions and particularly complete sheets appear to be rare.

State ii is identical in every respect to State i, except that the marginal crosses and guide marks have been added to the printing plate.

State iii is identical to State ii except that the left frames of nos. 5, 10 and 15 are extra heavy and sometimes smeared and even doubled. Of the examples seen of these three stamps, none are exactly alike. It seems possible that the engraving of these frame lines broke through during the course of the printing, perhaps due to lack of proper support beneath them in the backing of the thin electros. The cracks became progressively worse and retained more and more ink which was deposited on successive sheets. This damage was undoubtedly the reason for discarding Plate 1 and for making Plate 2.

As for Plate 2, it is not clear why it was considered necessary to replace it by Plate 3. Plate 2 had a number of engraver's names with damaged letters, which were repaired on Plate 3, but otherwise seems to have been in quite good condition.

50c. Deep steel blue, blue (shades), deep Prussian blue (shades), dull blue (shades), dull ultramarine-blue.



Varieties in vertical rows of the 50c. all three Plates, (duplicate "strip die" flaws).

1st row, D8. Large dot 0.75mm. outside frame.
1st row, J6. Spur on left leg of "N".
2nd row, B2. Small lump on outside of right frame of value tablet.
2nd row, H1. Vertical scratch, sometimes faint, c. 0.6mm. left of frame.
3rd row, B8. Dot 1mm. right of right frame, opposite corner of value tablet.
4th row, G8. Small dot, sometimes faint, 1.25mm. outside frame opposite the clock on the extreme right tower.

Major varieties on individual stamps of the 50c. Plate 1, all States. Flaws occur on all three States unless otherwise mentioned.

No. 3, A4. Guide dot above frame, (States ii and iii).
No. 11, E1. Guide mark (dash) left of frame, (States ii and iii).
No. 15, E8. Guide mark (dash) right of frame, (States ii and iii).
No. 23, J4. Guide mark and dot below frame, (States ii and iii).



Fig. 14. 50c. Plate 1, State iii, nos. 9, 10, 14 and 15. Nos. 10 and 15. Left frames are heavy and/or doubled and smeared from a cracked plate. The extent of the damage became progressively worse.
No. 14. "ER" of "CHEFFER" weak with heavy scratch below.

No. 1, A3. Small dot between "P" and "O" and small curved "tail" on "O".
No. 2, A4. Vertical line above frame (not joined to frame), (guide line).
No. 2, J8. Right leg of "R" missing.
No. 4, A5. Vertical line above frame (not joined to frame), (guide line).
No. 4, J7-8. "FER" very faint.
No. 5, EFGHI1. Left frame heavy to very heavy, (State iii).
No. 5, J6. Flaw joining "C" and "H".
No. 6, A3. Two small dots between large dot and "P".
No. 8, J6. Small dot below right side of "C".
No. 10, ABCDEFGHIJ1. Left frame heavy to very heavy and often smeared, (State iii).
No. 11, A7. Short horizontal scratch 1mm. above frame.
No. 11, J1-2. Faint smeared scratches between frames for c. 3mm.
No. 12, J8. Right side of "R" weak.
No. 14, J3. Flaw between frames below "A".
No. 14, J7-8. "ER" weak with right leg of "R" missing. Heavy horizontal scratch below "FER".

to be continued

Demonetization of 1851–1857 Adhesives at New York City

William K. Herzog

The premise of a very interesting 1956 article by the late Morris Fortgang was that the 1851–1857 stamps were never demonetized at New York City.[1] The basis for this premise was that Fortgang had never seen nor heard of any such stamps actually demonetized there. However, Fortgang did concede near the end of his article "If anyone can produce a cover that shows New York did not recognize the old style stamps at any time, then the theory is null and void."

Many of today's students know that this premise was incorrect. In fact, the very cover Fortgang believed didn't exist had already been illustrated in an article by Stanley Ashbrook.[2] In fairness to Mr. Fortgang, since Ashbrook's 1946 article was not on the subject of demonetization, the cover was shown in a completely different context. Yet it is still true that the 1851–1857 stamps were eventually demonetized "in practice" at New York City.

