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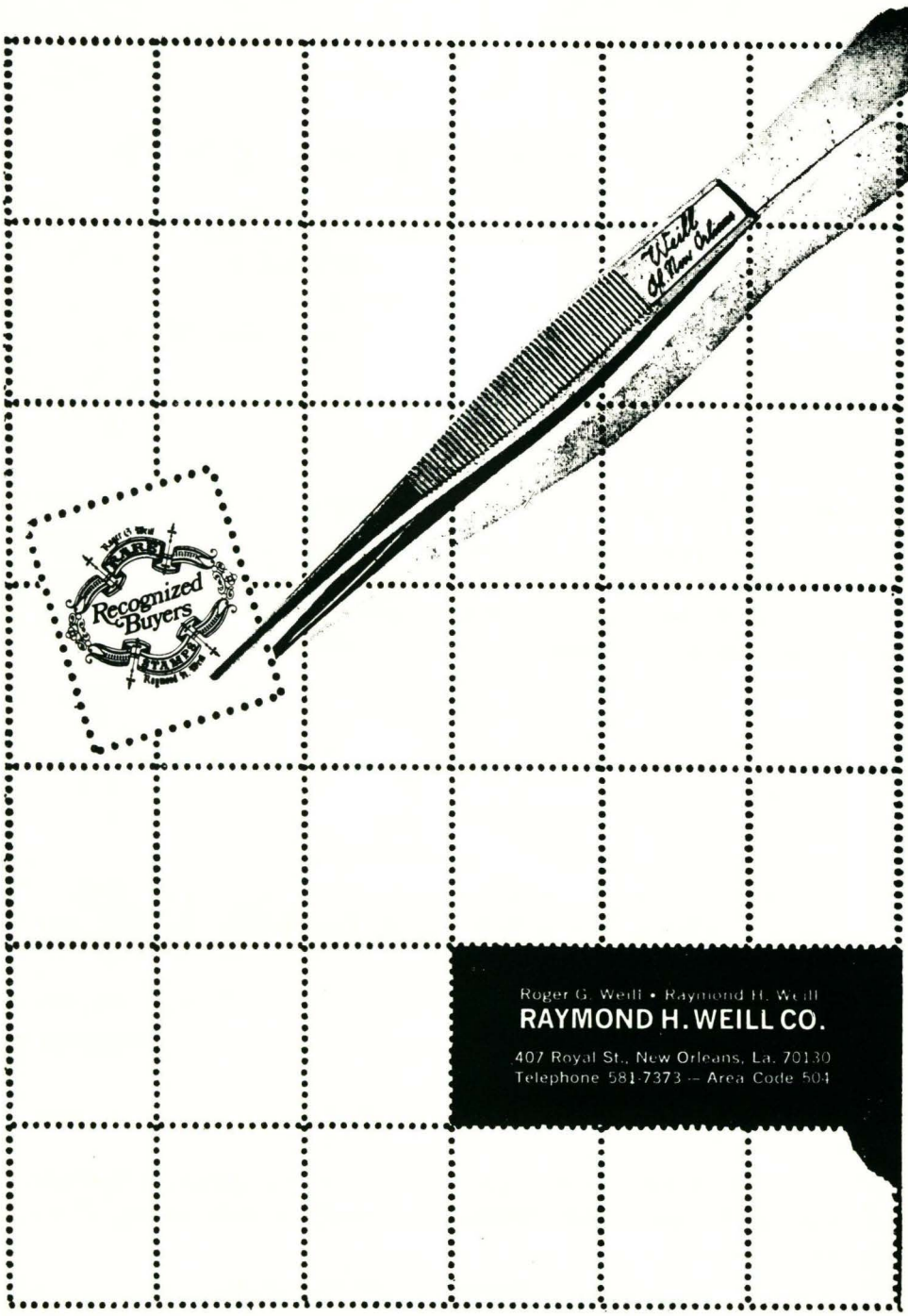
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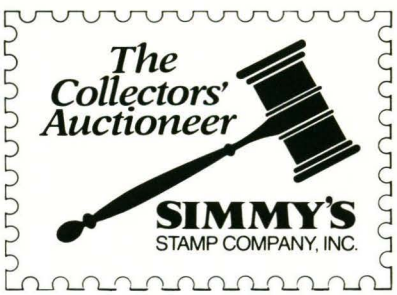
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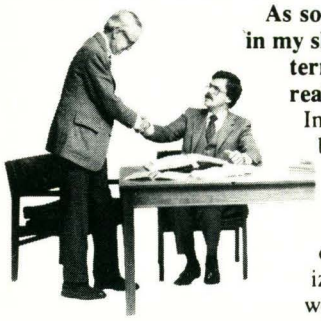
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Volume 62, Number 4 **July-August 1983**

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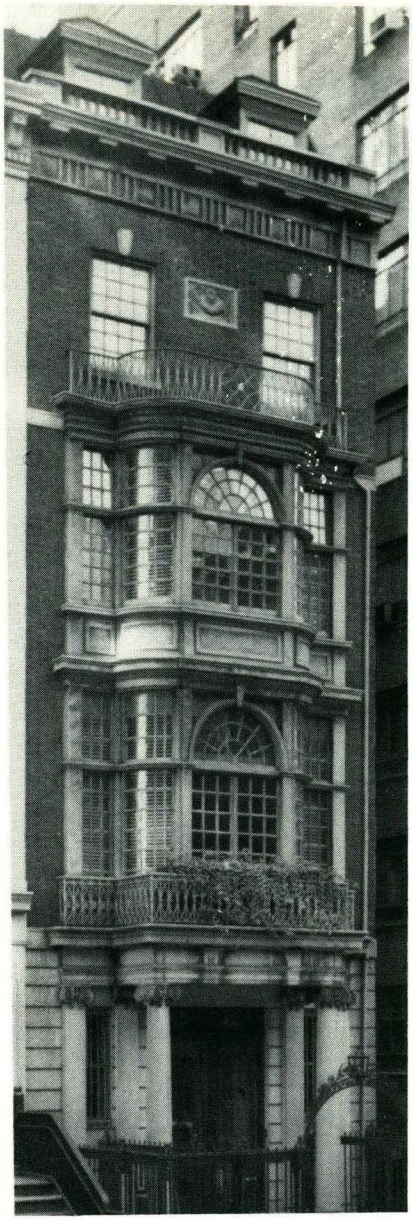
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More Finland Feathered Covers

Rolf Gummesson

This is a sequel to the presentation of Finnish feathered covers presented in the January 1982 Collectors Club Philatelist.

As a keen collector of Finnish classic stamps and postal history, I was fortunate to be offered an opportunity to study more than 1000 local covers sent within the Åland islands during the first two decades of the nineteenth century. The covers were mailed during the period of Swedish sovereignty before and during the war with Russia, which ended in 1809 with the loss of Finland and the Åland islands to Russia. After 1809, Finland became a special duchy under the Czar but administered with the old Swedish legal system. Finland was therefore not directly united with Russia and was in fact governed with its own parliamant. Officials still Swedish-speaking but with allegiance given to the Czar.

As I indicated in my last article in the *Collectors Club Philatelist*, serpentine curves on the face of the covers indicated special delivery service. Within the serpentine were stylized crowns to indicate *Krono-Posen* or Crown Mail (official mail, in contrast to ordinary or sacristan mail). To further indicate the desire for speed in delivery, various combinations of words were also written on many of the covers. The table at the end of this article presents all the different combinations found on the covers examined. An English translation is provided for each phrase.

As if these markings were not enough, the feathers marked the need for urgency. One can probably say that the feather expressed the sentiment to "fly like a bird." Such feather markings are known only used within Finland and Sweden—that is, within the Swedish postal system.

In addition to the black (signifying transportation by night) and white (for urgency) feathers, there were many brown or brown-colorated feathers from forest birds on the covers studied. This is probably due to the forested nature of the area from which the covers were posted. Two covers have even been found with colored feathers (one blue and one yellow), which may mark royal use.

On March 23, 1983, the Finnish postal administration issued a postal letter sheet which incorporated into the value indicium a feather. The Finnish administration indicated that the earliest

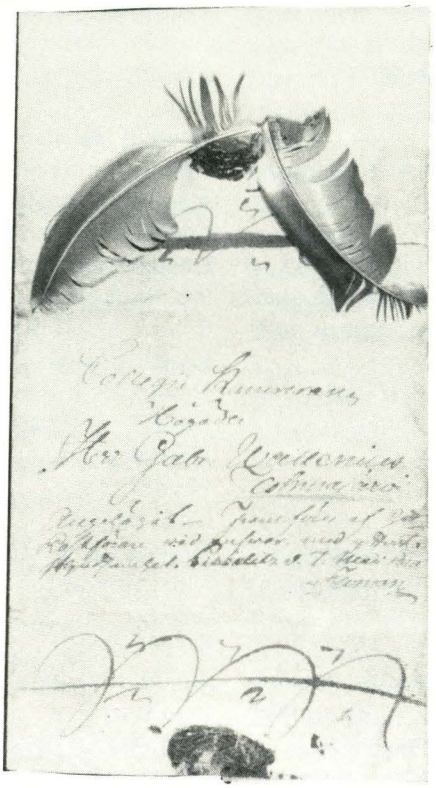
known use of the feather occurred in 1760. The postal letter sheet was intended for internal and Scandinavian service.

Table 1.
Finnish Terms Used to Speed Mail

Finnish Term	English Translation
Fortskaffas	Special Delivery
Fortskaffas genast	Immediate special delivery
Fortskaffas med ridande bud	Special delivery by riding messenger
Fortskaffas med ridande bud utan minsta uppehåll	Special delivery by riding messenger without slighest delay
Fortskaffas med ridande bud utan minsta fösummelse vid ansvår avgår	Special delivery by riding messenger without slightest delay neglectance under obligation of dispatch
Fortskaffas genom natten	Special delivery through the night
Fortskaffas genom natten och dag	Special delivery through night and day
Fortskaffas utan uppehåll	Special delivery without stop
Fortskaffas utan försummelse	Special delivery without oversight
Fortskaffas utan ögonblocks försummelse	Special delivery without a moments oversight
Fortskaffas utan minsta försummelse	Special delivery without the slightest oversight
Fortskaffas vid ansvar utan ringaste försummelse	Special delivery under obligation without the slightest oversight
Fortskaffas utan ringaste försummelse	Special delivery without the least obligation
Fortskaffas skyndsamt av brevbäraren	Special delivery prompt by the postman
Fortskaffas skyndsamt	Special delivery most speedy
Fortskaffas utan minsta uppehåll vid strängt ansvar	Special delivery without the slightest stop under severe obligation
Fortskaffas utan allra minsta uppehåll	Special delivery without the very slightest stop
Fortskaffas med största skyndsamhet vid ansvar	Special delivery by utmost speed under obligation
Fortskaffas vid ansvar utan försummelse	Special delivery under obligation without oversight
Fortskaffas utan försummelse vid ansvar	Special delivery without oversight under obligation

Fortskaffas genast vid ansvar	Special delivery at once under obligation
Fortskaffas vid ansvar	Special delivery under obligation
Fortskaffas skyndsamt	Special delivery most speedy
Fortskaffas vid ansver genom natten	Special delivery under obligation through the night
Fortskaffas genom natten vid ansvar	Special delivery through the night under obligation
Fortskaffas av Länsmannen Wennerqvist genom natt och dagtid	Special delivery by sheriff Wennerqvist through night and day
Fortskaffas med ridande bud genom natten vid laga ansvar	Special delivery by riding messenger through the night without slightest neglectance
Fortskaffas utan minsta försummelse med häst och karl	Special delivery without slightest neglectance by horse and man
Fortskaffas utan minsta uppehåll	Special delivery with the slightest stop
Fortskaffas i flygande	Special delivery by flying
Fortskaffas med all skyndsamhet	Special delivery by all possible speed
Fortskaffas utan ringaste uppehåll	Special delivery without the very slightest stop
Fortskaffas utan dröjsmål	Special delivery without delay
utan något uppehåll	Special delivery without any stop
av brevbärare	Special delivery by postman
utan minsta försummelse av kronobrevbäraren	Special delivery without the slightest neglectance by the crown's postman
Avgick från Bartsgården kl. 9 om aftonen den 6 maj och skall med häst genom natten fortskaffas	Despatched from Barts Farm by 9 o'clock in the evening on May 6 and shall be delivered by horse through the night
Avgår med häst och karl	Depart by horse and man
Avgår ridande	Depart by riding
Angeläget genast	Urgent prompt
Angeläget	Urgent
Högst angeläget	Most urgent
Angeläget för krontjänsten	Urgent for the Crown service
Högst angeläget framskaffas genom militären	Most urgent for delivery by the army
Ganska angeläget	Most urgent
Som av vederbörande brevbärare fortskaffas skyndsammast	To be delivered urgently by postman
Avgär med express	Despatched by special delivery
Avgär med all skyndsamhet	Despatched by all speed

Angeläget fortskaffas	Urgent Special delivery
Avsändes genast genom natten direkt Bälsböle till Qwarnsbo utan ombyte	Despatched immediately through Bälsböle to Qwarnsbo without charge
Högst angeläget ordres som skall fortskaffas igenom brevbärare med häst	Most urgent orders to be special delivered by mailman by horse
Skyndsamt fortskaffas	Urgent Special delivery
Framskaffas utan minsta uppehaåll	Special delivery without the slightest stop
Bör utan uppehaåll fortskaffas	Should without stop be special delivered
Bör innan aftonen vara framme	Should arrive before the evening
Framskaffas ovillkorligen ännu i dag såsom höst angeläget	Delivered absolutely still today as most urgent
Framskaffas utan försummelse	Delivered without negligectance
Framskaffas med ridande bud utan ringaste upperhäll vid strängt ansvar och bör vara ägaren till handa åtminstone kl. 10 om aftonen den 1 jan.	Delivered by riding messenger without the slightest stop under severe obligation and should be with the owner by hand at least at 10 o'clock in the evening of January 1.



Interesting and Unusual Items from a Specialized Collection of China

Part II of an Article by Carl A. Kilgas

Russian Post Offices in China[19 20 21]

Russia was the first European nation to conclude a postal treaty with China—the Treaty of Nerchinsk in 1689. Trade flourished and the Treaty of Kyakhta, in 1727, established a string of Customs and Trading Stations along the ancient "Tea Road" from Russia to Peking. The Treaties of Tientsin (1828) and Peking (1870) authorized Russian merchant guilds to operate their own private posts along this route.

Mail was taken by caravan from Kyakhta, a town on the Mongolian border south of Lake Baikal in Russia, to Urga. From there, Russian soldiers (official Manchu bannerman) carried it to Kalgan, near the Great Wall, where it was picked up by the Min Chu for delivery to Tientsin and Peking.

In 1870, official Russian post offices were opened at Urga, Kalgan, Tientsin, and Peking. The letter rate was 10 kopeks and current Russian stamps, with identifying cancellations, were used. A pair of these stamps canceled at Tientsin is shown in Fig. 9.



Fig. 9. An example of a pair of Russian 8 kopecks canceled at Tientsin.

[19]Hsu, I.C.Y., in *Foreign Relations*, p. 155.

[20]*Ibid.*, p. 162.

[21]Tchilinghirian, S.D., and Stephen, W.S.E., *Stamps of the Russian Empire Used Abroad*, parts 3 and 5 (Aberlour: British Society of Russian Philately, 1958).

