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Volume 55 Number 1
January 1976

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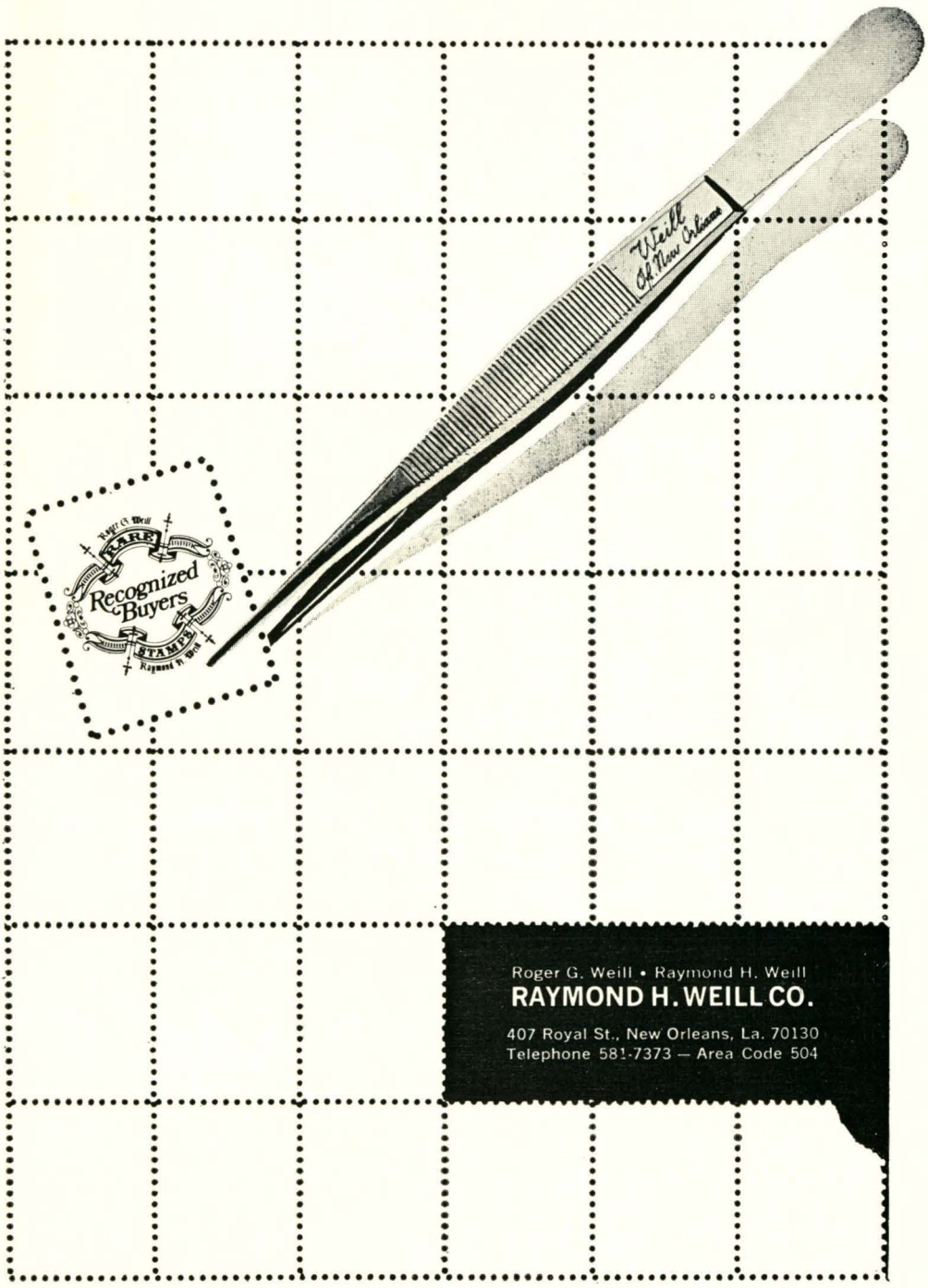
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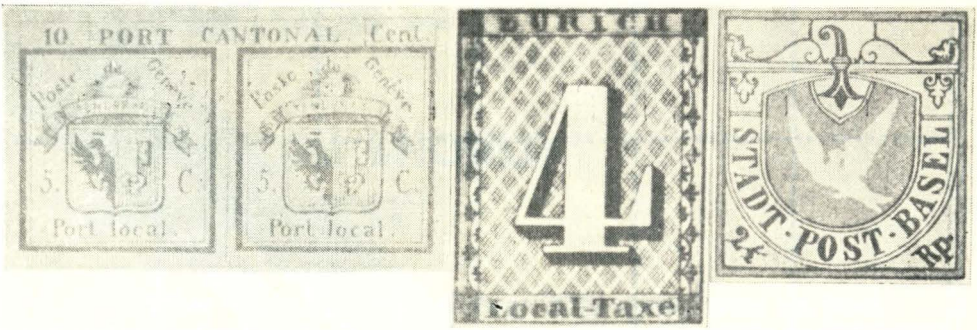
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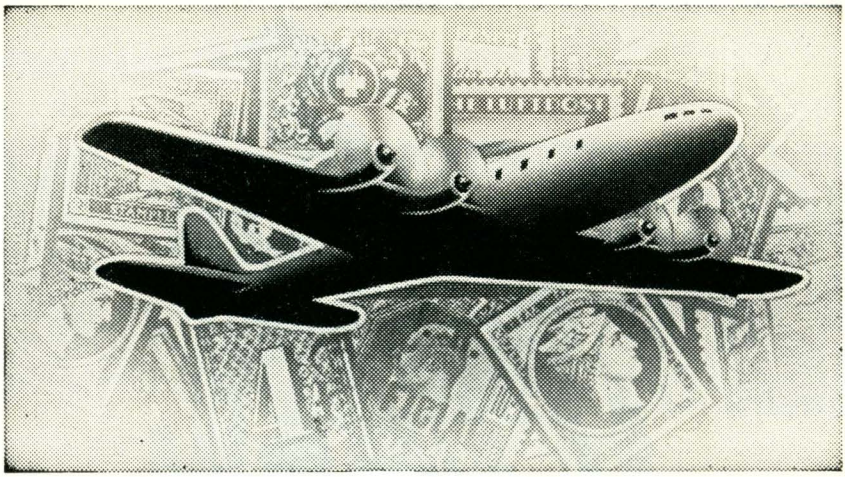
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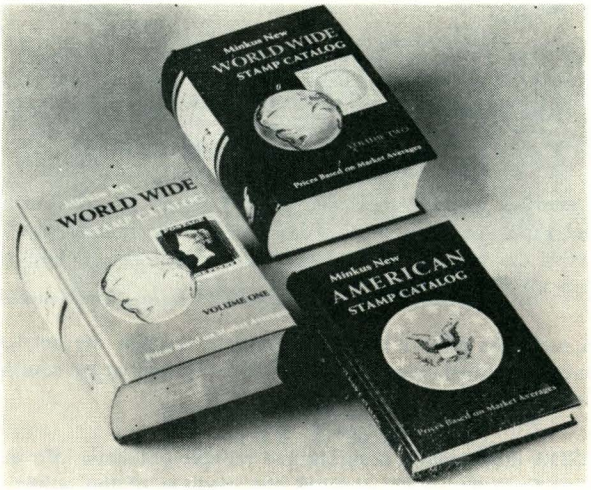
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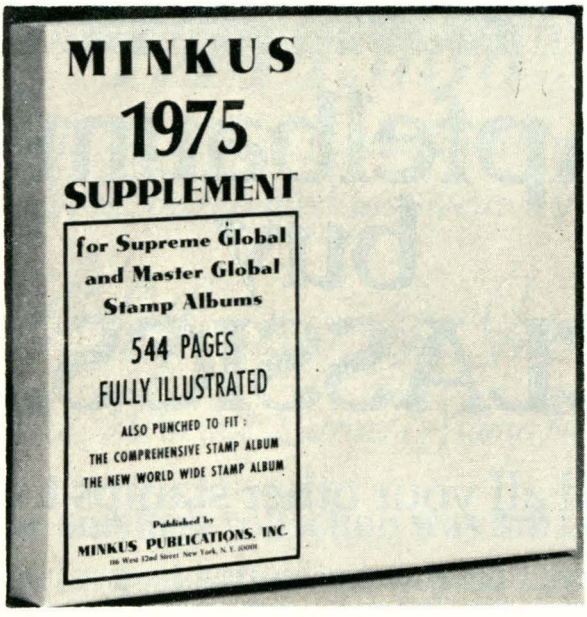
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The Collectors Club PHILATELIST