For the benefit of those readers who may be unfamiliar with the term, "demonetization" was the refusal of the United States Post Office Department to countenance the continued use of the 1851–1857 postage stamps: the Franklin and Eagle carrier stamps, the Nesbitt embossed envelopes, and the 3, 6, and 10 cent Star Die embossed envelopes (the 1847 stamps had already been demonetized in 1851).

To prevent the use of large quantities of unaccounted-for postage stamps in the possession of the seceded states, stamps of "new designs" were required in the 1861 postage stamp manufacturing contract. The plan was to issue new design stamps throughout the Union and to systematically demonetize all of the old design 1851–1857 stamps as the new stamps became available.

By August 16 or 17, 1861, initial supplies of the new stamps were sent to large post offices east of the Rocky Mountains. Small post offices were encouraged to trade their old stamps for an initial supply of new ones from nearby large post offices. Smaller post offices, as well as all post offices west of the Rocky Mountains, were to be supplied a little later.

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Each postmaster was ordered to advertise in the local newspapers that an initial supply of the new stamps had arrived and that the old stamps would be exchanged for the new for a period of six days from the date of the advertisement, after which they would be worthless at his post office. The plan was to finish demonetizing the old 1851–1857 stamps throughout the Union before January 1, 1862.

Demonetization did not always proceed in this orderly manner. The story of what happened at New York City (the largest post office in the Union) provides a prime example.

On August 18, 1861, New York City received its initial supply of new stamps.[3] The *Tribune* announced on August 20 that Postmaster Taylor would not be ready to exchange any stamps until August 26 or 27.[4] Then the *Times* announced on August 25 that Postmaster Taylor would not be ready to exchange any stamps until around September 1, as Taylor deemed his initial supply insufficient to begin demonetization at such a large post office as New York City. He would wait for an additional supply.[5] On September 1, the *Times* said Postmaster Taylor was still waiting for an additional supply of new stamps before he would exchange any of the old style.[6]

Taylor wrote to the postmaster at Philadelphia on September 11 and to the Third Assistant Postmaster General on September 13 seeking "clarification" about the demonetization process for the old stamps. Having misinterpreted his original exchange order, Taylor wanted to know if he should allow the old stamps to be used at New York City until "the entire country" was supplied with new stamps.[7]

Finally, under the date of September 16, the six-day exchange advertisement appeared in the New York City newspapers.[8] On September 21 both the *Tribune* and *Times* carried editorials "demanding" that the New York City post office continue to recognize the old stamps, or at least extend the exchange period one additional week. They claimed the old stamps were purchased originally in good faith; thus, the Post Office Department had no right to demonetize them. Additionally, they claimed that insufficient time and fa-



Fig. 1 September 17, 1861. Accepted use of an old 1 cent Type 1 during New York City "first" six-day exchange period.

cilities had been made available for the exchange at such a large post office.[9] Bending under this pressure, Taylor inserted his "second" six-day advertisement under the date of September 23.[10] According to Fortgang, this exchange advertisement still appeared in the *Evening Express* as late as October 2, 1861.[11]

The original-source documentation on demonetization of the 1851–1857 stamps at New York City (at least that which presently is known to this writer) ends with the exchange advertisement in the October 2 newspaper. It should be obvious from the foregoing information that the old stamps could not have been demonetized at New York City prior to early October, 1861. The following illustrations and cover descriptions will fill in the rest of the story.

Fig. 1 was mailed on September 17, 1861, at New York City. An old 1 cent Type V was accepted for postage along with two new 10 cent Dark Green type IIs and a 3 cent Pale Pink. These stamps paid the 24 cents British rate to England. It was carried by the British Packet "Arabia" from Boston on September 18, 1861. This use was during New York City's "first" six-day exchange period; consequently, it was a valid use of an old 1 cent stamp, as far as the New York City post office was concerned.