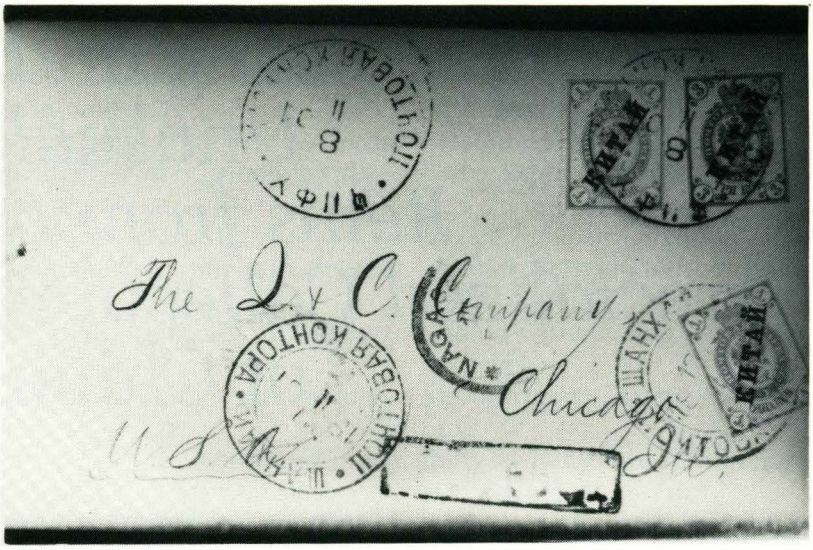


Fig. 10. Commercial cover with KITAI overprinted stamps.

With the opening of the Trans-Siberian Railroad to Vladivostok in 1896, a sea route was open to Chinese ports south of Tientsin. Additional Russian post offices were then set up at Shanghai, Chefoo, and Hankow. In 1899, Russian stamps overprinted KITAI (China) were used by their offices in China.

The postcard shown in Fig. 10 originated at Port Arthur, Manchuria, on February 7, 1901. Grunberg & Reilly Importers requested information on railroad supplies from a firm in Chicago.

ROUTING

Packet Boat from Port Arthur to Chefoo indicated by the purple rectangular 10 × 40 mm chop.

Russian post office in Chefoo canceled the 1 and 3 kopek stamps in purple—a single circle cancel.

Russian post office in Shanghai added additional 1 kopek stamp and canceled it with a double circle in black—February 12. "NAGASAKI, JAPAN" in black for Pacific crossing to the United States.

Japanese Post Offices in China[22]

In January, 1867, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company began mail service between Hong Kong and San Francisco. In March, 1875, the Mitsubishi Steamship Company of Japan purchased the branch line between Yokohama and Shanghai operated by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. On April 18, 1876, an Imperial Japanese Postal Agency (I.J.P.A.) was established in Shanghai. Regular Japanese stamps were used. This soon became very popular for dispatching trans-Pacific mail via Yokohama—a more direct route to the United States and Canada than through Hong Kong. The single letter rate was 5 sen. Fig. 11 illustrates a letter from Shanghai to the United States via the I.J.P.A.

[22]Han, Ho-yun. "Historical Survey of the Japanese Post Office in China," in *Cheng's Stamp Journal*, vol. 3, no. 4 (June 20, 1979), p. 27.

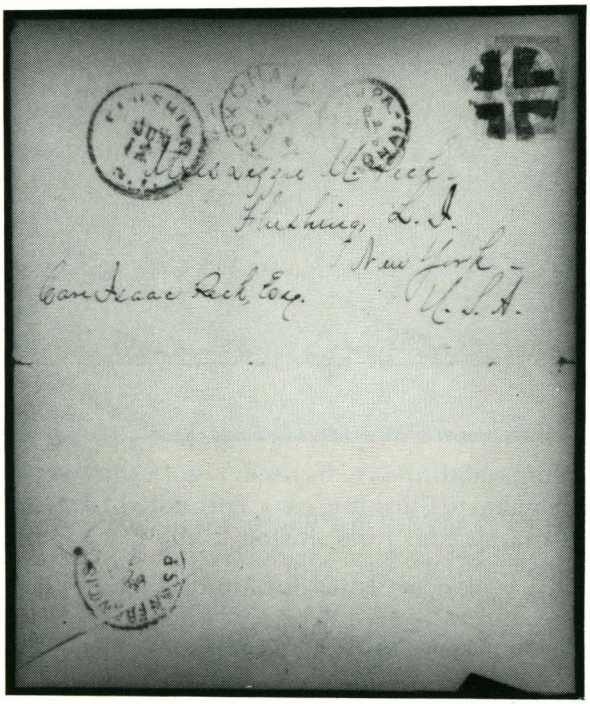


Fig. 11. Cover with 5 sen Japanese stamp canceled with *Bota* marking. I.J.P.A. SHANGHAI circular datestamp in black on the front with YOKOHAMA JAPAN / 6 May 1884 transit marking and a FLUSHING N.Y. / Jun 12 receiving marking. A red SAN FRANCISCO / PAID ALL transit marking with June 4 date is on the reverse. Total transit time was 37 days.

United States Postal Agency in China[23] [24] [25] [26]

In 1786, an American consulate was opened in the offices of Russel & Company, Forwarding Agents, in Canton and trading was brisk. In 1789, it was reported that five American vessels were anchored at Canton when eleven more sailed into the harbor. However, it was not until after the first Anglo-Chinese war ended that another consulate was opened, at Amoy in 1844.

In 1860, Shanghai was the mail trading center. American interests were having an increasingly difficult time with their mail, which was carried by private vessels or by British and French lines. Postal service was uncertain and rates were both erratic and expensive. No regular mail lines between China and the United States had been established, so an appeal was sent to Congress demanding faster, cheaper, and more dependable service.

In 1865, a mail contract was awarded to the Pacific Steamship Company, with service to begin on January 1, 1867. On June 11 of that year, U.S. Consul General George F. Seward was appointed "Postal Agent" at Shanghai, to operate out of the consulate, the distribution center for all U.S. mail to or from China. Regular U.S.

[23]Koffsky, Peter L. *The Consul General's Shanghai Postal Agency 1867-1907* (Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1972).

[24]Koffsky, Peter L. *American Postal Service in China 1867-1896* (Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1972), p. 3.

[25]Riddell, J.D. "United States Postal Agency in Shanghai, China," in *Journal of Chinese Philately*, vol. 11, no. 3 (February 1964), p. 42.

[26]Bounds, Harvey. "United States Postal Agency, Shanghai, China," in *Stamp Specialist* book 18 (H.L. Lundquist, 1947), p. 50.

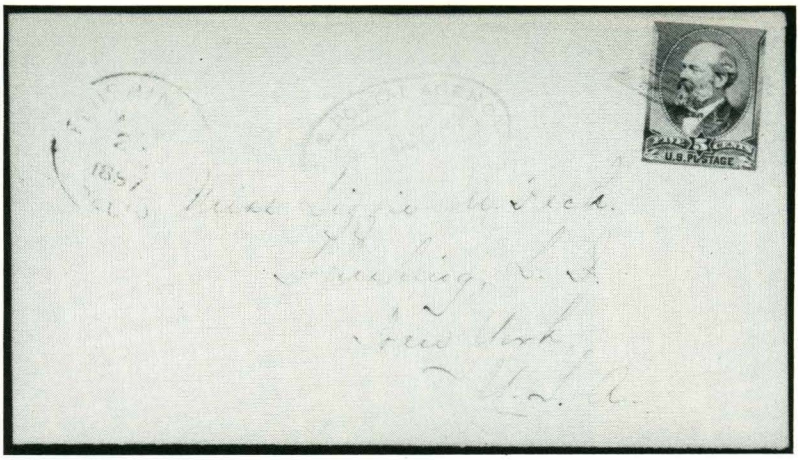


Fig. 12. Cover with 5 cent 1882 brown Garfield with U.S. POSTAL AGENCY SHANGHAI oval in violet for 21 OCT 87 and FLUSHING N.Y. receiving marking in black dated NOV 25 1887. Backstamped with red transit SAN FRANCISCO PAID ALL, November 17. Total transit time was 35 days.

stamps continued to be used. Fig. 12 shows an outgoing letter from Shanghai to Flushing, New York dated 1887, and Fig. 13 illustrates incoming mail from Boston to the U.S. Consul at Chefoo, dated 1900.

German Post Offices in China[27] [28]

In 1886, the Norddeutsche-Lloyd Steamship Company extended its services to Shanghai. At their request, a German Postal Agency

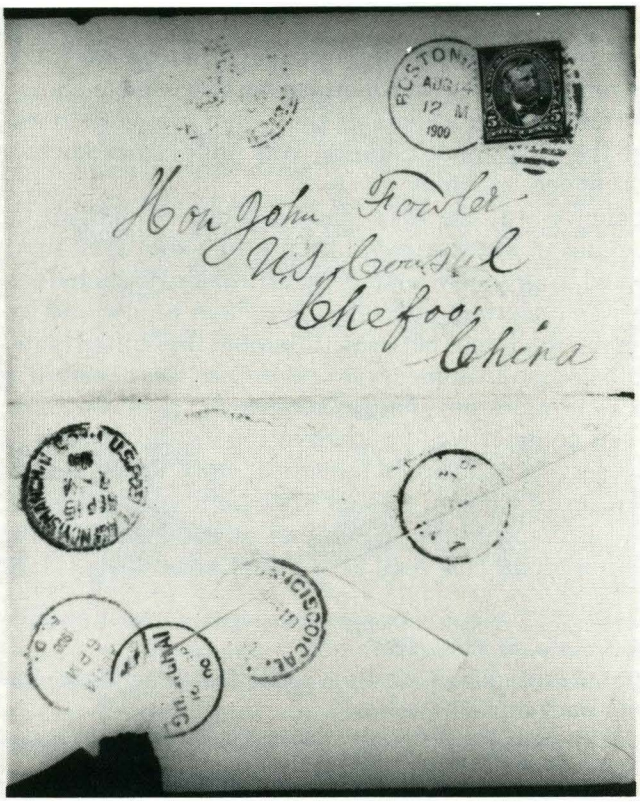


Fig. 13. Cover with 5 cent blue 1898 Grant issue with posting in Boston on August 14, 1900. A San Francisco transit marking of August 18 is complemented by a U.S. POSTAL AGENCY SHANGHAI receiving mark of September 15, a SHANGHAI Chinese post office transit mark for September 16, and a CHEFOO Chinese post office receiving marking for September 18. Total transit time was 35 days.

was established on August 16, 1886 at the German consulate in Shanghai and placed under the control of the Bremen Head Post Office, which supplied the current German stamps to be sold at the consulate.

At this time the Imperial Chinese Government requested that no more German post offices be set up. This request was ignored and several more were established, including Tientsin in 1893. Fig. 14 shows a cover with the first type of German cancel used in China. Germany was the last country to set up its own post office in China before 1900. German stamps overprinted for use in China did not arrive until 1898.

Foreign Local Post Offices in China: The "Treaty Port" Issues[29] [30]

Shanghai, strategically located near the mouth of the Yangtze River about midway between Tientsin and Hong Kong, soon led all other Treaty Ports in trade. Prompt communications between the various Treaty Ports soon became vital.

In 1863, the British and French Post Offices were primarily interested in mail into and out of China—not within. Mail service within China was slow and very unsatisfactory to the resident foreigners.

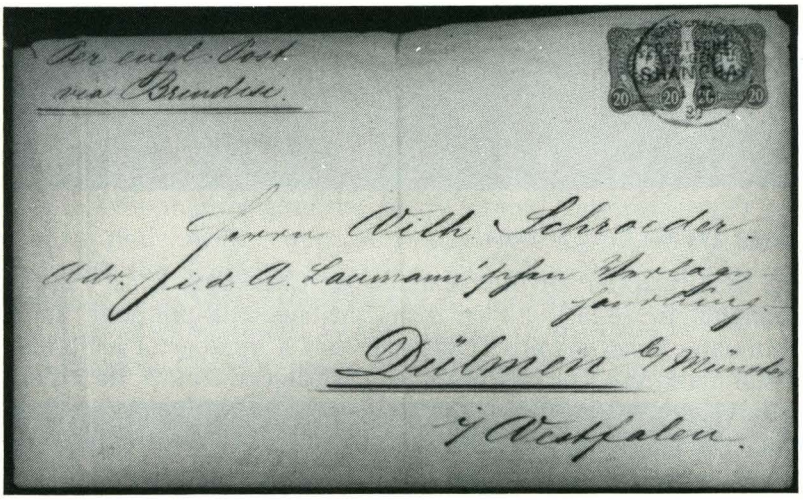


Fig. 14. Cover with two of the 20 pf German issue of 1880 with a KAISERLICH DEUTSCHE POSTAGENTUR SHANGHAI, November 1, 1889 marking and a Doman Germany backstamp for December 10.

[27]Zimmerman, W.H. "History of the Philatelic Documents of the German Post Office in China," in *Journal of Chinese Philately*, vol. 18, nos. 4 (April 1971) and 5 (June 1971). Translated by E.N. Lane from *Asien-Rundbrief*.

[28]Reinhardt, E.J. "German Forerunner Stamps of China, August 1886-March 1902," in *China Clipper*, vol. 19, no. 2 (February 1950), p. 30.

[29]Koffsky, Peter I. *Development of Postal Services at Shanghai* (Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1972), p. 35.

[30]Reinhardt, E.J. "Shanghai Local Post," in *China Clipper*, vol. 19, nos. 2 (January 1954), p. 22, and 6 (September 1955), p. 84.

Shanghai Local Post

Recognizing the communication problem, the Shanghai Municipal Council, the governing body for this International Settlement, set up a post office in 1864 to handle local mail on a subscription basis. Non-subscribers were allowed to use the service by paying a fee for posting a letter. In 1865, stamps were issued to make pre-payment easier.

The operation turned out to be so successful that a communications network was set up by establishing branches in the other major Treaty Port settlements. Min Chu, however, continued to handle ninety-nine percent of the native mail.

The Shanghai Local Post Office system became so prosperous that it even considered joining the U.P.U. in 1892. However, the subscription system was suddenly abolished at the end of that year, and the use of the local stamps or an advance deposit was instituted. To make pre-payment easier in their branches, the Shanghai Local Post proposed to furnish all stamps required by their branches, but at a cost that was considered prohibitive.[31] [32]

As a result, the branches decided to become independent of Shanghai, keep their attractive profits, issue their own stamps, and make a reciprocal agreement with the Shanghai Local Post Office. The first of these local stamps was issued late in 1894. Again, Imperial China was deprived of substantial revenues.

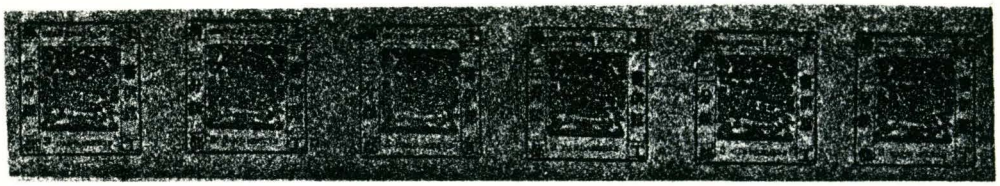


Fig. 15. A full sheet of one of the earlier local post office issues.