Volume 55, Number 1 Contents January 1976

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Exhibits Open 7:30 P.M.
Meetings Convene at 8:00 P.M.

January 8	— *EGYPT*—Ernest A. Kehr, New York, N.Y.
January 14	— *ANNUAL MEETING*
January 21	— *COLOMBIA*—Deborah Friedman, Aibany, N.Y.
February 4	— *1847 COVERS USED FROM THE 13 ORIGINAL STATES*—Creighton Hart, Shawnee Mission, Kansas
February 18	— *NEWFOUNDLAND RARITIES*—Robert H. Pratt, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
March 3	— *NETHERLANDS CLASSICS*—Dr. Fred Reed, New York, N.Y.
March 17	— *U.S. WESTERN COVERS*—Marc Haas, New York, N.Y.
March 18-20	— *ANNUAL COMPETITION*
April 7	— *U.S. 1886-1898*—Rudolph Wunderlich, Ossining, N.Y.
April 21	— *GERMAN STATES*—Ethel Harper (Courtesy of the Lichtenstein Foundation)
May 5	— *THE TYPESET STAMPS OF HAWAII*—Thurston Twigg-Smith, Honolulu, Hawaii
May 12	— *ANNUAL AWARD DINNER*
May 19	— *CLASSICAL SPAIN* — Louis Cervera-Vera, Madrid, Spain
May 26	— *OPEN HOUSE HONORING "INTERPHIL" VISITORS*—Cocktails 5-7 P.M.
May 30	— *COLLECTORS CLUB "INTERPHIL" LUNCHEON* at PHILADELPHIA
June 16	— *SWEDEN*—Tomas Bjaringer, Brussels, Belgium

SUMMER RECESS

September 15	— *BUENOS AIRES*—John Boker, Scarsdale, N.Y.
October 6	— *UNITED STATES, 1847-1857*—Louis Grunin, Spring Valley, N.Y.
October 20	— *THE U.S. 3 CENT, 1851-61*—Thomas J. Alexander, Prairie Village, Kansas
November 3	— *CONFEDERATE PHILATELY*—Charles E. Kilbourne, Charlottesville, Virginia
November 17	— *CANADIAN RATE COVERS, 1851-1875*—W. E. Lea, London, England
December 1	— *MAILS VIA PANAMA*—Col. James T. DeVoss, State College, Pa.
December 15	— *BOARD OF GOVERNORS OPEN HOUSE*

Program Committee:

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Editorial

FIP

One of the most frequently mentioned, but least understood organizations in stampdom today is referred to simply as, "FIP." That so few understand its workings is not surprising in view of the fact that there are probably no more than a dozen philatelists still alive who can remember its origins. What "FIP" is and what it has become is both interesting and revealing.

Just fifty years ago, a group of farsighted Europeans came up with one of the brightest and most promising ideas ever to rise on the philatelic horizon.

During the several years following the Armistice of World War I stampdom's surprising growth and revived enthusiasm led to the staging of numerous shows all over the continent, each with the ambitious "international" added to their titles. Soon there were so many that organizers, dealers, exhibitors and potential visitors simply could not keep up with them.

It was this overcrowded situation which inspired the formation of the "Federation Internationale de Filatelie" (FIP).

Taking their lead from the fledging International Olympics Committee, these philatelic visionaries sought to effectively control continental stamp exhibitions just as their model regulated amateur sports competitions.

In their wisdom they established a few basic rules. They were:

A. Only a single show would be recognized and proclaimed to be an "official" international exhibition in any single year.

B. No single country might host such an international exhibition more often than once in a decade.

These innovational restrictions were practical. With only one international competition a year, pressure would be removed from the very individuals concerned with stamp shows and competitions. Those responsible for their staging would have ample time to plan and prepare; those entering their treasures would need to mount pages only once a year; dealers would be asked to financially support only a single show with booth rental and advertising; collectors could plan vacations (or business trips) to coincide with but a single show, to examine the displayed treasures and meet friends and colleagues.

To give the FIP effective, authoritative powers, its founders encouraged Europepan nations who did not already have one, to form a national "federation." All societies and clubs of every country were urged to unite. Through these "federations" the individual collector would have a voice by voting locally on pertinent issues and passing their decisions to the national federation officers. They in turn, would correlate the thinking of the various clubs, then go to FIP congress meetings thoroughly instructed on whether to vote for or against every item on the agenda. It was a reasonable "pyramid" type of government, for it represented the opinions and wishes of countless thousands of those within the philatelic fraternity.

Collectors and dealers alike welcomed this innovational idea and wholeheartedly endorsed it. National federations were born and nurtured and, through their FIP delegates and alternates, were able to restore order to international stamp exhibitions.

Once all this had been accomplished, FIP officers and delegates embarked upon a plan to standardize classifications and rules for the shows to which they gave their "patronage." Further, they demanded that the shows accept those regulations. FIP also began accrediting judges whose wide experience and training qualified them for the vital role of appraising entries for prizes offered. The whole concept left little, if anything, to be desired in raising the standards of international philatelic exhibitions and what they

contained. Thus, until the outbreak of the second catastrophic conflict in 1939, continental shows were outstanding examples of the best organized (and supported) exhibitions in the entire history of our avocation.

Let us interrupt with brief discussion of the situation in the United States and recall the part the Collectors Club played in our own international philatelic exhibitions of 1913, 1926, 1936, 1947 and 1956.

That first one, more than half a century ago, was the dream of those titans who were the Club's contemporary leaders. In planning that initial effort those gentlemen realized that unless all the nation's collectors could have an active part in putting it together, New York would be charged with making the 1919 show a glorified New York project. To obviate such a potential, Collectors Club leaders organized the "Association for Stamp Exhibitions, Inc.," an institution that would form an umbrella under which every club and society in the land would work together. Its board of directors was drawn from every section of the United States and Canada, invitations to serve having been extended to those known to have the most active and enthusiastic interest in promoting our avocation.

That this concept was widely accepted without objection or jealousy has been proven by the fact that without a dime of financial support from Washington, every successive show proved more successful than the last, with the last two attaining paid attendance figures in excess of 200,000!

While staged in New York, each show had the complete cooperation of every major philatelic group in the land. Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Denver, Cleveland, San Francisco, Miami and many stamp centers in between, all had a vital role in presenting them, yet not one of them had a dominant position.