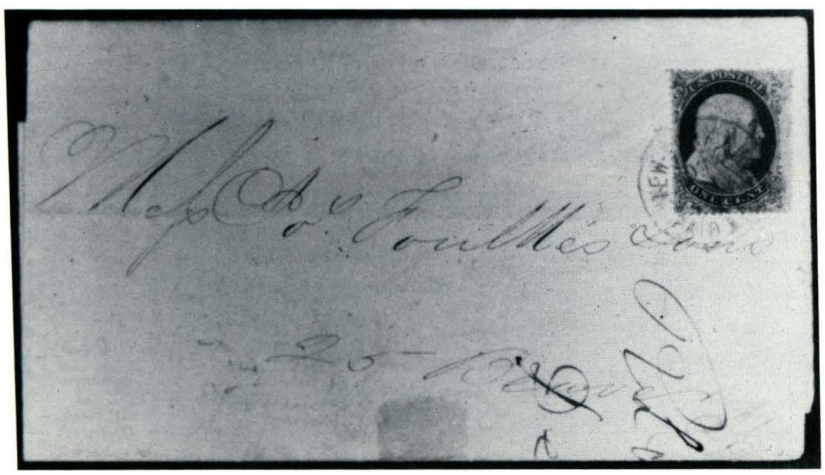


Fig. 2 Dec. 11, (1861). Accepted "late" use at New York City. This is typical, as no example of actual demonetization has been recorded for there prior to 1862.

Fig. 2 illustrates an old 1 cent Type I that paid the 1 cent drop rate at New York City. The stamp on this folded, printed circular, containing the printed date of December 10, 1861, was cancelled by a New York City carrier marking of December 11. This is a typical example showing the accepted "late" use of an old 1851–1857 stamp at New York City during the last three months of 1861. This writer has never heard of an old stamp actually demonetized "in practice" there during this period.

The earliest example of an old 1851–1857 stamp actually demonetized at New York City was illustrated as Figure 14 on page 106 of Stanley Ashbrook's "1860–1863 Three Cents Plus One Cent Plus One Cent" in *The Stamp Specialist, India Book*. This cover was franked by an old 3 cent 1857 and 1 cent 1857. The 1 cent stamp paid the carrier fee on a letter dropped in a mail-box. The stamps

were cancelled by "NEW-YORK, 21 FEB." concentric-circle postmarks with duplexed targets. Next, a "NEW-YORK, 22 FEB." concentric-circle postmark with duplexed target, along with a straightline "Held For Postage" was applied on the back. After the addressee supplied a new 3 cent stamp, it was affixed on the front, and cancelled by a "NEW-YORK, 28 FEB." concentric-circle postmark with duplexed target. Why this cover shows no signs of a new 1 cent stamp or "Due 1" is unclear. It does, however, definitely show that New York City finally refused to recognize the postal validity of the 1851–1857 stamps on or before February 22 (1862) — Ashbrook gave the year of use as 1862.

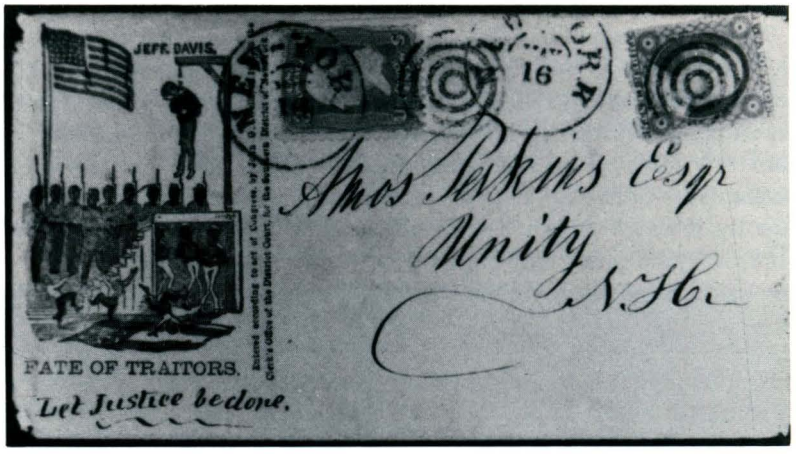


Fig. 3a May 16, (1862). One of five examples of actual demonetization at New York City thus far recorded by this writer.