Three Treaty Port Usages

Fig. 16 illustrates an inter-port usage, Chinkiang Local Post to Shanghai in 1895.[33] Seven cents postage was pre-paid, using Chinkiang Local stamps. The cover has a number of legitimate postal markings. The cancels were all designed by R.A. de Villard of the Customs Service, who made an original drawing of suggested brass "chops" which could be produced in Chinkiang. He also noted that a "changeable date insert" could be "got out of England." Two types of cancels were used on this cover:

CHINKIANG LOCAL SERVICE—to cancel the stamps and to record the posting date (October 22, 1895) (also on the reverse).

[31]Dougan, Charles, ed. *The Shanghai Postal System* (State College, Pa.: A.P.S. Handbook Series, 1981).

[32]Johnson, Malcom. "The Treaty Port Issues of China," in *Nineteenth American Philatelic Congress Book, 1953, p. 1.*

[33]*Dougan, Charles, ed., op. cit.* Chapter 3, "Chinkiang," by Carl A. Kilgas.

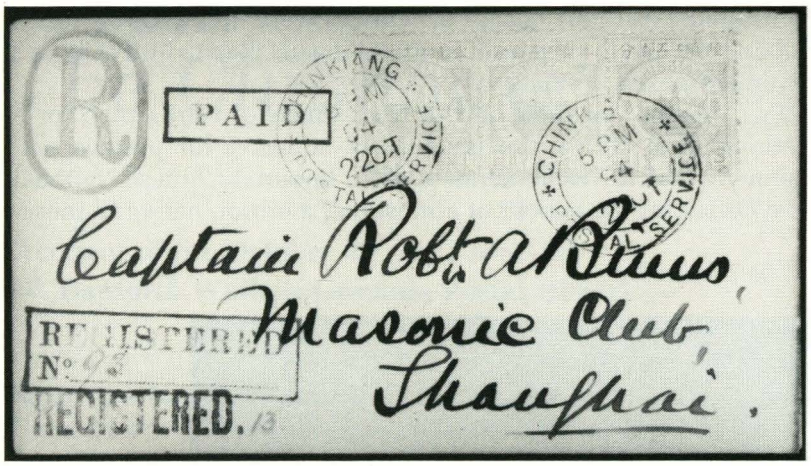


Fig. 16. A Registered and Paid philatelically-inspired Capt. Binns cover. If these philatelic covers did not exist, much of China's postal history of this period would have been lost.

CHINKIANG LOCAL SERVICE with Chinese characters for Chinkiang in the center, instead of a posting date (also on the reverse).

Three registration chops were used:

REGISTERED in a rectangular box 48 mm long, with letters 4 mm high. Registry number 93, used in Chinkiang.

REGISTERED without box. Letters 8 mm high, 37 mm long.

Large red "R" in oval—used in Shanghai.

Fig. 17 demonstrates usage to a foreign country, Foochow to the United States, with the local stamps recognized as valid. Fig. 18 shows commercial usage, Kewkiang to Shanghai.[34] Few covers exist with the KEWKIANG LOCAL POST PAID chop used in lieu of stamps. Livingston had seen only two or three.

The Treaty Port Local Post Offices, with the exception of Shanghai, were taken over by the National Post Office on November 1, 1897, eleven months after the newly formed National Post Office opened. With an efficient organization handling mail in the Shanghai area, the Shanghai Local Post was allowed to continue operations (but on a greatly reduced scale) until it was absorbed by the Republic of China Postal Administration in 1912.

I Chan, Min Chu, foreign controlled post offices, and the foreign

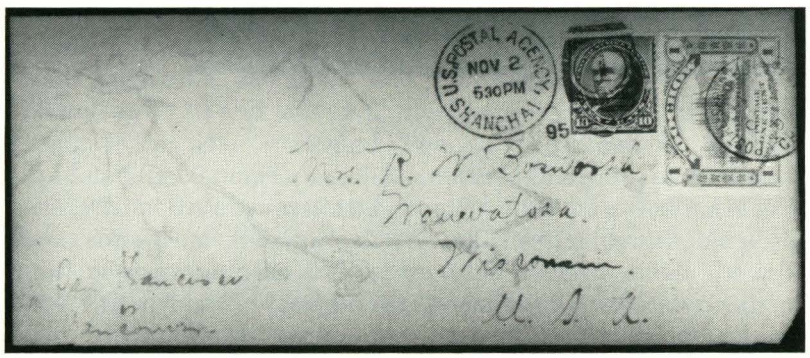


Fig. 17. A colorful "rice" paper cover originating at the Methodist Mission Press at Foochow, a 1 cent Foochow Local stamp is affixed and canceled october 24, 1895. It was routed through the U.S. Postal Agency at Shanghai where the U.S. 10 cent Webster was affixed and canceled November 2. A San Francisco transit marking in black was applied on November 29 and a Wauwatosa, Wisconsin receiving mark in black on December 3, for a total transit time of 40 days.

[34] *Ibid.* Chapter 8, "Kewkiang," by Carl A. Kilgas.

controlled Treat Port Local Post Offices were the major obstacles Robert Hart had to surmount in achieving his plan to unify China's divergent postal systems.

Two phases remained in the final stages of Hart's plan for a National Post Office: the issuance of adhesive for postage prepayment, and the establishment of an Imperial Chinese National Post Office for the benefit of almost half a billion native Chinese.

To be continued

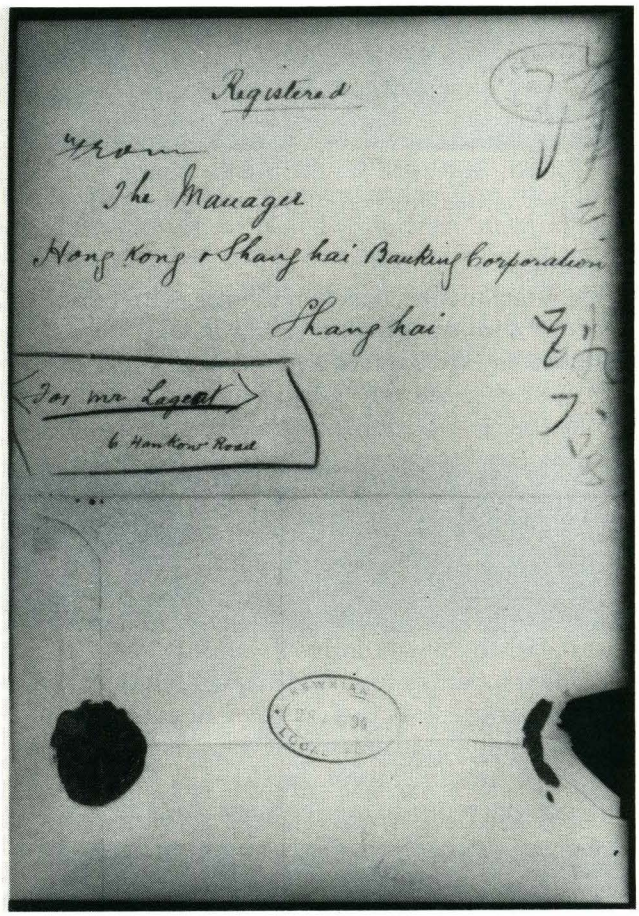


Fig. 18. Cover with KEWKIANG LOCAL POST oval chop in violet for August 28, 1894. The KEWKIANG LOCAL POST PAID oval chop indicated prepayment. The red wax registry seal is impressed with the local post bilingual chop. There is a SHANGHAI LOCAL POST receiving mark in blue for August 30.

"From The Clubhouse"

Account of the October 20, 1982 Meeting
W. Danforth Walker: Grenada Postal History

Some time before the discovery of the New World by the Spanish, Grenada was populated by the Arawaks Indians. They were conquered by the cannabalistic Caribs who were well entrenched when Columbus arrived on August 15, 1498 on his third voyage; he named the island *Conception*. Before 1608, 203 Englishmen arrived to settle on Grenada, but when the Caribs proved hostile the settlement was abandoned. From Columbus' sighting up until the French attempted their first settlement, the Spanish and the Portugese evinced little interest in the island.

Around 1615, residents of Martinique acquired Grenada and, in 1638, brought in settlers. Again the attempt at settlement failed in the face of hostile indians. In 1650 the French made a second, successful attempt to settle the island, killing or forcing the removal of all the Caribs. The French ruled the island until 1762 when the British captured Grenada during the Seven Years War.

The only known mail is official correspondence in French museums without any postal marking and date-lined Grenada; apparently the mail passed through Martinique on its way to France.

With British occupation came settlers who acquired the plantations of the former French residents. The earliest reported cover from Grenada during the British period is dated 22 May 1764, a ship letter that was charged 1 shilling and 1 pence. This marking was crossed off and a "2N5" (2 shillings and 5 pence) penned on for the total postal charges for the recipient. The packet route had Barbados as its first stop, then Grenada, St. Kitts, Jamaica, Pensacola, St. Augustine, Savannah, and then to England.

Between 1779 and late 1783, during the American Revolution, French forces again occupied Grenada. The Treaty of Versailles stipulated that Grenada was to be returned to Britain by 19 December 1783, but Britain did not take control until the following month. It was somewhat afterwards that Grenada's first identifiable postal marking was used; the earliest reported cover is dated 1 August 1784. British control lasted until Grenada achieved independence and with it control over its own post office. A full-fledged post office was established at St. George's and the first marking was a straight line handstamp with no year date.

Grenada used a very distinctive crown handstamp from 1786 until 1799, the only West Indian island to have such an ornate handstamp. After about 1790 virtually all Grenada handstamps were used exclusively on packet mail. Ship letters either received no postal marking or special ship letter markings after this date.

The earliest reported dated marking from Grenada is a straight line handstamp with Grenada in capitals dated 9 November 1805. This marking was used well into the 1820s. The reason dated postmarks were introduced in the West Indian islands stemmed from an insurance fraud. Plantation owners, learning of losses of ships' cargoes, would apply for insurance with backdated letters to cover the cargoes. There was no good way of determining when a letter was posted. After about 1801 Grenada ceased using the year date in the postmark, giving only the month and the day.

In 1799 a ship letter handstamp was introduced. The marking has a crown in a circle in the center of a double oval with Ship Letter on top and Grenada on the bottom between the double oval lines. This is an elusive marking with only about half a dozen examples known. Normally plantation owners would hand letters bound for England directly to the ship captain, avoiding the post office and the ship letter handstamp. When a letter was posted late for a packet, the post office would deliver the letter directly to the ship and the letter would be carried loose to Falmouth. Upon landing, these letters would have the first marking applied. Since the packet was a Leeward Island packet, the marking would be the Leeward Island F with the date the letter arrived (shown in the frames was the only reported example originating in Grenada).

Mail from the colonies arrived unpaid in Britain. Britain did have a long-standing regulation that mail from a colony to a foreign country must be pre-paid. In 1852 Grenada received a trans-circle

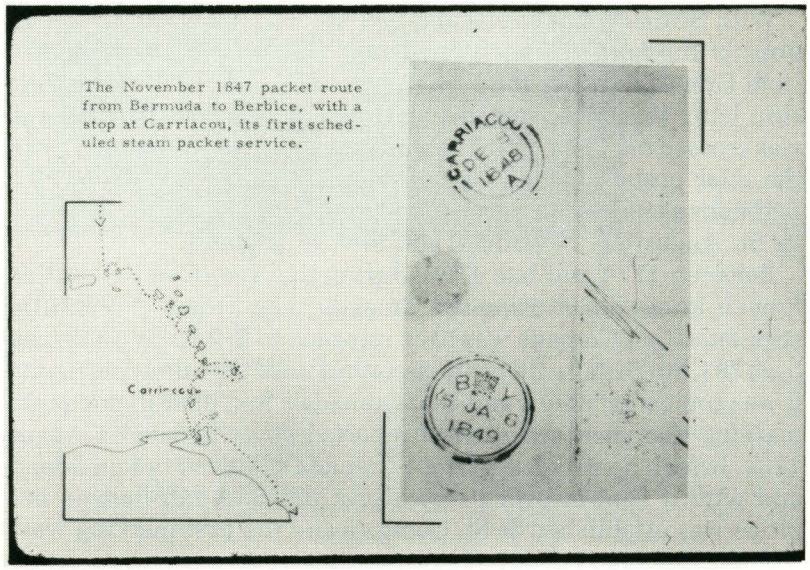


Fig. 1. The Carriacou double arc of which four examples have been reported. It always appears with the "A" index letter, even in the proof. Its issuance coincides with Bermuda and Carriacou becoming packet stops.

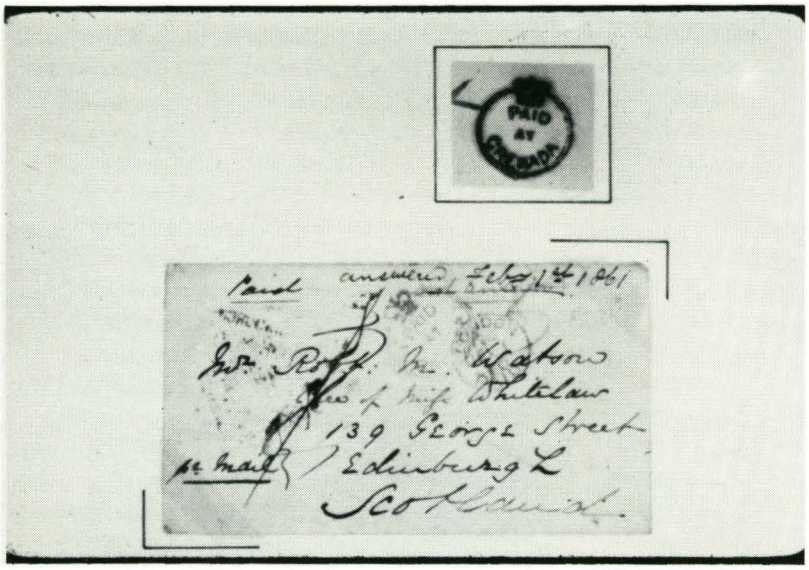


Fig. 2. Crowned Circle "Paid At Grenada," 1 May 1860. No stamps had been ordered when Grenada gained control of its post office so they reverted to use of the handstamp.

"Paid in Grenada" handstamp to distinguish pre-paid mail (it saw short usage as postage stamps were introduced in 1858). There are few reported examples of this marking (shown in the frames was an 1855 letter to Madiera with a red Paid at Grenada and rated 2/ and with a blue 160, most likely a Madiera marking).

A postal notice of 12 January 1858 stipulated that beginning on 1 February 1858 pre-payment of postage between the West Indies and the United Kingdom was compulsory. As a convenience to meet this requirement, British adhesives (the 1d, 4d, and 6d denominations) were sent to Grenada. The St. George's post office was assigned the A-15 obliterator to cancel the stamps. Sometime after the first two shipments, the 1/ denomination was also supplied; however, we do not know the number sent and covers are elusive (shown was a 1/ adhesive on cover. Six pence was the packet rate and normally a double-rated letter would have two of the 6d adhesives applied).

About March, 1859 Grenada ran out of the 6d adhesives and began using mixed value frankings. (Shown was the only reported cover with two singles of the 1d and a single 4d, dated 22 March 1859.) While Gibbons lists a 2d British adhesive used in Grenada, to date no copies used on the island have been seen. The listing copy is on piece but is suspect. When the item was auctioned in the late 1960s it was withdrawn and has not been seen since.