And when the ASE was not occupied in planning its own next international it was cooperating with foreign shows: appointing commissioners and jury members to fill invitational posts—in years when such representatives paid their own travel and maintenance expenses rather than free-loading at the expense of some foreign government! The ASE also traditionally made cash donations for the purchase of medals or prix d'Honneur on behalf of American collectors.

But with the conclusion of World War II, conditions within philately as well as the philosophy of the FIP officers changed. In all but the United States and Great Britain, the staging of big stamp exhibitions was undertaken by governments—and especially their postal administrations—which envisioned them as a lucrative source of revenue and propaganda. In most cases philatelists now were expected to supply only technical advice; the actual work was assigned to professional exposition experts, interior decorators, trained publicists and experienced impressarios.

All this transition led to changes not only in the presentation of stamp exhibitions, but to FIP's role on the scene.

In addition to the basic practical statutes on which FIP was organized its later leadership of perennially reelected officers entered a number of other fields over which it desired control:

1. They stipulated that in order to obtain "FIP" patronage, a show committee must pay for the travel and maintenance expenses of the president and secretary-general.

2. That the committee for a show at which a "FIP" congress was to be held must also act as host, paying for costs.

(With governments picking up these tabs there wasn't too much objection, even though collectors, by buying semi-postals and souvenir sheetlets issued to pay for the shows, eventually supplied this cash!)

3. They established a "black list" of stamps considered by the "FIP" to be "abusive," "exploitative" or "detrimental." In itself, this might have been a project beneficial to the avocation, but there were two conditions that watered it down:

A. The very offending nations and their professional promoters paid not

the slightest attention to the list and continued to run their presses around the clock flooding the market with gaudy labels of excessively high "face value."

B. In a vain effort to put teeth into the program, "FIP" declared that any collection containing such blacklisted items that was entered in a "FIP" show would automatically be disqualified. Brave words, but unfortunately the rule has rarely been invoked.

We recall "Praga," in Czechoslovakia, a 10,000-frame exhibit of which about 25% were filled by Iron Curtain countries. These, naturally, were generously padded with material blacklisted by "FIP."

Following the "FIP" ruling, we Western members of the jury carefully checked page contents and disqualified most entries. Our judgments were disregarded. Eastern representatives had won a suspension of the rule, claiming that unless their compatriots received awards "they would be discouraged from further collecting." In several other juries at which we sat, similar suspensions of the black-list ban were invoked by "FIP" officers who did not wish to "offend friends in Communist nations."

4. That no semi-postal could have a surtax higher than 50% of face or franking value.

In preparing for the fabulous ITEP exhibition in Utrecht (1952) the Dutch announced a special set of stamps with a surtax slightly higher than the allowed half. The Hollanders were notified that if the stamps were issued as planned, they would be blacklisted and "FIP" patronage withdrawn.

Despite this condemnation, the Dutch released the set, telling "FIP" that if patronage were to be rescinded, the show would be staged as scheduled, without it.

(This was the second time that "FIP's" dictatorship had been challenged. In 1947, when the CIPEX committee had *not* asked for "patronage," it was told that unless it was requested and given, competitors would be barred from entering any "FIP" show for the next five years. The threat did not serve its purpose; CIPEX opened as planned without "patronage," "FIP" officers were not invited to come to New York at committee expense; commissioners and jury members were selected by the ASE. And, though CIPEX went it alone, fewer than half a dozen out of several hundred European entries were withdrawn by their owners!)

These and kindred actions, taken to give "FIP" greater powers, began to irk so many individual collectors and national societies that had formerly supported the organization, that by the mid '50's evidence of deterioration surfaced.

Differences of opinion led to splits in "national federations." Questions or resolutions were no longer discussed and voted upon at local levels. Delegates and alternates ceased to be elected to represent collectors: most of them simply continued in offices they'd held for decades. Today, items on the annual agendae are discussed and acted upon solely by the delegates and alternates as individuals and not as representatives of the national federations' members by whom they ought to have been instructed according to "FIP's" original status.

All this has led to "FIP's" existence as a relatively small club of philatelic politicians that imposes its demands on exhibitions committees without offering a single iota of help towards the success of any given international exhibition.

If "FIP" is to continue as a respected representative of the world's philatelic leadership, it is absolutely essential that it revert to the statutes under which it thrived at the outset. A strong federations is needed to unify collectors and protect them from undue exploitation. But as long as it consists of self-appointed and self-seeking individuals and does not represent the whole philatelic world its influences and dicta will be challenged by groups such as Phylympia, Internaba, Nordia and others that ran without "FIP" patronage, but had the expertize and backbone to run their own shows without interference. *(E.A.K.)*

Letters to the Editor

The "Posted Letter" Review

The several reviewers of "The Posted Letter in Colonial and Revolutionary America, 1628-1790," who have been heard from so far, have spanned the entire spectrum of opinions from one end to the other. The highly respectable "Chronicle" calls the book the authors' pinnacle of colonial postal history research reporting, whereas C.M.H. in "The Collectors Club Philatelist" (C.C.P.), a magazine of equal standing, proclaims the book to be the nadir of accomplishment, with particular emphasis addressed to the undersigned.

It is not for the purpose of rejoicing in the praise by the former reviewer that this letter is being written, nor to grieve over the poor marks given by the latter. My main reason for addressing the editor of the C.C.P. is to express my deeply felt distress caused by the accusations of unethical behaviour which your reviewer has made the focal point of his written opinion about the book. Those accusations try to discredit my integrity as a writer and my decency as a responsible individual. He has judged "ethically questionable" some of the techniques used by me to obtain illustrations and alleges in several places in his review that covers have been reproduced without their owners' permission. He further accuses me of having infringed the copyright he claims to possess on one specific cover.

However, I also want to express my surprise and regret that you have allowed these serious accusations to appear in print, for the readers of your journal to witness a rebuke meted out to a member of The Collectors Club by a non-member, without having given this member a chance to read these allegations and to write a word of defense that could have appeared in the same issue of the Philatelist. As it is, at its best, my word of public protest will find a place in your magazine three months after your reviewer's unwarranted accusations have met the eyes of the Club's membership.

Though not explicitly indicated by the reviewer, his so-called "unethical techniques in obtaining illustrative material" refer to covers intended to be sold by a New York auction firm and described in their catalogues. The letters received by me from this firm prove that I was granted the privilege of receiving copies of such material *prior to the sales.* Please, notice that in certain cases this auction firm even took the initiative of providing me with such copies and at a time when they had not yet been presented for auction, a cooperation on their part which was greatly appreciated by me.

In view of C.M.H.'s accusations and in order to make it unquestionably certain that this firm's generosity included the cover illustrated in figure F-25, which has been singled out by your reviewer as illegally reproduced, I asked them in my letter of October 26, 1975, to affirm their position. This affirmation was given me in a personal letter of October 31, 1975. Its writer added: "I can't see why any owner would object to aiding philately by not allowing these (covers) to be put in a very fine book on a specialized subject."

It will be noticed that this firm's letter of January 18, 1974 explains that before copying the covers were unfolded in order to show all markings and dockings, a convenience which demonstrates their desire to be as helpful as possible. *Naturally it was impossible for me to know who purchased this material.*

Of special significance in connection with your reviewer's allegations are the covers which once were the possession of the late Mrs. Edith Faulstich, several copies of whch were reproduced in the book. After her demise her collections were sold by the same auction firm. In a letter to me your reviewer claimed that "Mrs. Faulstich cannot give reproduction rights away after death." A letter by Mrs. Faulstich to me, dated May 22, 1972, shows that the famous postal historian made

copies of all her colonial material available to me long before her death. With her undated letter Mrs. Faulstich announced that she was preparing additional colonial cover-copies for my use. This voluminous material included the cover in figure D-21 in the book which appears at the bottom of page 4 of the inventory list which she referred to and enclosed with her first letter. That cover was dated April 4, 1775. Under the title, "Saga of the Mail," and others, Mrs. Faulstich at numerous occasions exhibited choice items of her postal history collections, including colonial covers, with extensive write-ups, and lectured on those subjects.