Fig 3b May 9, (1862). The back of the cover in 3a.

The second example is illustrated here in Fig. 3a and 3b. Franked by an 1857 3 cent stamp, it was backstamped by a "NEW-YORK, MAY 9" concentric-circle postmark with duplexed target, plus a straightline "Held For Postage." After the addressee sent a new 3 cent stamp, it was affixed and cancelled, along with the old 3 cent stamp, by the "NEW-YORK, MAY 16" concentric-circle postmarks with duplexed targets. The enclosed letter was headed "May 8, 1862."[12]

The third example was illustrated as Figure 25 on page 214 of

Robert L. D. Davidson's "A Postal History of the Division of the Union May 1860 through December 1861" in the *Forty-Second American Philatelic Congress.* This cover was franked by an old 1857 3 cent stamp and a new 1 cent stamp. They both were cancelled by a "NEW-YORK, JUL. 19, 1862" concentric-circle postmark with duplexed target. A straightline "Held For Postage" was applied on the front. The 1 cent stamp paid the carrier fee on a cover dropped in a mail-box. After the addressee supplied two new 1 cent stamps, they were affixed partially over the straightline marking, and were cancelled by a "NEW-YORK, JUL. 23, 1862" concentric-circle postmark with duplexed target. Why a third new 1 cent stamp is not on the cover is unclear (perhaps the carrier fee was disregarded, and the original 1 cent stamp was credited as partial payment of the letter postage). For the sake of accuracy, it is probably the same cover described on page 21 of *Chronicle of the U. S. Classic Postal Issues,* No. 46.[13]

The fourth example was reported by Ezra Cole in the demonetization survey and listing on page 20 of *Chronicle of the U. S. Classic Postal Issues,* No. 48. It was described as an old 1857 3 cent stamp on cover postmarked at New York City on August 6 or 8, and backstamped by the straightline "Held For Postage." After the addressee supplied a new 3 cent stamp, it was affixed and cancelled on August 18, 1862. This writer has not viewed the particular cover.

The fifth example was illustrated as lot 220 of Robert Kaufmann's 13th sale ("A Private Sale of Postal History Covers"). The 1 cent 1861 and 3 cent 1851 imperforate stamps (a most unusual combination) were tied on the cover by a "NEW-YORK" concentric-circle postmark (indistinct date) with duplexed target. The front of the cover bears a manuscript "Due 3", and the back bears no postal markings, The duplex marking, similar to those found on the other four covers, indicates another 1862 use. Whether or not the manuscript "Due 3" (instead of the usual New York City straightline "Held For Postage") was applied at New York City, or at the addressed Grand Rapids, Michigan, is uncertain. Covers bearing pre-1861 stamps which were demonetized at places other than the city of original mailing are extremely unusual; however, if this 3 cent 1851 actually was demonetized at Grand Rapids, then it simply escaped detection at New York City.

In summation, based on the six-day exchange advertisements at New York City, the old 1851–1857 adhesive stamps were still valid there until early October of 1861. From early October of 1861, until sometime on or before February 22, 1862 (but probably not before 1862), the old stamps incorrectly were allowed to remain valid. Any accepted uses of old stamps with later dates would be examples that escaped detection. The reason that covers showing demonetization of the 1851–1857 stamps at New York City are quite rare is that these stamps probably were not demonetized there until early in 1862. Since the potential for late uses had been greatly reduced by that time, very few examples resulted.

Would any reader who knows of other covers bearing 1851–1857 stamps that actually were demonetized at New York City please report them to this writer.