Since the British were not keen to subsidize the postal systems for the West Indian islands, they forced the local governments to assume responsibility for their post offices. Grenada assumed control on 1 May 1860. This was contrary to the wishes of the inhabitants because of the substantial costs involved (the local legislature fought the transfer of control). They failed to order Grenada adhesives and Grenada reverted to the Paid at Grenada handstamp (see Fig. 2).

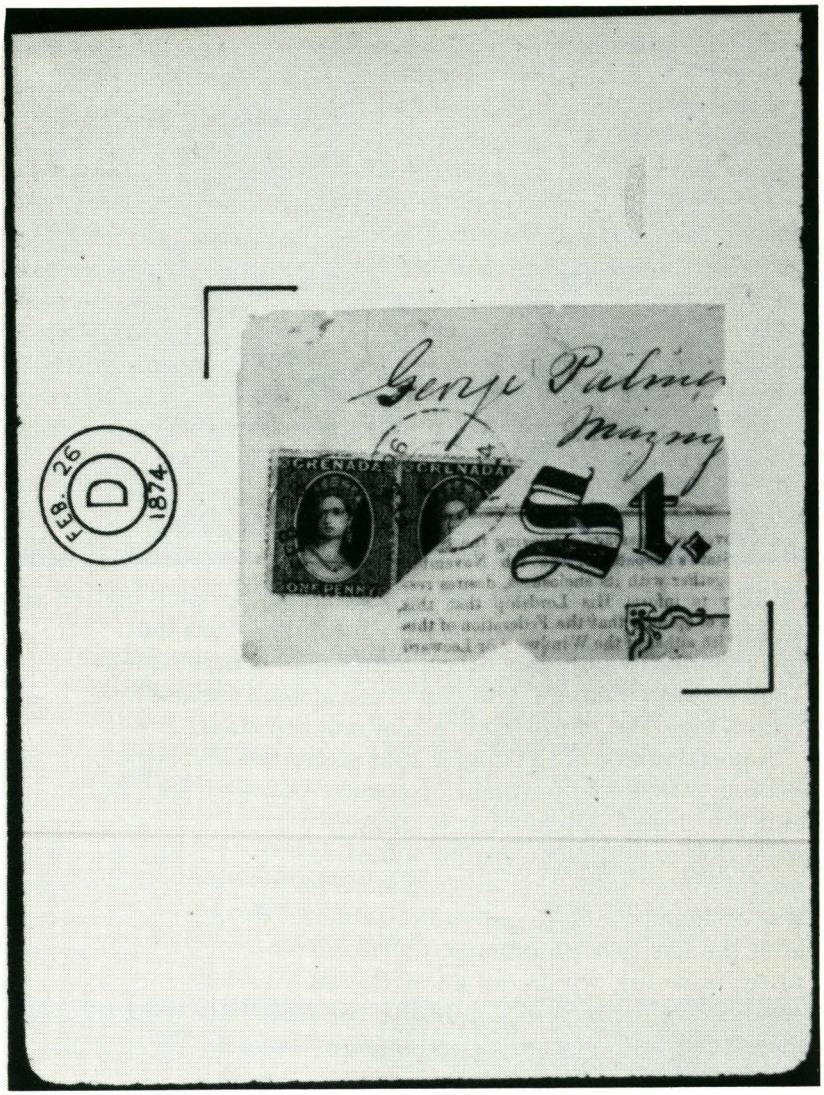


Fig. 3. Use of the bisect on newspaper. The bisect was for the ½d newspaper rate. No ½d stamps were produced until Grenada joined the UPU in 1881.

Shown in the frames was the only reported cover to France with the first two Grenada adhesives, mailed at the 6d packet rate to France that existed until 1863. The postage rate at this time was 6d to Britain; 2d additional was required to take the mail to France. The cover is dated late 1861. The earliest reported Grenada registered cover was also displayed, franked at 1/3. The rate to Britain was 1/ (thus the two 6d adhesives) with a registration fee of 1d. This is the only reported example with the 3d combined registration fee.

Grenada had a late fee handstamp and charged a 1d fee for posting a letter after the post office closed on the afternoon before the packet sailed. A 2d late fee was charged on letters mailed on the morning the packet arrived (both fees were shown on covers in the frames).

Grenada introduced an inland mail service on 1 October 1861. Six parishes other than the main parish at St. George's were given

distinct cancellations lettered A through F; the cancellations were distributed clockwise to the parishes around the island. Guave, the first parish to the north of St. George's, was given A and St. David's, on the south side of the island and the Grenadine island of Carriacou was given F. The inland service was short-lived, ceasing on 31 December 1862 due to the financial burden. On 1 October 1872 the second inland system started and the original postmark devices were re-distributed to the parishes. However, the relatively unpopulated St. David's parish, instead of having only one post office, received two! Since the first marking with the letter E is very scarce, it is unusual that a second office, assigned G, would be opened. Nevertheless this was done and the E and G are the scarcest alphabet cancelations.

After 1885, double circle parish markings were replaced with single circle handstamps, but the letters were retained. In 1888 there was a shortage of 4d adhesives for the single rate to Britain and the UPU countries. As a substitute, mixed value frankings were used (Fig. 3). At this time a provisional 4d adhesive was made by overprinting a Grenada revenue stamp. Victoria received letter B where the cover in Fig. 4 originated. It is a registered envelope to the Canal Zone, franked with the 2d registry indicium on the reverse and 7d in postage for a letter weighing 1½ ounces. Grenada contributed many workers, initially, to the Canal construction effort. Recruiters traveled throughout the West Indies promising workers a great deal, but when many arrived the were disillusioned. Some died of disease and many returned home.

There are two known alphabet bisect covers and four known Chalon bisect covers. Shown was a cover mailed at the C post office, thought at first to be located at the north end of Grenada. It was posed on 27 October 1877 to France. The cover, and a virtually identical sister to the same addressee about the same period a couple of months earlier, was initially franked 8d. When it arrived at St. George's it was held and the sender was notified. The rate

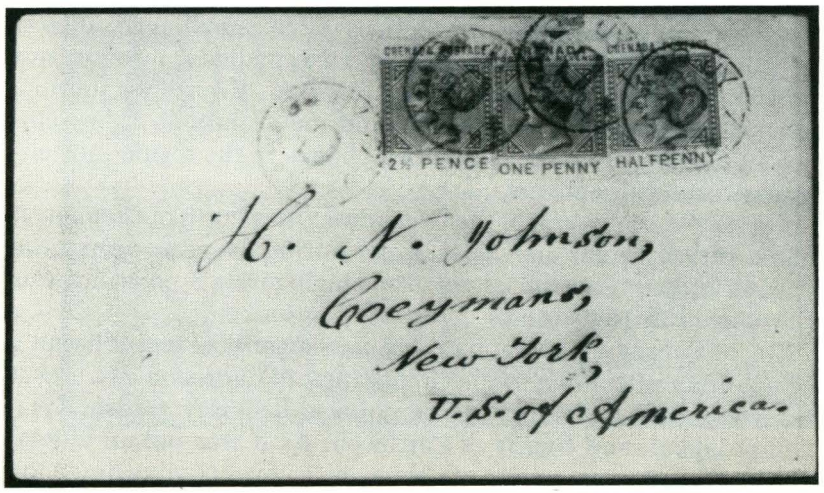


Fig. 4. Use of the ½d, 1d, and 2½d franking. The "C" handstamp was used where the Caribs jumped off a cliff rather than surrender to the French in the 1650s. The GPO used a 4d provisional stamp.

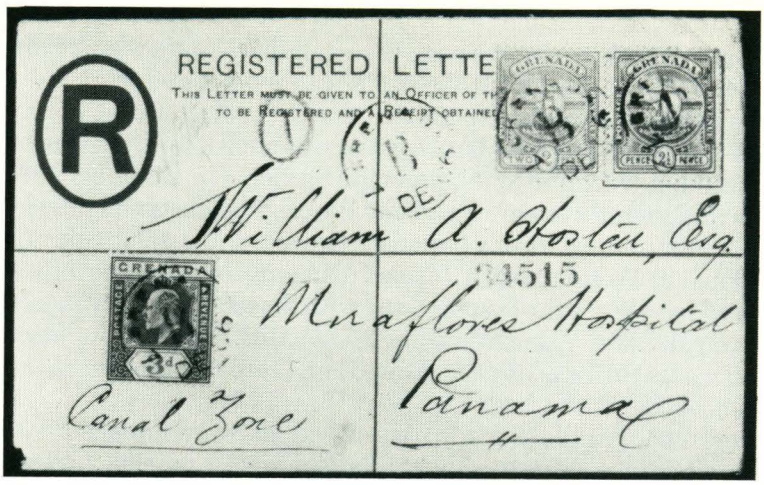


Fig. 5. Registered cover to the Canal Zone.

from Grenada to France in 1877 was 1d in Grenada, 10d sea postage, and 2½d for the exchange from Britain to France, for a total of 1/1½. The cover had an additional ½d adhesive applied for a total franking of 8½d. The cover is inadequately franked for the correct weight marking that appears in red crayon. Why this cover was not properly franked is a mystery.

For the first twenty years of stamp production, Grenada issued to values of stamps, a 1d and a 6d. When the rate to Britain was increased from 6d to 1/, letters had to be franked with two 6d stamps. When the first postal laws were enacted in 1861, there was a provision for a ½d inland postage rate for newspapers. It was stipulated that a 1d adhesive would be bisected for the rate. Fig. 5 is a piece from a Grenada newspaper, the *St. George's Government Gazette*, to Britain, with 1d for the newspaper rate to Britain and th ½d rate for Grenada. It was sent from Grenville, with a double circle B.

Grenada joined the UPU on 1 January 1881 and the UPU rate for foreign overseas mail was set at 4d per half ounce. Prior to joining the UPU Grenada had always charged an extra 1d if a letter was mailed at one of the parish post offices to the general post office at St. George's or, if the rate was 6d and it was mailed from an inland office, a total franking of 7d was required. Even after joining, Grenada maintained the extra 1d inland charge through 23 September 1885 when a widely applauded change in the regulations eliminated the extra charge.

Carriacou, the largest of the Grenadines, lies north of Grenada. It had a very irregular mail service and during the early years little mail is known from the island. The single circle F postmark was introduced in 1885-1886.

On 15 February 1896 a mail and passenger boat began began a scheduled route down to the Grenadines, to Carriacou, starting at Kingston, then St. Vincennes, stopping at Beckway, Canoe, Nyra, Union Island, and finally at Carriacou. As it was not an official mailboat, and upon receipt at Carriacou, a cover coming down the

islands would receive a Ship Letter Grenada transit marking. Three of the five known examples of the Ship Letter Grenada marking occur on postage due stamps. A letter carried on this service underpaid would receive a Grenada postage due adhesive which would be canceled at Carriacou with the Ship Letter Grenada marking. At other times the only way the Ship Letter Grenada marking would appear would be as a transit mark on complete cover. For a letter mailed at Carriacou to St. Vincennes would use the Carriacou postmark to cancel the adhesive; the Ship Letter Grenada marking would not appear on the stamp. The postmark saw very little use and is known from 3 December 1904 to 24 April 1905 even though this mailboat service is known to have lasted far beyond this period.

With the opening of the second inland post, a second post office was established at St. George's on 1 November 1873. The G post office ended up having 4 locations during the period 1872 to 1907, when the post office ceased to exist. Its first location was on the main road from the parish courthouse to capital and GPO. In 1886 the G post office moved from almost on the border of St. George's parish to just on the St. David's side of the border. In 1897 the post office was moved to the town of Perdmontemps. The postmistress at this town, a Ms. Cato, lasted only a short period of time and a terse newspaper account after about one year at this location indicated that Ms. Cato was dismissed. The post office was moved out of St. David's parish into St. George's to a location close to the town of St. Paul's. The post office continued for a couple of years at this location until the St. Paul's post office was developed and the G cancel retired. St. Paul's post office was started with a circular datestamp in the early 1900s.

Fig. 6 shows a registered envelope mailed at the small village of Crochu on 14 April 1909. The red Grenada BWI registration label was locally produced.

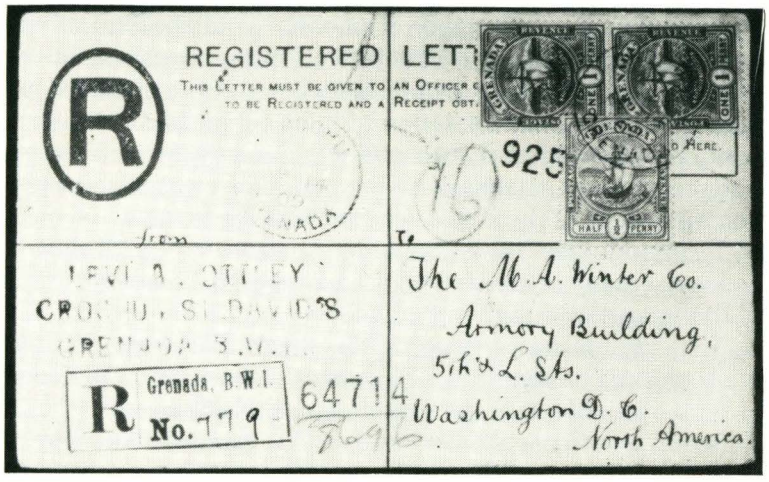


Fig. 6. The earliest reported cover from Crochu, 14 April 1909. This post office opened on 3 January 1903. The registration label was locally produced.

The 1914 British Overprints on Stamps of Togo

J. Wilson

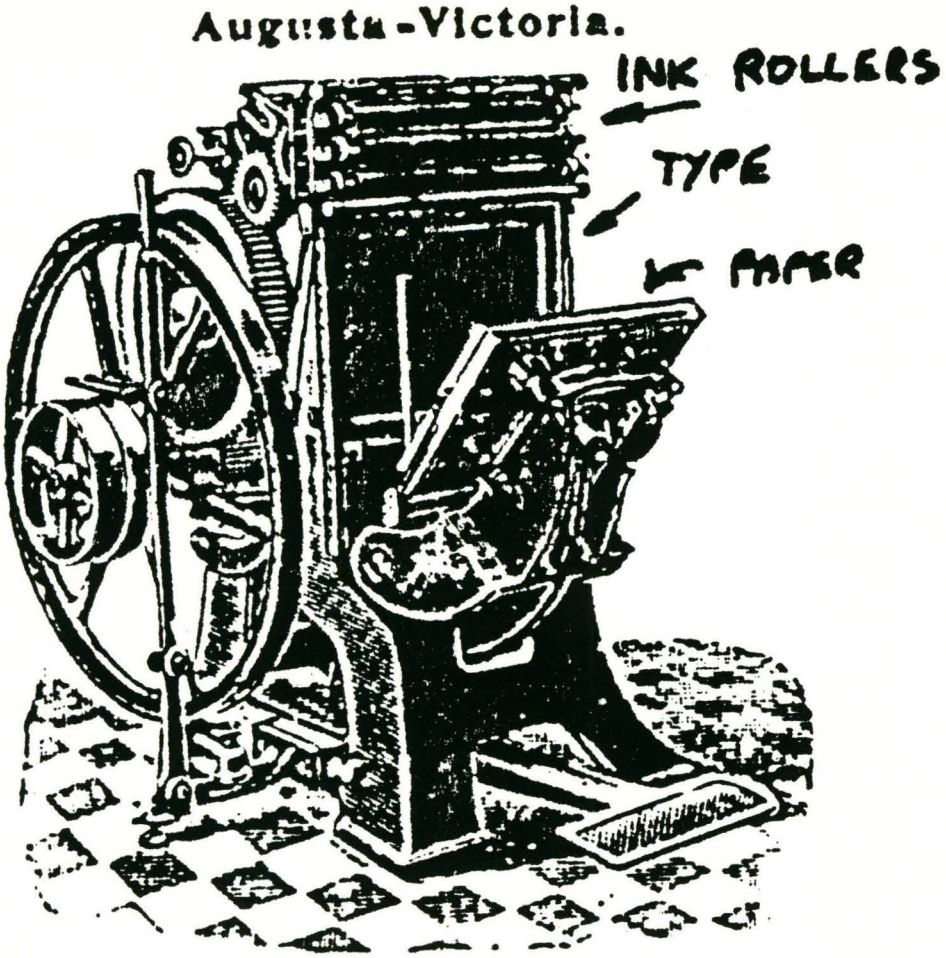
Debate about the exact sequence of events during the overprinting by the British of captured German stamps of Togo during 1914 has been going for a very long time. In my own case, acquisition of a complete sheet of the narrow setting, value surcharged "one penny" on 5 pfg (SG28) caused me to look more closely into the methods used for the overprinting.