In his review C.M.H. claims copyright and publication by him of this particular cover of April 4, 1775, prior to my use of it in the book. Apparently he refers to the illustration of his article in the March 1975 issue of the C.C.P. (Fig. 28, page 89). The manuscript of "The Posted Letter . . ." was completed in mid-January, 1975 and was mailed on the 21st of that month to the publisher (the American Philatelic Research Library), who in turn sent it on to the printery. The book came off the press in late April, almost on the same day the March issue of the C.C.P. and C.M.H.'s article was delivered to me in Charleston, W. Va. by the U. S. Postal Service(*). Prior to that date I had no knowledge as to who had purchased this cover at the above mentioned sale, a copy of which Mrs. Faulstich, three years earlier, had given to me and permitted me to use in the book.

C. H. M. in his review puts much emphasis on the fact that he had copyrighted this cover. Though under the circumstances only a matter of theoretical significance, it brings up the question whether such protection can be obtained for covers of letters which have been entrusted to and processed by a public utility such as the country's postal service. In 1972 advice on this subject was invited by me from the attorney of the Texas Philatelic Association, who answered my question as follows:

> "I agree with the conclusion that it could not be copyrighted . . . of course, if there is some sort of cachet on the cover like they put out now for the first day covers that can be copyrighted and cannot be reproduced without the consent of the developer of that, but that applies to the cachet only and not to general postal use of the item."

This opinion is shared by the official attorney of the publishers, the American Philatelic Research Library.

Additional legal advice on this subject, obtained from a prominent New York law firm, with specific reference to the copied cover in dispute, reads:

> "It appears that this material does not qualify for copyright protection."

On page 311, in the first column, the 17th line of the C.C.P., its September issue, your reviewer refers to illustration A-4 in the book and states: "He (ter Braake) reproduced it (the cover) without permission." This particular cover was also a part of the colonial material owned by the late Mrs. Faulstich, of which she prepared copies for me to use. In a letter of explanation, dated June 26, 1975, your reviewer was informed by the attorney of the A.P.R.L. as follows:

> "During her lifetime, Edith M. Faulstich specifically authorized Mr. ter Braake to use the various illustrations and text material appertaining to her collection of colonial material. She provided him with the illustrations and personally prepared much of the text to accompany them. The matter of the fact that you have purchased some of this material after her death, does not void the arrangements made between Mrs. Faulstich and Mr. ter Braake."

In spite of this explanatory information your reviewer accuses me in the September issue of your magazine of reproducing such material "without permission."

On page 311, in the second column of the C.C.P., its September issue,

(*)The two dates cannot be established accurately. The September, 1975 issue of the C.C.P. was received by me on October the 20th.

your reviewer informs his readers that "at least one" of the book's illustrations D-25, D-26 and D-27 was used "without the owner's permission." The first one of the trio can be found in the archives of the American Antiquarian Society, the other two are in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Letters received from these institutions, dated 14 September, 1973, and 18 November, 1974, show that they permitted me to use those and other covers as illustrative material.

Your reviewer (and two or three others) complained of the illustration's poor quality. A hypothetical reader of the book with no or little knowledge of the physical condition of two-and-three-centuries-old documents, their paper yellowed, smudged and torn, the ink faded and discolored, probably would concur with your reviewer's complaint. On the other hand, researchers who are familiar with the condition of many old covers and also with reproduction facilities the majority of our libraries and archives have available for supplying a postal researcher with copies of such material, most likely would express surprise that the several hundreds of illustrations in the book came out as well as they did. Very few archives could have photographed selected covers since they could not be removed from the premises. Moreover, the cost would have been prohibitive. For copying the bulk of the material which appeared to be of interest to our group—well over one thousand times—no other reproduction methods were available, except xerography. Unfortunately this procedure often was applied on equipment in less than tip-top condition and by archives operators who were seldom experts in the art. Of course, one should not compare the quality of the resulting illustrations with those appearing in philatelic publications made from originals and which were free to be taken to experienced photographers. For very good reasons archival collections simply are not in that category. However, as long as the illustrated covers did show the details mentioned in the text they served their purpose in my opinion.

Your reviewer regrets that the markings on the copies "haven't been strengthened." I refrained from doing that because postal markings treated in such a manner easily arouse suspicion of having been tampered with or of being falsifications.

Naturally I regret that errors, typographical and others, mar the value of the book. But erring is only human. My errors have been made without the intent to mislead the reader. Occasionally your reviewer, though a very competent postal historian, shows himself no better than human, and errs in his writings, even interpretive errors in recent contributions to the C.C.P.

When my plans to write about the early postal services had matured and two years before "The Posted Letter . . ." appeared in print, I received a written warning, which as coordinator I passed on to my fellow-authors by letter of February 19, 1973. This warning stated:

> "I will be required to forbid any mention or quotation of anything I've dug up without specific proof that someone also has gone to the source, and not used my article as a source."

In order to obtain copyright for such quotations this person announced to have developed "secret codes" making "such quote slightly different" from the original. In his warning he went on to say: "The differences are such that even a skilled reader would miss, i.e. the omission of a typographical error in the original document." Naturally great care was exercised that no quotation would appear in "The Posted Letter . . ." for which the warning was issued.

The manner in which this technique has been applied by its developer in subsequent writings is illustrated by a copy of an Ordinance issued by the Dutch West India Company (in English translation) as printed on page 380 in the New York State Collection of Documents, XIV, and by pages 254 and 256 of an article published in "The American Philatelist," February, 1973. A comparison of the two brings to light the "fabricated errors" which were used to serve as a trap for such

authors who heedlessly would quote the copyrighted adulterated text. *Similar misleading modifications have been made in quotations published in the C.C.P.* For instance on page 225 of #4, Vol. 53, where the Maryland Journal of July 2, 1774, is quoted, an article printed in that paper starting with "The Printer of this Paper," opens with "William Goddard, Printer of the Maryland Journal" in your magazine. Cleverly tucked away in the C.C.P. text is the word "proper" which has been substituted for the word "necessary." Capitals and commas have been omitted in several places, thus ensnaring the uninformed. Naturally these "fabricated errors" have escaped your editorial eyes, otherwise you, in all probability, would have rejected such manuscripts for publication.

The inventor of this clever scheme is your reviewer, who accuses me of using questionable techniques.

Mr. Editor, I feel that the lengthy incriminating critique written for the C.C.P. justifies your printing in the next issue of the Philatelist a *complete* explanation of the facts and *an unabridged rebuttal* of the allegations which have been referred to in the preceding in order to remove the black blot of having used unethical methods of obtaining illustrative material with which C. M. H. has tried to stain my reputation as a postal history writer. For your personal review and consideration I am enclosing all the supporting evidence referred to in the above.

Alex L. ter Braake,
Charleston, W. Va.