References

1. Morris Fortgang, "Old Stamps Recognized at New York", *Stamps*, Dec. 1, 1956, pp. 134-7.
2. Stanley Ashbrook, "1860-1863 Three Cents Plus One Cent Plus One Cent", *Stamp Specialist, India Book*, pp. 93-108.
3. Elliott Perry, "New York — 1861", *Pat Paragraphs*, Section 47, p. 1520.
4. *Ibid.*
5. *Ibid.*
6. *Ibid.*, p. 1521.
7. Fortgang, *loc. cit.*, pp. 135-6.
8. Perry, *op. cit.*, p. 1522.
9. *Ibid.*, p. 1523-4.
10. *Ibid.*, p. 1524-5.
11. Fortgang, *loc. cit.*, p. 136.
12. The enclosed letter is from one brother to another. It had come to the attention of the New York City brother that there were many "Copperheads" in Unity, N. H., and that Brother Amos was one of them. If so, Amos was no brother to him! This patriotic fervor also is shown by the manuscript notation "Let justice be done." on the front of the cover below the "FATE OF TRAITORS" patriotic design.
13. Although Dr. Davidson was unable to say definitely that the cover in *Chronicle* 46 was the same one, he did say this about it in a private communication, "I don't remember or have any record of the first one." Since the *Chronicle* cover was listed as belonging to Dr. Davidson, and since the dates on that cover match those on Dr. Davidson's *Congress* book cover, it is highly probable they are the same cover, with the *Chronicle* description of "3 cent 1861" being an error for three 1 cent 1861s.

Corrections

***Emergency Frankings of Classical Austria*, by Ernst T. Theimer**

A number of gremlins crept into the article in the March *CCP*. The reference to Fig. 1, page 87, should note that the 15c and 30c values which correspond to the usual rate are the most common, but the 5c, although it is also a usual rate — for printed matter — is much scarcer. On page 88, the reference to the kreuzer tax should note that the tax was 4kr and was applied to foreign newspapers. This tax was reduced to 2kr on January 1, 1859.

It will probably cause no difficulty to the reader; however, Figs. 18 and 19 are transposed. The fragments showing the postage stamps in the illustrations were cropped from larger photographs showing the entires. The full covers are much less common than cut squares and certainly are more interesting.

Publications Received

Almanacs, Directories

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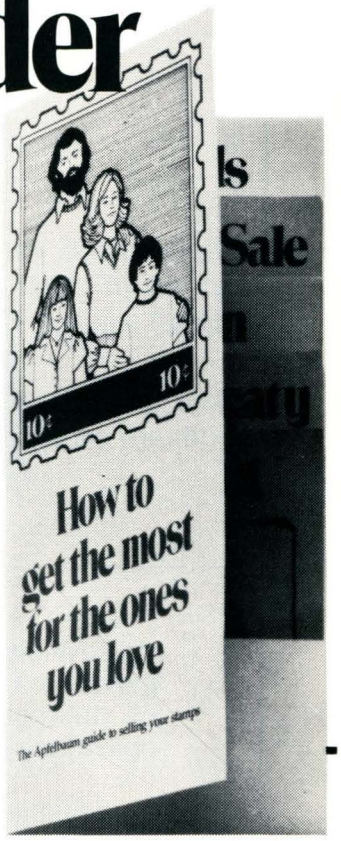
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Additional Donations

Several years' run of various periodicals (Gift of Dr. William Reiner-Deutsch)

Various periodicals of France and Colonies (Gift of Robert G. Stone)