The stamps were printed in Germany in sheets of one hundred in a 10 × 10 format. The British overprinting was carried out in settings of 50, being 5 horizontal rows of 10 stamps. Therefore, each sheet of 100 passed through the overprinting press twice.

The particular point of interest for me on the sheet was the curious appearance of a wide space between the "nn" of "penny" in sheet position 91, a space which did not appear in the corresponding position in the upper setting, that is, position 41. This occurrence was documented by both Dalwick and Greenwood in their respective works on the subject, but no explanation was offered at the time.

I began by asking what type of machine would be likely to exist in printing shops of the early 1900s, and the answers were all to the effect that the machine would have been of the sheet-fed platen type. I then made more detailed enquiries at the St. Bride Library in London's Fleet Street district and was not only given free access to trade machinery catalogues of the period but was also treated to a demonstration of the entire printing process on an actual machine of the period. The discussion which I had with the staff at St. Bride answered many of my questions and I hope they will answer some of the long-standing points of debate.

First, the reason for passing the sheets of stamps through the press twice. The standard explanation is that there was a shortage of type available, and the presence in the settings of letters from different type faces would suggest that this was true. However, there is another, practical operating, reason that was explained to me at St. Bride in some detail.



In a sheet-fed platen press (see Fig. 1) the type itself is held in a form which is mounted vertically, facing the operator. The first operation is the passing of ink rollers across the face of the type, the rollers then withdrawing. The sheet of paper to be printed is then placed on the platen, which is normally sloping downwards away from the operator. Precise locating of the sheet on the platen is obtained by inserting register pins on the paper covering and having the sheet slide into them. Normally two pins hold the sheet at the bottom and one pin positions the sheet at its side. The platen then moves away from the operator into the vertical position, carrying the sheet into contact with the inked type and then withdrawing to the original rest position. And so to the point: it was normal practice for a printer to arrange the position of the type form so that, when inserting a sheet of paper onto the register pins, as much as half of the sheet would still protrude above the platen so that the printer could maintain a grip on the paper for ease of registration and removal. The staff at St. Bride were of the opinion that a professional printer of the period, even if he had enough type, would still set up a half sheet type form and pass the sheets through the press twice in order to speed up the printing operation and

maintain good registration of the overprint on the stamps.

Clearly, if the type form were originally clamped to the press with the type face upright, the lower half of the sheet would receive the first impression. After all the sheets had passed through once, the form would be removed, inverted, and re-clamped onto the press, whereupon all the sheets would be passed through the press again, this time upside down to receive the second impression. Again, the staff at St. Bride advised me that it would be normal practice for the printer to check the form after removal from the press for loose type or damage and to re-clamp the entire form before remounting it on the press.

It would be entirely reasonable for the wide-spaced "penny" variety to be caused by differing clamp pressure on the form, either on the first impression, corrected by re-clamping for the second, or on the second impression following removal and replacement of the form in the press.

The question can now be posed, Which was the first impression, the lower setting on the sheet or the upper setting? To the layman like myself, it would seem, at first glance, to be normal to set the form on the press with the type face in the correct position for reading, albeit right to left. However, if we consider the type of work which a printer would be carrying out on the machine (such as headed notepaper or similar work), it would be more sensible to use the form inverted and insert the paper upside down, since this would allow the printer to hold onto the unprinted end of the sheet as previously described. This is, in fact, the way that the process was demonstrated to me. Further corroboration comes from Dalwick, who reported that a sheet of the 20 pfg existed with the *upper* half in 3mm setting and the *lower* half in 2mm setting. If we accept the sequence of 3mm setting before 2mm setting, the conclusion must be that the printer was indeed printing the upper half of the sheets first. This would mean that the wide-spaced "penny" variety occurred on the second pass of the sheets through the press. I think that this is the most reasonable assumption.

Now assuming that the practical sequence of printing is as described, we can take a look at the whole British overprinting on the German Togo stamps from the printer's point of view.

There seems little doubt that the setting of 50 overprints remained basically the same throughout all the printing operations—that is, the 3mm "wide" setting, 3mm with additional value surcharge, 2mm "narrow" setting, and 2mm with value surcharge. This assumption is borne out by the existence of blocks and multiples the various issues of which show a consistency of characteristics in matching positions in all settings except in the notable cases of the "TOG" error and the wide-spaced "penny."

It would seem that the original "wide" setting overprint was applied to all values of German stamps without any account of the use to which the stamps were to be put. In fact, reports suggest that, initially at least, all overprinted stamps were treated as having a

face value of one penny. When it became apparent that the greatest demand would be for the 1d and ½d values, the decision was made to surcharge two of the pfennig values as one penny and half penny. The correct corresponding pfennig values would have been 10 pfg and 5 pfg, so the "half penny" surcharge was applied to the 3 pfg and the "one penny" to the 5 pfg.

The surcharge was added as a second operation on already overprinted stamps, and this can be seen to be so when the stamps are inspected, the surcharged being badly aligned relative to the original overprint. The totals printed for the 3 pfg and 5 pfg (that is, the "wide" setting plus wide setting with surcharge) were 2000 of each value, being split into 1200 without surcharge and 800 with. In other words, a total of 20 sheets of each value. I would suggest that from the printer's point of view, the original 20 sheets would be a reasonable quantity to overprint. When the instruction came to add the value surcharge, it must have been obvious that to pass the low value sheets through the press four times was unnecessarily laborious, and the idea was abandoned after 8 sheets out of the 20 had been so treated.

At that point the form was reset to close up the lines of type so that the half penny and the one penny surcharges would fit more easily on the stamp. We thus have the 2mm "narrow" setting with value surcharge on the 3 and 5 pfg stamps and the 2mm "narrow" setting without surcharge on the other pfennig values. Again from a practical point of view, I would suggest that, since the reason for closing up the spacing was to insert a surcharge, the low value stamps with surcharge were printed first, the surcharge type being then removed before printing the remaining stamps.

Although some of the details I have given here are already documented, my purpose in repeating them is to show how I came to my suggested sequence of overprinting, which is as follows:

1. Original setting of 50 overprints applied to all values of German stamp available.
2. Of the 20 sheets of 3 pfg and 5 pfg with 3mm setting, 8 of each were further surcharged.
3. 2mm setting of overprint with value added, that is, the two low values 3 pfg and 5 pfg.
4. The remainder of the 2mm setting after the surcharge type was removed from the form.

Again from the printers' point of view, I would suggest (and here I agree with Reiner's opinion*) that the time elapsed between the first 3mm setting and the 2mm value surcharge second setting was very short, in the order of 2 or 3 days. Clearly, it does not take a very long time to print such small numbers of stamps (about 120 sheets of the 3mm setting in total), and I certainly disagree in this case with Gibbons in their estimate of two weeks between issue of the

*In *Verlaufer*, the Germany Philatelic Society, Colonies Study Group.

3mm and 2mm settings.

As a final footnote, I would point out that the method outlined for applying the overprints could clearly explain the existence of the 10 pfg wide setting overprint where one setting of 50 was applied inverted. If a sheet of the 10 pfg had missed the first pass through the press, and was then inserted at the second pass twice, one setting would obviously be inverted. One could always be suspicious and suggest philatelic fiddling on the part of the printer, but if I had been there I would have chosen to invert a rarer value than the 10 pfg.

Classified Advertisement

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Philatelic Judging

Part II of an Article by Robert P. Odenweller

Use of F.I.P. Commission Rules and Guidelines

The days of the idiosyncratic approach to judging are gone, or should be. A lack of agreement on what constituted an award at a given level, coupled with strong personalities or equally strong biases led to some interesting results in the past. Currently, however, enough sensible expression of the required elements has permitted a stronger agreement to be reached. In the latter part of the 1970s the Commissions of the *Federation de Philatelie*(F.I.P.) considered the codification of desired elements within their respective fields and evolved rules and guidelines which have been adopted by F.I.P. Although these are only binding at the F.I.P. international level, they are highly recommended for use by national exhibitions to permit a direct transition from the national to the international level.

Each judge should be very familiar with the F.I.P. rules and guidelines for the areas he is to judge, particularly if he is to judge at the international level. He should also be aware that such rules are not necessarily static but may change as tastes in collecting and exhibiting change, so the most recent set should be used. For example, some commissions which at one time preferred the use of a point system have now eliminated it. Others have arrived at a clearer definition of what constitutes an exhibit in their area. Any exhibit which does not meet the specific rules of one of the more specialized commissions will be judged as a traditional collection, according to the rules of the Commission for Traditional Philately (see appendix). This prevents a well meaning exhibitor from being rejected by one set of judges and unwanted by any others. Naturally, the results of being judged in an area other than that originally intended by the exhibitor may be quite different from what otherwise might be the case, but at least the exhibit will be given some evaluation. More often, however, judges will transfer exhibits by agreement with the other categories. The usual victims of unintended transfer are would-be postal history exhibits, prepared by exhibitors who do not understand what is required to form a postal history exhibit. An understanding of the rules is very important for these cases.

If disputes should arise concerning the importance or lack of it in

an element of the exhibit, the rules are often a first source of the definitive answer. Guidelines give more of an analysis and explanation of the intent of the rules. If neither of these is sufficient, at internationals there are usually on the jury either the presidents or members of the Bureau of the Commission who can provide a proper interpretation. In matters affecting the F.I.P. General Regulations, the F.I.P. President is a member of the jury with the specific responsibility of adjudicating any problems regarding them if they cannot be answered by other means.

At the national level, of course, little should be of such a nature that it cannot be resolved by the published rules. In such cases that arise, the organizing committee may be viewed as a court of last resort.

International Procedures

The purpose of the requirement that any aspiring F.I.P. judge act as an apprentice before serving as a judge is for him to learn what is involved at the international level, not only with the techniques of judging, but also the procedures involved. A brief statement of these procedures should ease the adjustment to them even further.

Upon arrival at the exhibition city, the judge will usually either be met or will find a welcoming booth with a helpful staff at the usual transportation points such as the airports. Normally, a package of information will be sent before the judges leave their home countries for the show.

Whatever the preparation by the organization may be, the most important information to find out is where and when to be for the first meeting of the jury. Often the room will be in a hard-to-find location and credentials to get to the area while exhibits are still being mounted may only be available later. It is usually best to locate some of the other judges, particularly the local ones, and agree to meet and go with them, assuming they have found out where to go. In countries where you do not speak the language, this can be particularly useful. Most often, however, there will be a bus leaving from the jury hotel with plenty of informed people who know the way on it.

At the first meeting the president and officers of the jury will be elected. This is usually a formality with the actual choices having taken place much earlier, so one should suppress any urge that might arise to propose anyone else. Jury assignments will be made, with teams appointed and areas to be covered given to each team. The teams will then either elect from their group a team chief, or the chief will be designated by the president of the jury. This team chief will be responsible for recording and submitting the findings of the team, as well as acting as spokesman for the team in matters of disputes between teams. More about that later.

The jury president will usually discuss matters of policy and procedure and will probably give a calendar of meetings and points for the various stages to be completed. Take notes.

After the original organization is completed, the teams will meet individually to discuss their own approach to doing the assigned work. Special catalogues will normally be prepared for judges, with interleaving of blank pages for work space and notes. Some shows, nonetheless, overlook this requirement so be prepared with notepads or whatever you find it easy to work with, although some should be supplied.

It is at this point that a great saving of time can be made by a brief exercise—*study* the catalogue. Find the diagram of where the exhibits are, locate key points in the exhibition hall and orient yourself so that you can walk directly from one exhibit to the next. If possible, mark the various locations of the exhibits you will be judging, and that you want to see, on the diagram. Don't assume that they will be all together, as they rarely are—there is often a collection of strays that you will have to find. By planning a most direct course through the assigned exhibits, you can save a lot of time for looking *at* the exhibits from what might otherwise be spent in looking *for* them.

Apprentices should plan to stay with one or more of the experienced judges in the group to which they have been assigned. It might be helpful, if the group splits up and works individually, to plan to change at some point so as to work with more than one individual to see the different approaches used by each of them. If judging is done by team, this is not quite so important.

Team and individual techniques were discussed earlier. Whichever is used, the results are turned in to the secretary of the jury for recording and posting. The room should be kept secure from those not on the jury as the results of the deliberations are to be kept secret until announced by the organizers. Any early disclosure by anyone is strongly prohibited by F.I.P. rules as well as being unfair.

Members of the jury usually record the findings of other teams in their catalogues as the results are posted. It is highly recommended that the free time between the posting and the meeting to decide the awards below the gold level be used in inspecting the exhibits in the areas judged by other groups. Particular attention should be given to the exhibits of those from your home country and as many gold medal and higher exhibits as possible. If you have reason to disagree with any of the findings of other teams, now is the time to protest, particularly for any below the gold level.

The team chief should contact the other involved team chief to discuss the exhibit. Diplomacy often becomes unusually important in these dealings. If it appears that the other team might have lacked the necessary level of understanding of the exhibit to give it proper

evaluation and that it missed by a wide margin, pride may act to prevent too large an adjustment and it may be necessary to go to the honorary jury for a final decision. Personalities and how they are handled may be a key factor.

In most exhibitions, and assuming that that time permits, the secretary of the jury will generate a list, without comment, of those exhibits for which the findings of the team are more than two steps from the previous awards won by the exhibit. The team is only asked to reconsider the exhibit in view of the discrepancy. In a number of cases, the exhibit may have been improved substantially since the preceding exhibition. In others, key material may have been stripped from them and sold. Still further, previous judges may have been either unusually harsh or lenient with the exhibit. Whatever the case, this is a simple step that permits the team either to stand by its findings or to change them gracefully. If you have a protest and they already have been informed of the discrepancy, it may be a simple matter to effect the change.