Mr. ter Braake's letter was accompanied by many pieces of correspondence, grants of permission, etc., all of which fully document the statements he makes. They are too numerous to reproduce here. (Editor)

Calvet M. Hahn's scabrous review of *The Posted Letter in Colonial and Revolutionary America* by Alex L. ter Braake and others (Sept. 1975 CCP) goes far beyond the functions of legitimate criticism and suffers badly from overkill. Of the three main objections raised, only that pertaining to the defects of the book's production and appearance has some measure of validity.

As for the errors and contradictions, real or alleged, which Mr. Hahn has so avidly culled, so painstakingly recited, and so piously deplored, their incidence and importance have been greatly exaggerated. For instance, in spite of the confusion in dates which Mr. Hahn deliberately fosters, the reader need not be very astute to realize that, when Mr. ter Braake calls Boston (1703) the earliest colonial marking, he means town marking, as indeed he states on p. II-1. If the confusion of "2dwt" with "2d" is such a grievous fault, how harshly shall we judge the same error on p. 35 of the January 1975 CCP in Mr. Hahn's "Provisional Post"? Many more examples could be cited, but further rebuttal in kind would be tedious and contentious. I refrain from parallel citations on the subjects of relevance and attribution, lest I be guilty of the same uncharitableness I find so offensive in this review.

The most irresponsible and unconscionable statement is that illustrations were obtained through "ethically questionable" means. Mr. ter Braake is refuting this charge in detail so I'll make just a brief comment. The assembling of material extended over several years and the covers in question (or some of them) were in the collection of the late Edith M. Faulstich, who supplied copies and granted permission for their use. It is absurd to suggest that her death made these arrangements inoperative. Furthermore, the notion of exclusive rights to a 200-year-old document already on the public record suggests a dog-in-the-manger attitude repugnant to genuine scholarship.

Mr. Hahn's intemperate remarks bear the unmistakable stench of sour grapes. They reflect ultimately not on the object of the criticism, but on their author and the journal in which they appear.

Susan M. McDonald,
Editor
The Chronicle
Canton, Ohio

In reading the recent review in the

Collectors Club Philatelist of "The Posted Letters in Colonial and Revolutionary America, 1628-1790" I was surprised that the editor permitted the personal bias of the reviewer to be so apparent.

Having worked myself with Mr. ter Braake over two years since the inception of the idea, there was no one more dedicated, sincere, ethical, studious, encouraging and helpful than he was. The work is a scholarly one and represents a void in postal history now filled only by and through his efforts. Mr. ter Braake took on the task when others only talked about it. Certain errors may have appeared, but in my opinion they are not only minor but picayunish for the reviewer to bring them to the fore. To hint or charge of an unethical act by the author of the article is an attack on we collaborators and I resent it.

I agree that Mr. ter Braake should be given equal space to refute the irascible reviewer.

Alvin R. Kantor
Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Hahn replies:

In reply to Messrs. ter Braake and friends let me state some facts. I did not see final copy and there were some errors. Norridgewock was settled in 1773, not 1775. I had acknowledged Mr. ter Braake's comments on the correct use of New Netherland, which I had previously misused. Finally, in a discussion of 'to pay,' reference was made to D-25, 26, 27 rather than to D-19, 20, 21 so that Mr. ter Braake has properly objected to the note that the present owner's permission was not obtained on D-25, 6, 7. It was D-21 to which I referred and he is entitled to an apology, herewith tendered, regarding the D-25, 6, 7 illustrations.

Mr. ter Braake tells us it is expensive to get 1,000 good photographs. But he did not use that many and he also did not use photos sometimes when he had them. An illustration that shows a blob to make a postal point is still an illustration of a blob.

The most witty reply was Mrs. McDonald's. But, overkill? Is it 'over-puff' when a glowing review is published in a publication she edits? Sometimes her comments require a dose of salt.

While Mrs. McDonald reports I avidly culled and painstakingly recited errors, of the few I selected as examples, she finds only two to question —both of which illustrate her own unstated bias. First, she notes on page II-1 that Mr. ter Braake calls the Boston 1703 mark a town marking. But, my review cited page K-7 where he said no such thing, merely stating "This Boston postmark is the oldest colonial marking . . ." Two-thirds of a book later, in a preface to a set of illustrations is hardly the place to qualify the clear text statement. Mrs. McDonald has helped demonstrate my point that this work must be used with care and that it could confuse the casual colonial collector.

Second, Mrs. McDonald notes the reviewer also makes errors in reply to my criticism of Mr. ter Braake's analytical error of land vs. sea carriage of Figure C-21. I do. But while the caption of CCP 1/75 pg. 35 should have read '2 dwt.' she apparently choses to ignore the more important text statement referring to this cover (CCP 11/74 pg. 360) where the rate is correctly noted. Further, it did not lead to an analytical error, whereas Mr. ter Braake's error did.

No other facts having been adduced, I stand by the analysis and factual critique of this book.

Mr. Kantor is incorrect in stating others only talked while Mr. ter Braake filled a void in postal history. I had begun a book on the colonial period in the 1960's and by the time I fully outlined a work to a publisher (February 1972) I had already submitted four chapters for publication.

Several appeals have been made to 'genuine' or 'dedicated' scholarship. Yet, I note not one of the ter Braake chorus spoke forth in the early days of the project when it was decided I should not be permitted to examine Colonial America's archives, although I had offered complete access to my covers and research in exchange and promised to use nothing from the ar-

chives without obtaining specific written permission from the institutions involved. The platitudes, thus, seem to me to be hypocritical and I refer those persisting in them to the *New York Post* of October 11, 1809 where they can obtain a supply of Hahn's antibilious pills as well as Hahn's genuine eye-water. The latter is being highly recommended by the Baltimore letter carrier, John C. Ebecke. (Denwood Kelly please credit this new early listing).

The protests have stated I charged Mr. ter Braake with an 'unethical' act. That phrase never appeared in the review. Apparently none of his supporters have the slightest question about the fact that he specifically illustrated items from my collection when he admits being previously asked not to utilize anything I owned or had written in light of the fact that I was denied access to the Colonial America archives. I was asked, by Mr. ter Braake not to illustrate an item, and have not, despite his apparent legal advice that it was not copyrightable. Yet, covers I have owned for several years were used and Mr. ter Braake seems to boast of the achievement because he 'obtained permission' from auction houses or former owners. I am being castigated for even raising the point that I consider such a method to be an ethically questionable way to circumvent my clearly stated wish. To me this is certainly in the grey area of proper behavior.

Descending from Justice Story's ruling in *Folsom vs. March,* the majority legal opinion seems to be, the right to quote or reproduce unpublished letters or manuscript descends through the writer, not the recipient. Mr. ter Braake does not indicate that heirs of the writers were contacted to obtain publication rights.

Thus, the owners of the manuscripts could only grant 'right of access' and nothing else. Most archives have a form one signs on reproduction which makes it clear they are not protecting you against the claims of the heirs of the writer. This restriction applies to all of us who illustrate old manuscripts.

Therefore, can a past possessor of an item give 'right of access' exercisable after they no longer control it? A parallel might be whether or not a past tenant can give a third party right of access to a house after their lease is terminated and a new tenant is in possession. A past owner (read 'heir' here) can, but can a tenant? And, aren't both Mrs. Faulstich and myself in the position of tenants regarding the publication rights of the heirs of the manuscripts we own? Mr. ter Braake's legal advice does not appear to deal with this line of reasoning.

Copyrightability is a separate topic, far too long to discuss here, although of great interest. I might point out, however, a) one cover under discussion never passed through the postal system b) a second (and key) item contains *private* markings which, according to some of his advice, might be copyrightable just as United Parcel can copyright or trademark its insignia. Neither was previously published.