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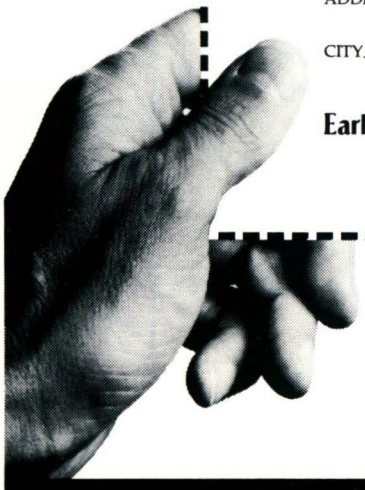
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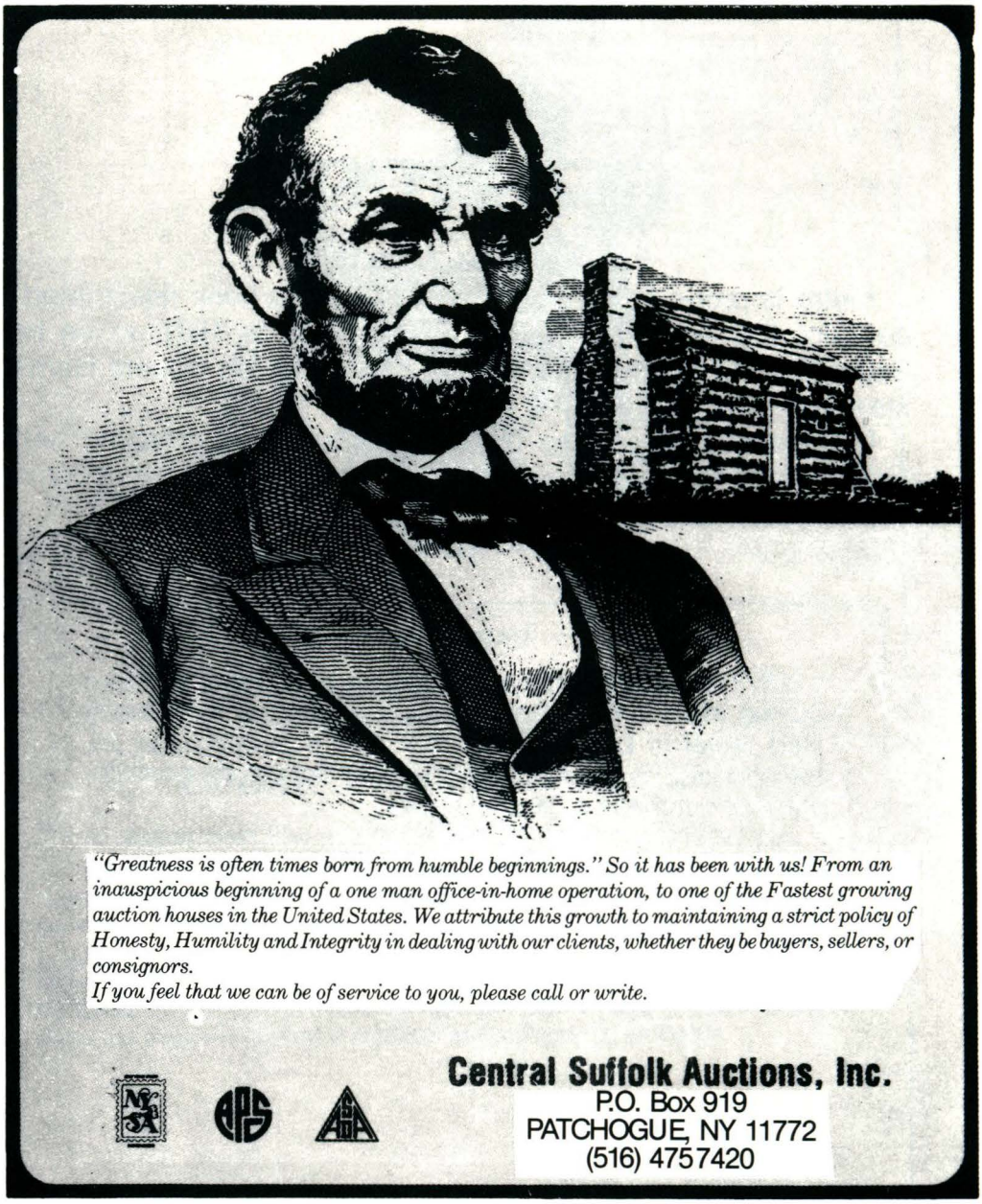
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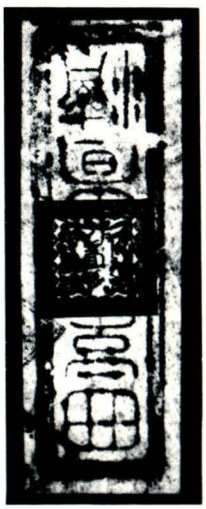
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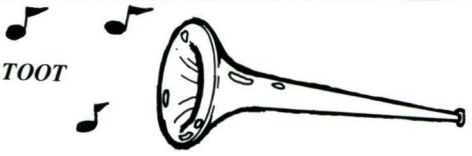
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