After the posting and adjustment of the findings, the next meeting is to consider all awards below the gold medal level. Each exhibit is read to the jury as a whole with the recommended award. There are minor differences in how unresolved challenges are handled by different shows, but usually it is recorded that a challenge exists and who objected. The few that are challenged will be inspected by the jury as a whole, arguments presented and a vote taken if the challenge has not been resolved before the jury reconvenes. Once this process has been completed, all exhibits below the gold level are final.

At this time a list of all gold medal and higher exhibits is usually prepared and distributed by the secretary of the jury. The jury is expected to view any that have not been seen to that point and a meeting similar to that for exhibits below the gold medal will resolve all but the three *Grands Prix*.

A team of senior judges will usually inspect the F.I.P. Honor Class and will make recommendations for the *Grand Prix d'Honneur*. The judges charged with the national class will recommend one, or rarely more, for the *Grand Prix National*, and the various teams may nominate top exhibits in their sections for the *Grand Prix International*. More than one may be nominated if it is intended that only those in contention for the *Grand Prix* may win a large gold medal with a special prize. In some cases, a special prize is considered deserved by the team judging it, but not necessarily a *Grand Prix*. In this case, if the special prize is to be added to the large gold medal, it may be necessary to propose the exhibit for the *Grand Prix* and then to withdraw it from final consideration. Procedures on this vary somewhat from jury to jury so a careful understanding of the pertinent rule is necessary to obtain the intended result. After the list has been finalized, some of the con-

tenders may be gracefully withdrawn by the proposers to narrow the field to the true finalists. At this point, a single spokesman is usually chosen for each of the remaining exhibits, with the intent that he speak on the attributes of the exhibit and why it should win the *Grand Prix*. Usually a comparison with the other(s) is, if mentioned, kept on the most gentlemanly of levels. The exhibits may be inspected again, with spokesmen pointing out the key pieces to other judges. The jury then votes, usually by secret ballot, for the awards. Again, procedures vary, but a simple majority is usually sufficient.

When all awards have been given, a team is assigned to allocate the special prizes to those exhibits that have been designated for them.

At the moment, any medal from silver through large gold may receive a special prize. When the new F.I.P. General Regulations take effect in 1984, only large vermeil medals (a new level) and higher will be eligible. It is also helpful to note that when the new rules are adopted, an additional level will be created, so consideration of awards to be given between silver and gold must be adjusted to account for the refinement. Currently, counting silver and gold with each medal and special prize as a step, there are five steps. When changed, there will be six. They are summarized in the table below and it will be very helpful to start thinking in these terms, when the transition takes place.

Before 1982	Change	1982 and After
Silver Medal	(unchanged)	Silver Medal
Silver Medal + Special Prize	(becomes)	Large Silver Medal
Vermeil Medal	(unchanged)	Large Silver Medal
Vermeil Medal + Special Prize	(becomes)	Large Vermeil Medal
	(new level)	Large Vermeil Medal + Special Prize
Gold Medal	(unchanged)	Gold Medal

The remaining work of the jury is to show up for the jury photograph if it has not already been taken. The secretary of the jury will be working on the awards list, preparing it and the list of respective special prizes for the printer of the *Palmares* (Awards List). Although the work of the jury is highly concentrated and much is done in a short time, it is usually with a high degree of consistency and amicability.

A final hint to the eager new jury member—usually the hall will be made available to the jury before the public is admitted. A relatively small number of jury members will choose thus to extend their working day, but intensive individual examination and rechecking can be most effectively carried out at that time. If it is possible, it is an excellent opportunity which is highly recommended.

Appendix

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE PHILATÉLIE

COMMISSION FOR TRADITIONAL PHILATELY

F.I.P. RULES FOR TRADITIONAL PHILATELY

ARTICLE 1

Traditional philately is based on the collecting of all philatelic and postal items, in a manner which may include, but is not limited to, all forms of stamps, unused, used, and on cover, as well as philatelic materials such as original essays and proofs, relating to the production of stamps in as specialized or as generalized a nature as the collector desires.

Essentially, traditional philately comprises all philatelic activities except those which are specifically intended to be considered in the specialized fields of postal history, aerophilately, and thematics. Exhibits which do not follow the special rules of those areas may be considered and judged as traditional philately exhibits, particularly if the area concerned does not wish to accept the exhibit for lack of conformity to its rules.

Exhibits in the traditional philately or open competition section of international exhibitions under F.I.P. rules should contain material which may be reasonably related and described as a unit. The coverage should be clearly stated in the exhibition catalogue description and the exhibit should present a display which is meaningful to the viewer.

ARTICLE 2

Exhibitors should aim at showing material which is comparable with the best condition obtainable, but where a rare item is unobtainable in good condition, the exhibitor is encouraged to include it, provided its appearance is not so poor as to disfigure the display. The inclusion of forged, faked or repaired material, not described as such, may lead to down-grading, or even disqualification, depending on the severity of the violation, as per F.I.P. Rules.

Pre-stamped postal markings may be included in such as exhibit if they add to the scope of the coverage, and are not excessive in proportion to the philatelic element. Exhibits shall not include unwanted issues, as per F.I.P. Rules.

ARTICLE 3

Traditional philately exhibits at international exhibitions may be arranged by the Organizing Committee into classes which may be expected to attract significant levels of participation in relation to the location and stated aim of the exhibition. Regardless of the number and scope of classes thus established, the only Grands Prix which are authorized are those provided by F.I.P. General Regulations, specifically those for the Honor Class, the International Class, and the National Class.

ARTICLE 4

Judging of traditional philately exhibits shall be on the basis of each exhibit's total significance philatelically and how the exhibit in particular compares with a theoretical perfection in its area. In doing so, judges will consider each exhibit on the following bases:

1. Condition
2. Completion
3. Philatelic importance and rarity
4. Philatelic knowledge and research
5. Presentation and balance

[Adopted by F.I.P. Congress at Sofia, Bulgaria on 17 May 1979]

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE PHILATÉLIE

COMMISSION FOR TRADITIONAL PHILATELY

GUIDELINES FOR TRADITIONAL PHILATELY EXHIBITORS AND JURY

An Explanation and Expansion of the General Rules

ARTICLE 1. The basic intent of this rule is that *all* philatelic pursuits were once considered "traditional", but it is now recognized that some specialized disciplines have developed. Advocates of these disciplines (aerophilately, postal history, topicals/thematics) desired judges acquainted with the special considerations of their areas. Although special rules have evolved, not all collectors have changed from the traditional style of exhibiting and have either suffered a low score for not having followed the new rules or have been disqualified.

In principle, then, it may be understood that all collections are considered traditional, but they may also choose to consider themselves under one of the more restricted categories. On this basis, any collection which fails to satisfy the specialized rules may always be evaluated as a "traditional" collection, even though it may receive a different award from that which it would receive in the more restricted category. Judges in the traditional area should be prepared to accept and evaluate any exhibit rejected by the other disciplines.

"Philatelic and postal items" and "philatelic materials" are meant to include virtually all items which are in any way connected with transmission of information by or outside of the Post. If any item is in doubt, it may be included, but it should be indicated as such. At the same time it must be remembered and stressed that many of these are not considered significant enough to be shown internationally. Also, there are national objections to certain items (unaddressed first day covers, for example) which are perfectly accepted and even encouraged in other countries. The F.I.P. does not undertake to pass judgment on such differences in taste, and accepts, within the definition, all items.

ARTICLE 2. The condition of material is essential to a good exhibit. Provision is made, however, for the unique or nearly unique material that does not occur in fine condition. The statement of the article is intended to discourage the inclusion of too many items of a condition which may disfigure an exhibit, particularly if its omission would be unnoticed.

Forged, faked and repaired material should not knowingly be shown as genuine items. Some material may, however, be of such a nature that even experts disagree on the genuineness of the item. Indeed, new research may shed an entirely different light on such a subject. It is left to the judges to decide the individual case and the circumstances which may or may not be involved. In severe violations of this principle, it is recommended that the jury's observations leading to the application of this rule be communicated to the exhibitor by the organizing committee.

Pre-stamped material or other covers not bearing stamps should in general not occupy more than 10% of a collection's exhibit space unless it may be shown that such material is an essential part of the area being shown.

ARTICLE 3. Each exhibition is a unique situation due to location, changes in collecting and exhibiting habits over the years, personalities of the key members of the organizing committees and other variables which occur in the ten years or more usual time between shows in a given country. Emphasis may shift in such a way that significant participation in an area at one show may be followed by a very poor turnout in the same area at the next. The organizing committee is in the best position to evaluate the levels of participation that may occur and to assign separate categories accordingly. The F.I.P. has decided to prevent proliferation of Grands Prix in order to retain the significance of these major awards. Any attempt to augment these three without a change in F.I.P. General Regulations is expressly prohibited.

ARTICLE 4. The considerations which are used to judge the relative merits of philatelic exhibits were established before 1900 and are essentially valid today. The vast experience of F.I.P. international judges is the essential element that permits a rapid and accurate evaluation of an international exhibit.

FELICITATIONS OF THE JURY, SPECIAL PRIZES AND GRANDS PRIX.

To the greatest extent possible, it should be remembered that Felicitations of the Jury are to be reserved for unusual evidence of study and impressive original research. Felicitations of the Jury may be given to any exhibit regardless of the medal it achieves, and represents a "horizontal" honoring rather than a "vertical" step between medals which is the case with special prizes. Special prizes are offered, starting with large vermeil and at each higher than the basic medal level but not up to the standard for the next (e.g., an exhibit higher than large vermeil but not up to the level expected for a small gold would be considered for a large vermeil with special prize). The three Grand Prix and other major awards should be offered based on a broad consideration of study, original research and overall quality of the exhibit, rather than the monetary value of the exhibit.

[Approved by F.I.P. Commission for Traditional Philately, Vienna, Austria, 1981.]

Bases for Appreciation of Philatelic Exhibits

Exhibits in the traditional or "open" class at F.I.P. International or World Exhibitions are awarded medals based upon two sets of considerations. The first of these, the philatelic significance of the area shown, is a key initial factor in determining the maximum possible level a perfect exhibit could attain. A fairly easily collected area would obviously be capable of only a much lower level of prize than a more difficult one. The judges, by their experience in the broader area of disciplines, will be aware of these relative importances as will, usually to a somewhat lesser degree, the exhibitor. It should be stressed, however, that such importances are not absolute, but may change

in times as interest, study and acceptance as well as tastes in collecting change. Such importances are also variable within a country and even down to the different approaches to collecting a limited area of the country. For example, a collection of *used only* example of *low value* classic issues of a country in its finest state would have lesser capability of a high award than a complete collection of the same issues including the other values, unused and on cover as well, and finely represented in these forms. It is this element that prevents a collection of very modern issues from receiving a high award in international competition, which at the same time allowing any reasonable collection of the so called "classics" a much better opportunity.

There are many possible approaches to the idea of philatelic significance and perhaps the easiest of these might be the answer to a question—"If this were the most perfect possible exhibit in its area, what would be the maximum level it should attain?" For a collection of the Ajman issues of 1968, the answer would be quite different from that for a collection of Great Britain issues of 1840. Each would be equally capable at the lowest level (no prize) but perfection in one might still be extremely low, if indeed it were accepted as an international exhibit, while the other could win and has won each of the possible Grands Prix. The relative rankings are, however, transitory things. While the Great Britain will remain capable of maximum levels, the Ajman, in future times, *could* conceivably advance to much more respectable levels, particularly if the study included true commercial usages and the like. Collecting tastes would and should become the determinant of capability. Such limits may even change yearly as "respectability" improves or remains constant. It is a demand upon the judges to have an appreciation for these changes although a full current feel for these is very difficult to realize in practice. In the final analysis, it is the "smell" of an exhibit, similar to that undefinable sense that gives an expert a feeling that a particular item is good or bad, that should permit him to make the correct allocation and analysis. The system of judging in groups will provide the check, while members of the other groups verifying the decision will provide the balance. Although this is the least easily defined, let alone agreed upon, concept of judging, it may be fairly assumed that these considerations are well understood and automatically applied by experienced judges. Any attempt to quantify such judgments (to assign points for the various areas) would usually fail for two basic reasons—change in the level according to greater acceptance, and the almost infinite number of possible variants that may be chosen by the exhibitor. Couple this with the individuals to agree on such determinations and the lack of manpower to accomplish it and you have the beginning of a mammoth problem. The application of such a scale of possible points (the multiplier) may be difficult and time consuming to find and allocate, but then, one must consider the second half of the problem.

Each exhibit must then be considered on five bases, each here covered individually.

Condition. An obvious criterion, with finest condition, margins, color,lightness or distinctness of postmark, condition of the cover and similar considerations being worthy of highest attainment. Obvious display of items of lesser condition, particularly when better condition is known and available, should be considered a defect in an exhibition. On rarer stamps, finest condition constitutes a distinct plus in an exhibit.

Completion. On an exhibit which is capable of attaining a Grand Prix in the significance determination, completion may be used in making two separate determinations. What is *present* in a collection will determine whether or not it is worthy of a gold medal. After that point has been reached, it may be more easily considered a matter of what is *not* present that permits or prevents it from reaching the highest levels. This element also bears on the Condition

and Rarity factors.

Philatelic Importance and Rarity. Although analyzed to some degree in the first analysis of philatelic significance, philatelic importance and rarity completes the triad of necessary attributes in any major philatelic exhibit. Without the rare stamps from an area, many similar collections could be created and therefore none of these could normally expect to win a top award. On the other hand, a collection which includes the acknowledged rarities of an area may, if these are in fine condition and reasonably complete, expect to attain the highest levels allowed by its significance. Rarity in general is based on two factors: established value caused by demand for a particular item, and difficulty in obtaining another similar item. The latter could be a relatively inexpensive stamp, but still rare. Each has its place within the definition of this criterion.

Philatelic Knowledge and Research. Considered by some to be a very important element of philately, this is nevertheless a difficult area to show or consider. Although important philatelically, perhaps it should remain predominantly the province of published study rather than in a show entry where it may be doomed to bog down an otherwise excellent exhibit. As a rule, though, these elements should be present in an exhibit. The manifestation of them may be to indicate rare cancellations on loose stamps and to offer brief explanations of rates and routes on covers. Sufficient information should be given to show the exhibitor's knowledge of the area, yet not turn it into a book, illustrated by stamps and covers. Original study should be given extra attention, but the lack of such should not penalize an otherwise excellent exhibit. In some areas, great studies by past experts may have left very little new information to be found by today's collector. In these cases, philatelic knowledge would mainly be a manifestation of the application of this past information to assemble a balanced collection. New study in such areas should, however, gain special attention from judges due to the great difficulty of conducting such research with positive results. Felicitations of the Jury are normally reserved for those exhibits that show an impressive level of original research.

Presentation and Balance. Normally the least important of considerations, presentation and balance reflect the personal taste of the exhibitor in choosing how and what to show. Displays on colored pages, unnecessary and repetitive art work, nonuniform combinations of written information and other objectionable elements which distract from the philatelic material should be avoided. Neatness and comprehensiveness of presentation which permit a rapid assessment of what is and is not present in an exhibit are to be encouraged at the international level. Balance is a variable which the exhibitor must exercise to present the best material in the limited space available. If a particular portion of the area chosen for the exhibit comprises material which is common or remaindered unused, but rare used, and particularly so on cover, the exhibitor may choose to omit the unused if space and other considerations dictate. This should not affect the consideration of completion if it is obvious that the material could be obtained by the exhibitor but has been omitted to keep a higher level of significant material. Too much of a preponderance of a certain type of material in one area with a correspondingly lower amount in another might constitute a lesser balanced collection. Although a classic approach to balance would be an equal quantity of unused, used, and covers throughout the area being shown, a slightly heavier concentration on the more difficult issues should normally result in the higher award. This is a very subjective evaluation, highly variable with each different collectible area, and specific considerations which are valid for one are not necessarily so for another. Experience of the judges will nor-

mally reflect the success or failure of meeting this criterion.