Mr. ter Braake's justification is that he had permission from previous owners. Even if they could give permission, I would still find his use of it to publish material I own an ethically questionable way to proceed.

Mr. ter Braake further protests a) he didn't, and couldn't, know I owned the items because one cannot know who purchases material at auction. b) when he learned—at least by late April —that I owned some of the material it was too late to do anything. c) legally he had no obligation, anyway.

It is no secret in philately that I collect, write about, and buy interesting New York colonial items. They are publicly bought under my name. Thus, in light of earlier correspondence and contact, Mr. ter Braake had every reason to suspect a non-archive New York item had gotten into my collection. *Solution:* Had he really wished not to violate my wishes regarding my property, he could have confined his New York examples to archival records—he had enough. He might also have double-checked on just those items he planned to use. He didn't try.

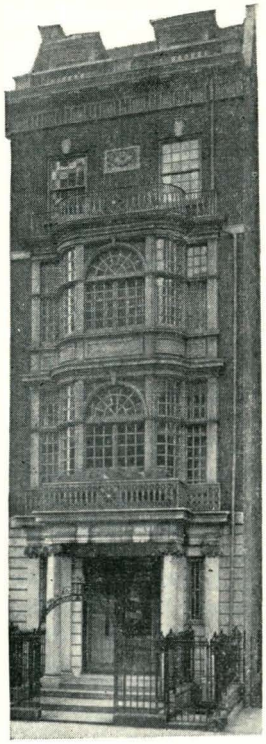
When he did realize he had used my items, he could have publicly

apologized for violating my wishes. Long before the review was written I had written to tell him I found his use of my material objectionable. He did send out correction slips for other items in the book after the date he knew about using my material, but not on this matter.

Mr. ter Braake could have penned a personal, private apology and I would have remained quiet. He chose not to. I find none of his subsequent actions inconsistent with the hypothesis that his approach was deliberate and that he did not care that I *had purchased the material for first publication myself.*

It should be noted that Mr. ter Braake continues to demonstrate his attitude by quoting here, without permission, from a letter of mine. While I have no objection to the CCP printing this excerpt, I hereby register public legal objection to his quotation from it without permission. Tenants anyone?

Post Script: Before crediting me as an 'inventor,' Mr. ter Braake should brush up on his colonial history and historians. He objects to my use of the word 'proper' in a quotation (CCP Vol. 53, #4, pg. 225), but he will find it 'cleverly tucked away' in Peter Force's *American Archives,* pg. 500 of the 1774 volume. Is it possible that that renowned historian, Mr. Force, decided to object to others borrowing without permission and thus, 'ensnaring the uninformed' he used 'proper' rather than 'necessary'?



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THE COCHIN ANCHAL OFFICES

By D. B. Griffin and K. I. Bonaventure

A brief history of the local post in India's most popular feudal state together with a revision and updating of its anchal offices.



Philatelically, Cochin appears to be one of the most popular of the Indian Native States. The level of interest in this state is exemplified by the two hard cover books dealing with philatelic Cochin that have been published recently. Both books — "Stamps of Cochin" by S. P. Luiz and "Cochin Postmarks and Cancellations" by G. B. Pai — include information on the Cochin Anchal and particularly on the anchal offices, a subject in which the present authors have been interested for a number of years. Unfortunately, neither of the two books indicate the source of their material. This is doubly unfortunate, since the data given seems to be incomplete and is, in part, incorrect.

Don Griffin is a chemist and is the Director of Research for the Reichold Chemical Company in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. A leading specialist in the stamps of Cochin, he has written many articles on the postal history of that popular Indian State.

Mr. K. I. Bonaventure is a retired schoolmaster living in Alwaye, Kerala State, India. His specialties are Cochin and Travancore.

We believe that we are able to present a more complete list of Cochin Anchal offices with their dates of opening and closing than has been possible heretofore. Four major sources of data have been used in this work.

The first of these sources is the annual Cochin Administration Report. In 1795 the British were, by treaty, granted the right to supervise the external affairs of the State and to "advise" concerning the State's internal affairs. The first "British Resident" to exercise these treaty rights was appointed in 1800.

As early as 1863 (1039 of the Malabar Era, ME) annual reports covering the status and operations of the various facets of the Cochin government were submitted to the "Resident" over the signature of the Cochin Diwan. Each of these reports contained a section, ranging in length from four or five lines to as many pages, discussing the operation of the Cochin Anchal. Occasional bits of information concerning the anchal may be found in other portions of the reports under the headings, "Government Press," "Stationery Department," "Stamp Office" and the like. These reports give

the number of anchal offices operating each year, names of many of the offices as they were opened, names of a few of the offices that were closed. The anchal data provided in these reports suffers from one defect. From the number of offices stated to have been operating only the net annual change in the number of offices operating can be deduced. Occasionally some offices would be closed while other offices would be opened, all within the same year. Thus the number of offices actually opened would frequently be greater than the number of offices deduced to have been opened from the Administration Report data. One of us (Griffin) has obtained photocopies of the pertinent sections of these reports from the India Office Library, in London.

The second of the data sources is found in the Indian Postal Guides. Beginning with the 1910 volume and continuing until 1950, each of the Guides included a section entitled "Alphebetical List of Indian State Post Offices and of Post Offices in Foreign Settlements (except Portuguese India) in India." These sections listed those Native States post offices to which it was possible to route mail from outside the state through use of the Imperial Post Office (IPO) nearest to the office to which the item was addressed. For example, a letter posted in Madras to a resident of Ammadam in Cochin would be routed via the facilities of the Imperial Post to the IP in Cherpu, Cochin. The IPO in Cherpu then mailed the letter using the facilities of the anchal or would advise the addressee to take delivery, either personally or by agent. These Postal Guide lists did not, obviously include all of the Cochin Anchal locations. They do, however, provide confirmatory evidence for a large number of offices, since a listing in one of the Guides would confirm that an anchal office did exist as of the date of that Guide.

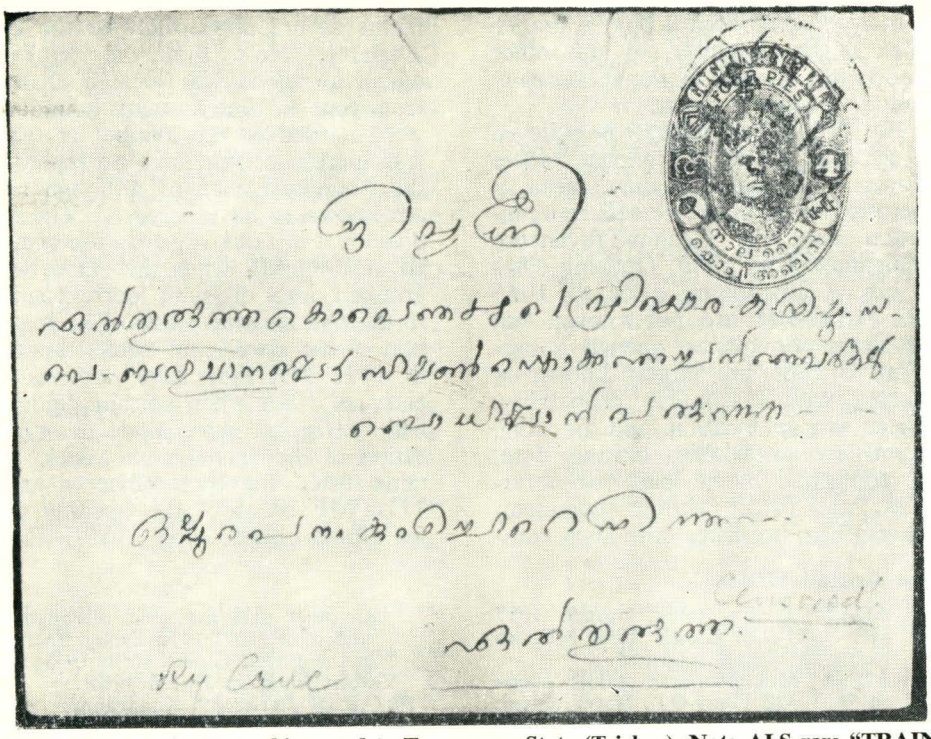
The most fruitful source of information concerning the anchal offices has been found to be the official Government Calendars. The Malabar states (Cochin, Travancore) did not use the Gregorian calendar until their political integration in 1949-50. Rather, throughout most of their existence, they used a complicated zodiacal calendar in which the length of each month could vary from year to year. The calendar was so complicated that the Cochin government employed two astrologers whose sole function was to work out each annual calendar a year in advance. These calendars were printed by the Government Press and were offered for sale. In addition to the twelve month calendar for the ensuing year these publications included, among other types of information, a list of anchal offices in operation as of the date of publication (not the calendar date). Having access to a run of these calendars made it possible for one of us (Bonaventure) to deduce the opening and closing dates of anchal offices for the period 1079 ME (Malabar Era) (1903-04 Gregorian) to 1123 ME (1947-48).

Another source of reliable information lies in used Cochin postal stationery and covers. Both authors have been fortunate in having access to a large number of such items. Like the Postal Guides mentioned earlier, the postmark or c.d.s. on a cover can provide limiting or confirming data for a specific anchal office.

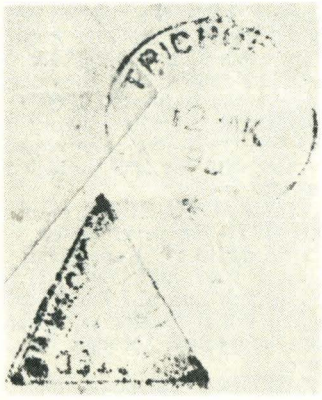
Supplementing the sources of data just mentioned are a number of copies of supposedly official anchal office lists. One such list for 1945 was obtained from Frank Cowen[1].

A similar list for 1948 was included in an interim Report entitled, "Cochin State: The Barred Obliterators," prepared by John Trowbridge for members of the India Study Circle. One of the present authors (Bonaventure) has such a list for 1114 ME (1939-40). Mr. Luiz in his book presents a list of anchal offices as they were stated to exist in 1914. He also indicates, without citing the source of his information, offices that he believes were operating prior to 1892 when adhesive stamps were introduced. He includes too, a list of offices supposedly oper-

(1) Frank Cowen, deceased, with J. Devsaya, author of "Travancore–Cochin, It's Stamps and Postal History". C.C.P. vol. 32, #6 and vol. 33, #'s 1–4.



Entire showing Railway marking used to Travancore State (Trichur). Note ALS rare "TRAIN" censor marking on reverse.



ating in 1950 when the Travancore-Cochin Anchal was absorbed by the Indian P & T Department. Additionally, Mr. Pai, in his book, provides a listing of the Cochin Anchal offices, the date each was supposedly established and the taluk or division in which each office was located. Although more extensive than that of Mr. Luiz, the list of Mr. Pai appears to suffer somewhat for accuracy.

The discrepancies relative to anchal office location or opening date that exist between various references may be occasioned by differing interpretation of Cochin government terminology and practices. Initially the anchal system consisted only of anchal offices. This arrangement continued until the departmental reorganization in the 1085-88 ME period. As part of this reorganizaton five taluk or divisional anchal offices were designated. These functioned as "head" offices for all other offices in the taluk. From the Adminstration Reports we may deduce that additional changes in the system were made, the final office classification being, in descending order, Taluk A.O.; Sub A.O.; either temperorary or permanent; Branch A.O., either experimental or permanent and either delivery or non-delivery and finally a simple letter box. It is not too surprising that discrepancies are noted when one considers that in any one year a letter box might be replaced by an experimental A.O.; a temporary branch office might be opened at a location not previously served by an experi-

mental office or even a box; a branch office might be raised to sub office status while a sub A.O. might be downgraded to branch status.

The listing that follows is believed to include all of the anchal offices known or suggested to have been in operation from the 1041 ME reorganization until the Cochin-Travancore amalgamation in 1949. Opening dates of offices functioning prior to 1065 ME (1889-90) are not known, but the dates for offices opened subsequent to 1065 are largely known or inferred with reasonable probability. Offices whose location and opening, and where applicable, closing date, are confirmed by at least two references, are listed without comment. Other offices are listed with such comments as are appropriate to the data available. Note that the taluk in which an office was located changed from time to time as taluk boundaries were revised or the number of taluks was increased. We have no record of the boundary changes although such are known to have occurred. The first divisional or taluk organization occurred in 1089 ME when the offices were grouped into divisions corresponding to the five revenue taluks. The formation of the six anchal taluks reported in 1112 ME may have occurred as early as 1096 when certain unidentified "revisions" were made in organization of the anchal department. The taluk listed for each office is as of 1116 ME or as of the opening date for offices opened after 1115 ME.

The Anchal Offices

1. ADAT: Trichur taluk, opened 1097 ME (1921–22). Closed 1099 ME, no record of being reopened.
2. ADUR: Mukundapuram taluk, opened 1065 ME (1889–90). Never closed. Connection with IPO through local IPO office. Note office of same name in Travancore.
3. AKKIKAVU: Thalapalli taluk, opened 1118 ME (1942–43). Never closed. Conection with the IPO through the IPO office at Pazhanji. Earlier editions of the Indian Postal Guides list two unidentified offices at Alikkod and Alikkadu, location unknown, having connection with IPO at Eriyad; neither of these should be confused with Akkikavu.
4. ALAGAPPANAGAR: Mukundapuram taluk, opened 1121 ME (1945–46). Listed in the 1946 Postal Guide but no IPO exchange office given.
5. ALUR: Mukundapuram taluk. Opening date between 1073 ME (1897–98) and 1079 (1903–04) uncertain. Closed 1107 ME (1931–32). Note offices of same name in both Travancore and Hyderabad.
6. AMBALLUR: Mukundapuram taluk. Opened 1093 ME (1917–18). Office closed temporarily in 1098 (1922–23) but reopened permanently in 1104 (1928–29). Connection with the IPO through the Chalakudi IPO.
7. AMMADAM: Trichur taluk. Opened 1114 (1938–39). Never closed. Connection with the IPO through the IPO at Cherpu.
8. ANDIKKADAVU: Kanayannur taluk. Opened 1079 (1903–04), never closed. Connection with IPO through the Palluruthy IPO.
9. ANTIKAD: Chittur taluk. Opened 1948 (1123–24 ME) accorcding to Pai, no other data available, although included in Luiz' 1950 listing. Included in the Postal Guides since 1935, possibly listing an IPO in error.
10. ARAKUNNAM: Kanayannur taluk. Opened 1117 ME (1941–42), never closed. Connection with the IPO through the IPO at Mulanthuruthy.
11. ARANATTUKKARA: Trichur taluk. Opened 1104 ME (1928129), never closed. Listed in the 1935 Postal Guide with connection through the Trichur IPO, the 1946 Guide gives connection through the Elthuruthi IPO.
12. ARIMPUR: Trichur taluk. Opened 113 ME (1937–38), never closed. Connection with the IPO through the Elthuruthi IPO.
13. AYILUR: Chittur taluk. Opened 1108 ME (1932–33), never closed.
14. AYYAMPILLI: Kanayannur taluk. Opened 1067 ME (1891–92) according to both Luiz and Pai. Listed in the Indian Postal Guides as "Iyyempully" with connection through the IPO at Parur.
15. AZHIKODE: Cranganoor taluk. Opened 1090 ME (1914–15), never closed.
16. CHALAKUDI: Mukundapuram taluk. Opened 1073 ME (1897–98), never closed. Connection with the IPO through the local IPO office.
17. CHELAKARA: Thalapalli taluk. Opened 1065 ME (1889–90), never closed. Connection with IPO through the local IPO office.
18. CHENDAMANGALAM: Kanayannur taluk. Pai and Luiz both give 1892 (1067–68) as opening date but Administration Report gives two offices opened in 1068, neither being Chendamangalam. Two unnamed offices opened in 1066, possibly one of these. Thus, opened 1066, closed 1073 and