Objective Evaluation of Philatelic Exhibits.

Since occasion might arise for a wide difference between judges on the level that an exhibit should attain, a more objective approach may be used as a guide for further discussion. This approach, often called a "point system", may also be used to train new judges and for the information and guidance of exhibitors. Since international judges gain their experience at lower levels and move to international status only after first being an observer, it is unlikely that any will choose to use a point system on a regular basis, and due to time considerations could not expect to be asked to do so for the entire show in any case. Most judges are quite able to reach a swift determination of the final level that an exhibit will attain, even if working individually, and on comparison these determinations will usually differ only slightly among judges. Although given a medal type (gold, vermeil, silver, etc.), a total number of points could just as easily be assigned, yet would mean the same thing. As may be seen from the earlier discussion of the criteria which are used to evaluate an exhibit, each area is a subjective determination. Any attempt to reduce each area to numbers, however sophisticated, is sure to be unjust to a significant number of collecting interests in a given show. For this reason, the point system must remain only a guide. (If this were not so, each page could be scanned by a computer and judges would become unnecessary. At the same time, stamp shows would become very boring in the precise sameness that would result from the likely end need for "uniform" display.)

To avoid the need for a two level system which would first evaluate the total philatelic significant possible and then the level the exhibit achieved within that framework, the significance element may be combined with rarity as "philatelic importance" as in Article 4, item 3 of the basic Rules. There always remains, in either case, the difference of opinion over what is significant in a particular area. In most cases, however, the final results will often be inside a one level spread, and more rarely a two level spread. Another consideration in formulating a point system to be borne in mind is that of individual preferences in the maximum number of points to be allocated to an area. Someone who cannot afford classics and who chooses to collect more modern issues will usually call for a lower number of points possible for (monetary) rarity. The classicist will usually prefer the opposite. Another who is artistically inclined will favor presentation, and so on. No firm allocation will please all collectors, and yet, any system adopted by the F.I.P. is likely to cause adoption by national federations for both the authoritative nature of F.I.P. in general as well as the need to use the same system when proceeding with an evaluation from the national to the international level. National federations that think their system is more appropriate may decline to change, but the few who proceed to international competition will normally not be judged by a point system in any case, unless the need arises to establish a basis for that collection and the decision is made to use the point system as a guide.

The following allocation of points is made available for the exhibitor as a guide to the areas of concentration of effort in developing the exhibit, to the judge who feels that his experience is not sufficient to make a proper evaluation of a philatelic exhibit, and for use in case of disputes on the level that an exhibit should attain, in the sense of guidance of the judges for further discussion.

Points allocated to the above criteria shall be awarded according to the maximum levels indicated on the following scale. The five basic criteria have been reordered here in accordance with importance, with the criterion deserving the highest number of points coming first and the remainder in decreasing order of importance.

1. Philatelic Knowledge and Research		35
a. Philatelic Knowledge	25	
b. Research	10	
2. Philatelic Importance and Rarity		35
a. Philatelic Importance	15	
b. Rarity	20	
3. Condition	15	15
4. Completion	10	10
5. Presentation and Balance	5	5
		100

The total of points obtained will indicate the medal equivalent based on the following scale:

Large Gold	95
Gold	90
Vermeil	85
Silver	80
Silver Bronze	70
Bronze	60
Certificate of Participation	less than 60

Application of these may be used as a guide for exhibitors and trainee judges, and to help obtain a basis for resolving differences of opinion on unusual exhibits. Experience in making the subjective evaluation necessary for the proper application of these criteria is essential.

[ADOPTED BY THE TRADITIONAL PHILATELY COMMISSION OF THE F.I.P. ON 25 MAY 1979, at Sofia, Bulgaria, by unanimous vote.]

To be continued

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

There has been little published about the early balloon flights in philatelic literature and not too much outside. Thus Robert Schoendorf's *Catalog of Classic American Airposts and Aeronautica 1784-1900* is a pioneer effort in every sense. [It was reviewed by Ernest A. Kehr in the January 1982 issue of *CCP*.] Its nature is such that every serious student of aerophilately needs it in his or her library. Too, it is a treasure trove of information about possibly rare items that may still be in mixed lots or dealer dollar boxes so the collectors with the desire for "the chase" should get it.

Personally, I found it quick, but exciting to read.

Because Schoendorf's focus is upon messages carried by balloon rather balloon flights, this work appears somewhat distorted to one who has read about early balloons. It is also possible that some message-carrying flights were omitted because Schoendorf did not find evidence of the messages in his search. He did not discuss the manned ascent in Montgolfier's balloon on 10/15/1783 by deRozier nor did he use the contemporary illustration of the first free flight on November 21, 1783 by deRozier and the Marquis d'Arlandes although he cites this flight. I found a historic inaccuracy in that he cites Blanchard's January 9, 1793 message bearing flight as the first flight in America for this ignores the free flight of James Wilcox sponsored by the American Philosophical Society and D. Rittenhouse in 1783-1784 that lasted for ten minutes over Philadelphia.

While Schoendorf notes the Jeffries letters of November 30, 1784 as the first airborne messages (dropped from Blanchard's balloon over London), these may be merely the first we record. It is quite possible that messages were dropped from one or more of the various preceeding ascents, which are not reported in this book. For example, when *Encyclopedia Britannica* editor J. Tytler ascended on August 27, 1784 he may have carried messages or papers to drop over Edinburgh, Scotland.

One exciting document is the letter by the former British governor of New Jersey, William Franklin to his son that was carried across the Channel January 7, 1785. Schoendorf reproduces this letter from the American Philosophical Society's archives. I might note that while he cites Durant's flight on October 14, 1833 as the first one with letters on board an American balloon flight, the text of the earlier Durant IV flight of 9/9/1831 leaflet indicates that "a letter or message, on business, or love?" was solicited and may have been part of the cargo. This flight over New York and Paramus began at Castle Garden in New York. It may well be an earlier airmail flight. We do know that by Durant's twelfth flight over Boston and Cambridge he was carrying a substantial number of newspapers, which were dropped.

In terms of treasure troves, collectors might look for Waverly, Ohio letters postmarked July 8, 1835 which were carried on the proposed transatlantic voyage that departed from Cincinnati July 4th. This makes Cincinnati our first international airport!

Another item of particular interest to Canada collectors is the first letter reported to be carried by airmail in Canada and postmarked Goderich 3/18/48. This is apparently official airmail as it was postmarked on dispatch and on receipt. It travelled by kite and other examples of this era may also exist.

The first official American airmail was the mail carried by the *Jupiter* balloon on August 17, 1859 postmarked at La Fayette Indiana on the 15th. Of the 123 letters and 23 circulars only one has turned up. Schoendorf does not tell the story of how this turned up at *Stampazine* as part of a mixed lot nor of its subsequent move-

ments until it ended up in the Smithsonian. I remember the final sale well for I was an underbidder to the government on it. To me, it was a better airmail item than a C3a or the Black Honduras, both of which were priced much higher at the time.

To inspire treasure-trovers, Schoendorf illustrates the handwriting of most of the Union Balloon aeronauts in hopes that other letters by them may turn up. I am not sure the Government archives have been thoroughly searched for aerial reports of the Civil War, for a number may still be on file in the archives.

In sum, this is an exciting book that needs wide readership. It could be better, but most books fall into that class. Schoendorf is already working on improvements and refinements. Let us wish him the energy, luck, and long life needed to make this book obsolete. But until a major revision is available, this is the book you should buy.

Calvet M. Hahn
New York City

To the Editor:

I would like to congratulate Mr. Ernest A. Kehr, and old and valued friend, for his interesting article in the January. 1983 *Collectors Club Philatelist* on "Philatelic History." It brings to attention a pleasant by-way in cover collecting. There is another area which is every bit as fascinating as collecting the mementos of great and famous philatelists. That is covers having to do with men and woman of international significance, either addressed to them or written by them.

These covers may not be as common as ones addressed to Theodore E. Steinway, Beverly King, or Ernest A. Kehr. They do occur and can be found in circumstances very similar to the ones that Mr. Kehr discusses. Sometimes one must examine the cover and look at the contents carefully. Imagine the thrill when a cover written in a childish hand bearing rather ordinary stamps from Yemen and addressed to an officer in the royal Roumanian Army turns out to have been written by a royal prince of Yemen, then a young boy, asking to exchange stamps with the officer. The letter was signed Seif el Islam Mohammed al-Badr, later to be the last Imam and king of the Mutawakilite Kingdom of Yemen. Or to find a small, handmade envelope without stamps on it addressed to "Bac Ho", Uncle Ho, who was none other than Ho Chi Minh, the communist leader in Viet Nam. The postmarks show that the letter was mailed in 1954. One further example was the purchase of a cover originating with the Dalai Lama of Tibet, of itself enough to qualify for this type of collection. Upon examination and translation of the address it was evident that the cover had been mailed to His Imperial Majesty King-Emperor George V of india and the United Kingdom.

This latter cover could also qualify for Mr. Kehr's collection, as George V was as great a philatelist as he was a public figure. These

are examples of what an alert and observant philatelist can find to add interest and spice to his collection.

H.D.S. Haverbeck
White Stone, Virginia

To the Editor:
In the January, 1983 issue of the *Collectors Club Philatelist*, I note a review of the master work on the philately of Imperial Russia by an old and honored friend of mine, Sergei Vasilevich Prigara.

I am very pleased that this work has been finally translated into the English language. I was closely associated with him during the time of preparing the final manuscript and of publication, as we were both members of the Russian-American Philatelic Society which met in the rooms of the Russian Painters Club at 137th Street and Broadway in New York City. We had discussed the publication of the book in English. Mr. Prigara refused to allow this. His objection was that his command of English was poor and he did not wish his meanings changed. He made it abundantly clear that he would not allow such a translation. So I was forced to learn some Russian in order to use the book. Sergei Vasilevich inscribed a copy of the book to me on March 9, 1942, just six days before I reported for active duty in the United States Navy. That was the last time that I saw him. After the war and after his death, I brought up the subject again but was told that it would not be translated.

The reviewer has criticized the translator for not updating the book and incorporating newly gained knowledge. If this had been done, it would have violated the express desire of Mr. Prigara. By this reference, one may assume that the translator, David E. Skipton, has, as much as possible in any translation, preserved the author's original meaning.

With the translation of this masterwork and the other contributions to Imperial Russian philately over the years, the way is now clear to prepare a new handbook incorporating the work of S.V. Prigara and the students that have come after him.

H.D.S. Haverbeck
White Stone, Virginia

Book Reviews

Forty-Eighth American Philatelic Congress Book. American Philatelic Congress, Secretary, P.O. Box 937, Brookhaven, Penna. 19015. 1982, 164 pp, ill. $10.

The 1982 *Congress Book* is very different from the 1981 edition reviewed in the January 1983 *CCP*. For one thing, most of the distracting typographical and layout errors

have been eliminated. A consistent approach to presenting illustrations was adopted; the most unusual presentation of album pages with graphical "corner mounts" is notable. Between each paper a page, blank save for its number, has been included.

The authors solicited for papers cover an unusually wide spectrum of philatelic topics with thematics balanced by several traditional contributions. Rev. Charles Fitz' scans his awarding-winning exhibit, "Philately and Murder", touching upon backgrounds of many of the stamps' subjects either as perpetrators or victims. Rev. Fitz appends a list of the categories and pages in his exhibit and ends with a sermonette about the satisfaction to be gained from exhibiting. Similarly, Bunny Kaplan surveys the many forms of "Stamps on Stamps, The Logical Topical" in a well-written short introduction to the subject.

Contrary to most impressions, local posts in the United States still legitimately function, although given a bad name by label purveyors flooding the philatelic market. William Schultz has performed a philatelic service in "Rattlesnake Island: The Only Airmail Local Post", describing the private mail service in Lake Erie. Pat Herst's Shrub Oak operation provided the inspiration for an airmail service from the island to Port Clinton, Ohio. Labels were provided in various denominations and mail was carried. Years hence, collectors may stumble upon triangular adhesives and covers; at least, a picturesque description of this carriage service will exist to inform them what it was all about.

Allied to Rev. Fitz' paper is that of Dr. Herman Herst, "Glasgow's Most Famous Murder Case, and Its Most Famous Postmark." Herst tells the story of Madeleine Smith's trial for murder of her lover in 1857 and the incidental role played by postmark dates in resolving the case (Rev. Fitz lists one of these covers in his collection).

Kenneth Whittle uses a correspondence sold to him by Van Dyck MacBride to illustrate the Civil War story of Lt. James H. Brown, CSA, in "Mobile Cadet Brown." The covers show a variety of postal usages and markings, although the author describes them only superficially; his primary interest is in discussing the correspondence with the fascinating accounts of camp life and battle. Lt. Brown, well-schooled, recorded erudite and perceptive impressions of events. Unfortunately, the letters discuss postal matters only in the meagerest way.

Our governor, Michael E. Ruggiero, presents an update on his research in "The One Sen Blue of Japan 1872—A Skilfull Forgery." Giving full attribution to Dr. Soichi Ichida for pioneering work on this stamp, Ruggiero distinguishes between the genuine of this issue and a very dangerous forgery. High contrast photography carefully demonstrates the types of paper used.

A veritable *tour de force* best describes Professor Stephen Washburne's "Building A Representative Collection of Portugese East Africa Postal History." Building the representative collection of this long-neglected area is complicated by a paucity of materials, particularly covers. The varigated history of Portugese colonial efforts forms a backdrop for a discussion of rates, adhesive issues, markings, routes, and jurisdictions. This most impressive paper serves as a guide to writing other articles of this type. Professor Washburne is a member of the Collectors Club.

Dr. Zavern Seron examines in great detail the registration receipt and hand-stamp markings of the Buena Vista-Ventura Mission in "Franqueado S. Buenav^{a}., Registry Stamp, Sapnish America, 1836-37." Unfortunately, serious questions have been raised about the validity of the identification of the cover which forms the centerpiece of this article.

The Boehrets, Jesse and Diane, develop another aspect of the German military postal system in "The German Navy in the Boxer Rebellion." They illustrate many of the markings found principally on postal cards from this action in the Orient. It is a most

worthwhile adjunct to Crusemann.

In "Charlottesville, Virginia: Hand-stamped Postal Markings 1845-1870", Lowell Newman overviews postal system changes as depicted by the variety of markings from Thomas Jefferson's hometown. Rates, circular date stamps, directory markings, and adhesive usages are all carefully illustrated.

Two of the most unusual articles round out this *Congress Book*. The editor, Raymond Ruthrauff, shares his views on "Organizing a State Postal History Society" with a "how-to" presentation. Given the explosive growth of this form of philatelic organization in the past decade, the steps he recommends are the time-honored ones followed by collectors since the inception of the organized hobby. Ruthrauff leaves no illusions when he discusses the labor and dedication required of the organizers. Bringing up the rear is Jack Kiser's very entertaining "Confessions of a Stamp Columnist." Written in the down-home style usually associated with Clyde Jennings, Kiser's paper pokes gentle fun at some of the stuffier aspects of the our avocation. It is the paper certain to be of most interest to the non-philatelist. *EEF*

British East Africa—The Stamps, and Postal Stationery, by John Minns, FRPSL. London: Royal Philatelic Society. 1981, 134 + viii, illus. £25.

The Royal continues a proud tradition of producing outstanding works of philatelic scholarship with this effort. Printed by the same organization used by Robson Lowe, it is characterized by well laid out text, beautiful color plates of high fidelity, and excellent black and white illustrations.

British East Africa does not command a wide philatelic following. The adhesives for the BEA Company lack design distinction and the postage stamps of the colony proper are primarily typographed overprints of the adhesives of BEA Company, India, and Zanzibar. Nevertheless, the history of postal developments and the effort to organize a postal system in a very primitive area make a fascinating story.

Thoroughly indexed and researched, this exposition on the postal paper of a backward area stands as the definitive work. Mr. Minns and the Royal are to be congratulated. *EEF*

The Fresno and San Francisco Bicycle Mail of 1894, by Lowell B. Cooper. Leonard H. Hartmann, P.O. Box 360006, Louisville, Ky. 40230. 1982, 134 + ix pp, ill. $35.

Tales of mail delivery against great odds seem to capture our imaginations. Snowshoe Thompson, the Pony Express, ship-mail via Nicaragua come to mind easily. Less known but no less filled with adventure, the story of Arthur Banta's bicycle post in central California during the American Railway Union's strike is well-written and researched. All the elements are here: labor unrest, carriage of the mail by hardy men over difficult terrain, an alert entrepreneur, adhesives, stationery, reprints, and forgeries.

This is not the first time this story has been told, but it may well be the most complete. Accounts by some of the key actors have been melded with contemporary press coverage and examination of stamps and markings. It is a complex story and for this reason Cooper chooses to repeat himself in a number of chapters to retain the integrity of the story. To do otherwise would have necessitated extensive cross-referencing.

The diamond-shaped adhesives of this post appear rather frequently at auction even in sheets. Therefore, it is helpful to have a guidebook to the originals, reprints, and the forgery. Appendices provide some of the basic source material, an account of Banta's controversy with Scott's regarding listing the adhesive, and a summary of Wells Fargo's efforts to carry the mail during

the railway strike. The book is without an index.

EEF

The Manuscript Postal Markings of Mexico, 1856-1878, by Howard Frome. Available from the author at Star Route 55, Chatham, N.Y. 12037. 1982, 57 pp, illus. $10.

This short work, which consists mostly of an index and tracings of manuscript markings used on the early, classic stamps of Mexico, will appear to only a handful of specialists. But it is most definitely a useful addition to the body of knowledge on Mexican philately and fills a void that has existed until now.

As Mr. Frome points out in the introduction to his tables and tracings (which happily appears in both English and Spanish), less than a half dozen towns in Mexico used manuscript cancellations on a regular basis. Although scarce, and in some intances rare, these markings have never been popular with collectors of classic Mexico. The huge variety of quaint, often highly ornamented, hand-stamps has been an irresistable attraction, on the other hand. About half of the markings he has traced fall into the "mute" category, simply random pen strokes which rendered the stamp unfit for further use. His studies clearly show that many of the large crosses and parallel penstrokes this reviewer had assumed wre applied to invalidate "remainders" were actually manuscript cancellations. Still, some may fall into this category.

A short discussion of quill pens and contemporary inks and their use will help the reader judge whether he may have a legitimate manuscript postal marking. We are also cautioned that expert help should be sought when in doubt. But similarity to the numerous types illustrated should go a long way toward a reasonable judgement on genuineness.

According to Frome, the tabulated listing covers about eighty percent of all manuscript postal markings offered for public sale in the past fifty years. If so, and I'm not about to dispute his claim, we therefore have a sound basis upon which to build as new material comes to light. Since all the tracings represent essentially "unique" items, it would have been helpful to have listed the denominations of the stamps on which the marks appeared. This is a minor criticism. Assuming the tracings are faithful to the original source, present owners of specimens recorded should have no trouble matching them up.

In this reviewer's opinion, every serious collector of the first issues of Mexico should have this booklet in his library. It's a labor of love, in no way compensated for by the modest price.

Dale R. Pulver

Publications Received

Werner Elias

Australia—States

Morgens Juhl. *Postage Stamps and Postal History of Western Australia, vol. III: The Melbourne Printings 1902-1912*, 1983. Svemo Trading Pty. Ltd., 71 Avalon Parade, Avalon Beach, NSW 2107, Australia. 88 pp, ill, softbound. Price A$12.75. Gift of the publishers.

Austria—Catalogues

Austria Netto Katalog 1983, 38th ed., 1982. Rita Rosner, Vienna, Austria. 233 pp, ill. Gift of Frank Kohn.

China—Catalogues

N.C. Yang. *1980 Postage Stamp Catalogue of the People's Republic of China*, 1980. N.C. Yang's

Stamp & Coin Co., Hong Kong. 119 pp, ill, softbound. Gift of Morton Dean Joyce.

Czechoslovakia

W.A. Page. *Czechoslovak Army and Air Force in Exile: Postal and Other Philatelic Activities*, 1982. Czechoslovak Philatelic Society of Great Britain, published as a supplement to monograph no. 1. 73 pp, ill, softbound. Gift of the publishers.

Denmark—Catalogues

Aarhus Frimaerkekatalog Danmark 1983-84, 1983. Aarhus Frimaerkehandel, Bruunsgade 42, 8000 Aarhus C, Denmark. 202 pp, ill, softbound. DKr 60. Gift of the publishers.

Expertizing

Elizabeth C. Pope, ed. *Opinions—Philatelic Expertizing*, 1983. The Philatelic Foundation, New York. 141 pp, ill. $20. Gift of the publishers.

Germany—States

Rueckblick auf das erste Jahrhundert der K. Bayer. Staatspost (1808-1908), 1982 (reprint of the 1908 original). 342 pp, softbound. DM 15. Purchasd with library funds.

Latin America

Espamer '82 (Latin American Philately and Postal History), 1982. Comision Organizadora, Puerto Rico. 256 pp, ill, softbound. Gift of Dr. Roberto Rosende.

Postal History, General

A.R. Doublet. *The Pacific Steam Navigation Company. Its Maritime Postal History 1840-1853 with Particular Reference to Chile*, 1983. The Royal Philatelic Society, London. 70 pp, ill, softbound. £6. Gift of the publishers.

Stamp Auctions

Stamp Auction Prices Realized, vol. I: United States and Canada, 2nd ed., 1974. APR Publishers, Fresno, Calif. 136 pp, spiral bound. Gift of John D. Dowd.

Stamp Collecting

James Mackay. *The Guiness Book of Stamps—Facts and Feats*, 1983. Sterling Publishing Co. 225 pp, ill, softbound. $12.95. Gift of the publishers.

Topicals

Peter Hubl. *Interplanetare Raumsonden [Interplanetary Spacecraft], 3rd ed.*, 1983. Hermann E. Sieger, Postfach 1160, 7073 Lorch, Wuertt., W. Germany. 98 pp, ill, softbound. DM 8. Gift of the publishers.

John Henry Richter, ed. *Topical Digest, vol. 9 (ATA Handbook no. 105)*, 1983. 47 pp, ill, softbound. $7. Gift of the publishers.

United States

Jos. Nathan Kane. *U.S. Postage Firsts (extract from the author's "Famous First Facts")*, 1983. A. Allan Boudreau & Co., for the Masonic Stamp Club of New York. 20 pp, ill, softbound. Gift of the author.

United States Airmails

Marylin Bender and Selig Altschul. *The Chosen Instrument: Pan Am Juan Trippe*, 1982. Simon and Schuster. 605 pp, ill. Gift of E.E. Fricks.

United States Locals

Lowell B. Cooper. *The Fresno and San Francisco Bicycle Mail of 1894*, 1983. Leonard H. Hartmann, Box 36006, Louisville, Ky. 40233. 134 pp, ill. $35. Gift of the publisher.

United States Postal History

Theron Wierenga. *United States Incoming Steamship Mail, 1847-1875*, 1983. Published by the author, P.O. Box 595, Muskegon, Mich. 49443. 242 pp, ill. $30. Purchased with library funds.

United States Postal Service

Harold C. Richow. *Encyclopedia of R.F.D. Cancels*, 1983. J-B Publishing Co., 430 Ivy Ave., Crete, Neb. 68333. 281 pp, ill. $30 + $1.50 postage. Gift of the publishers.

United States—States

Lawrence M. Merolla and Frank M. Crowther. *The Post Offices of Massachusetts*, 1981. Massachusetts Postal Research Society. 151 pp, ill. Purchased with library funds.

Sister Marciana Hennig, ed. *Post Offices of Michigan*, 1977. Michigan Chapter of the N.A.P.U.S. 995 pp. Purchased with library funds.

Alan H. Paters and John S. Gallagher. *The Post Offices of Minnesota*, 1978. The Depot, Burtonsville, Md. 280 pp, ill. Purchased with library funds.

John L. Kay and Chester M. Smith, Jr. *New Jersey Postal History*, 1977. Quarterman Publications, Lawrence, Mass. 199 pp. Purchased with library funds.

John S. Gallagher. *The Post Offices of Utah*, 1977. The Depot, Burtonsville, Md. 84 pp, ill, softbound. Purchased with library funds.

United States—World War II

Herbert S. Herman. *Death's Railroad—A Philatelic History*, 1983. Published by the author. 65 pp, ill, softbound. Gift of M.E. Ruggiero.

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E.E. Fricks, Lou Robbins, Robt. G. Stone: Pamphlets, Periodicals, etc.

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Overseas

Afghanistan, Its Twentieth Century Postal Issues, by F.E. Patterson III (1956) — $18

French Morocco: The 1943–44 Tour Hassan Issues, by C. Neidorf (1953) — $3.75

Greece, Kohl Handbook Translated and Annotated Part I Supplement (1944) — $6

Honduras, The Black Air Mail, by I.I. Green (1962) — $3.75

Philatelic Handbook for Korea 1884–1905, by Korea Stamp Society — $18

The New Hebrides, Postal Stamps and Their History, by N. Hals and P. Collas (1968) — $12.50

New Zealand, 1898–99, Great Barrier Island Pigeon Post Stamps, by J.R. Walker, H.L. Chisholm, and H.M. Goodkind (1969) — $12.50

A Postal History of Spain, by T. Van Dam (1973) — $18

Postal Stamps of Lithuania, by Lithuania Philatelic Societies of New York and Toronto (1979) — $18

Postal History and Postage Stamps of Serbia, 1841–1921, by M.R. Rasic (1979) — $18

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First Scott Catalogue, 1868 (reprint) — $3.50

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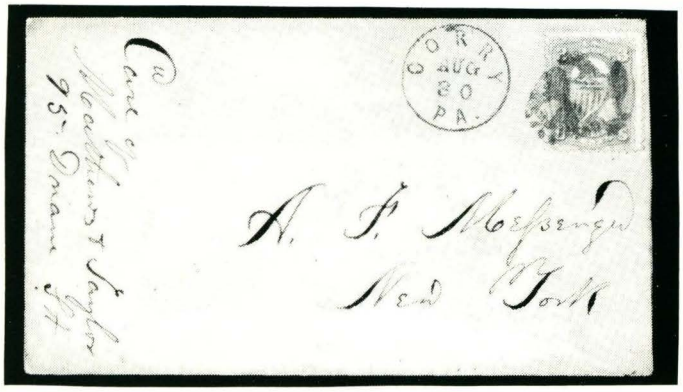
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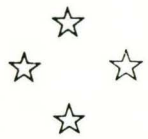


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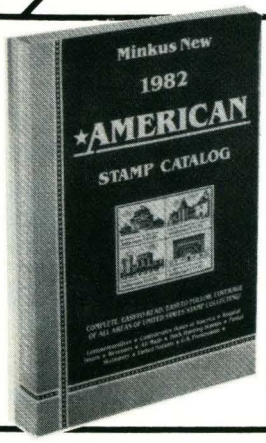
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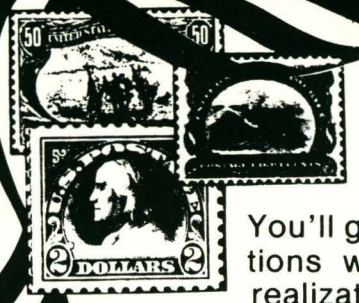
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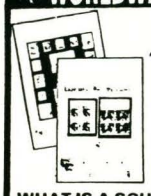
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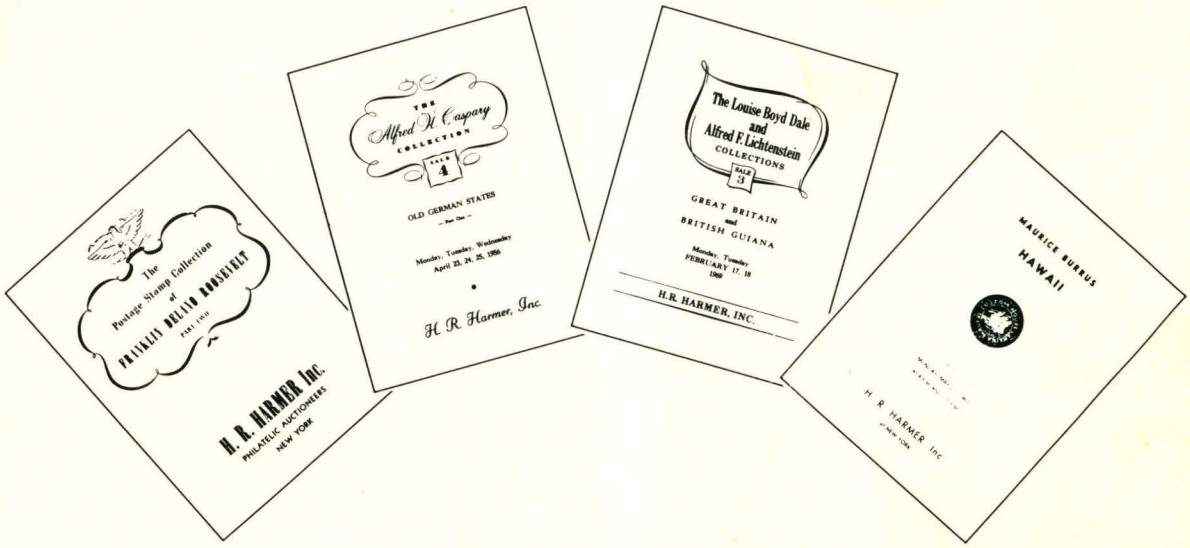
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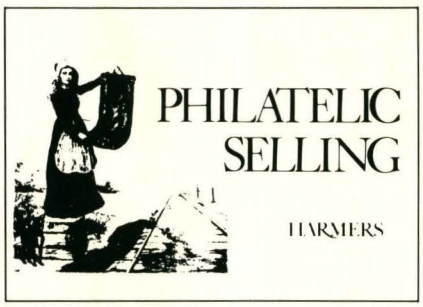
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