reopened for good in 1076. Indian Postal Guides list in Travancore until between 1925 and 1930 with connecting office at Parur. 1935 and subsequent Guides place in Cochin and give local IPO as connecting office.

19. CHERAI: Kanayannur taluk. Opened 1120 ME (1944–45), no note of being closed. Listed in the Postal Guides, but no exchange or connecting office given.
20. CHERANALLUR: Kanayannur taluk. Opened 1080 ME (1904–05), closed 1084 ME; no other data available.
21. CHERPU: Trichur taluk. Opened 1112 ME (1936–37). Never closed. Listed in the Postal Guides without an IPO given as a connecting office.
22. CHERUTHURUTHI: Thalapalli taluk. Opened 1068 ME (1892–93). Never closed. Connection with the IPO through the office at Cochin until about 1935 when connection made through newly opened local IPO.
23. CHERUVIRUT: Anchal Office listed by Luiz as open in 1950. No other data available.
24. CHITTUR: Chittur taluk. Opening date uncertain, but covers with Chittur handstamp indicate the office was in operation in 1060 ME (1884–85). Not listed in the Indian Postal Guides until 1935 with the local IPO given as connecting office. Head office of the Chittur taluk.
25. CHOWRAH: Kanayannur taluk. Luiz and Pai give opening date as 1067 ME (1891–92) though an earlier date cannot be ruled out based on inferences from the early Administration Reports. Appears in all Postal Guides with local IPO given as connecting office.
26. COCHIN: Main office of the Kanayannur taluk. Opening date unknown, but as an office open to the general public for the prepayment of postage it probably dates from 1042 ME (1866–67). Listed in all Postal Guides with local office as IPO connection.
27. COCHIN CITY: Kanayannur taluk. Opening date unknown but prior to 1079 ME (1903–04) as it appears in that years list of Anchal Offices. Included in all Postal Guides subsequent to 1910 with the IPO at Cochin as the connecting office.
28. COCHIN HARBOUR: Listed by Pai as being an office in the Kanayannur taluk, opened in 1942. No other reference. In this regard the Cochin Administration Report for 1116 ME states "The R.M.S. mail line was extended as far as the Cochin Harbour Terminus along with the extension of the Railway line" The same Report states that "There were 88 A.O. at the end of the year as against 86 A.O. in the previous year" and lists the two new offices as being those at Ernakulam Bazaar and Vynthala. It seems unlikely that an anchal office, as such, existed at this location.
29. DESAMANGALAM: Thalapalli taluk. Opened 1120 ME (1944–45). Listed in the Postal Guides with the local IPO as the connectiing office. Anchal office closed 1123 ME (1947–48).
30. EDAVANAKADU: Kanayannur taluk. Opened 1122 ME (1946–47). No other data, apparently operating when the anchal was integrated into the Indian P & T.
31. ELTHURUTHI: Trichur taluk. Opened 1080 ME (1904–05). Listed in the Postal Guides subsequent to 1935 with local IPO as connecting office. No indication that office was ever closed.
32. ENAMAKKAL: Trichur taluk. Exact opening date not confirmed. Pai gives 1897 but neither Cochin Administration Report for 1072 (1896–97) nor for 1073 (1897–89) mention Enamakkal though other offices were listed by name as being opened in both these years. Does appear in the 1079 ME list of Anchal offices, since offices are also named in the 1076 and 1077 ME Reports it would apnear that this office was opened in 1078 ME (1902–03). First listed in the 1919 Postal Guide with the IPO at Valapad as the connecting office, but from 1935 forward the IPO at Kandassankadavu served as the connecting office.
33. ERIYAD: Cranganoor taluk. Included in Luiz' 1950 list, cited by Pai without opening date. No other data available.
34. ERNAKULAM: Kanayannur taluk. Capital of Cochin. Opening date unknown but, like the Cochin A.O., as an office open to the public for the prepayment of postage it probably dates from 1042 ME (1866–67). Not listed in the Indian Postal Guides until sometime between 1930 and 1935. Local IPO listed as the connecting office.
35. ERNAKULAM BAZAAR: Kanayannur taluk. Opened 1116 ME (1940–41). Never closed, not listed in the Postal Guides so no connection with the IPO.
36. ERNAKULAM CITY: Kanayannur taluk. Opened 1089 ME (1913–14), never closed. Connection with the IPO sometime between 1930 and 1935 through the Ernakulam IPO.
37. ERNAKULAM NORTH: Listed only by Pai as being an Anchal office in Kanayannur taluk opened in 1942. No other data. Existence as an anchal office seems doubtful.
38. ERNAKULAM SOUTH: Listed only by Pai as being an anchal office in the Kanayannur taluk, opened in 1942. No other data available. Extence as an anchal office seems doubtful.
39. ERUMAPETTI: Thalapalli taluk. Opened 1083 ME (1907–08). Never closed. Listed in the 1935 Indian Postal Guide with the local IPO given

as the connecting office.

40. GOTHURUTHI: Kanayannur taluk. Opened 1105 ME (1929–30). No indication of ever being closed. Connection with the IPO through the IPO at Chendamangalam established 1935.
41. HILL PALACE: Kanayannur taluk. Opened 1096 ME (1920–21). Anchal office in the residence of the Cochin Maharajas. The name desappears in 1109 ME (1933–34) and is replaced by "MAHARAJAS PALACE". The Postal Guides do not change the name, but continue to list Hill Palace with the IPO at "Cochin Palace" providing the connection with the IPO.
42. IRINJALAKUDA: Main office of the Mukundapuram taluk. Like the offices at Cochin and Ernakulam the exact open–date is unknown although it, too, probably dates from 1042 ME. Never closed. Connection with the IPO provided through the local IPO office.
43. KALLETTUMKARA: Mukundapuram taluk. Opened 1107 ME (1931–32). Never closed. Listed in the 1935 Postal Guide with local IPO as connection office.
44. KANDASSANKADAVU: Trichur taluk. Opened 1106 ME (1930–31). Listed in the 1935 Indian Postal Guide with the local IPO cited as the connecting office.
45. KANJUR: Kanayannur taluk. Opened 1094 ME (1918–19). Never closed. Listed in Postal Guides between 1930 and 1935 with the IPO at Chowrah as the connecting office.
46. KARUPADANA: Mukundapuram taluk. Office opened 1118 ME (1942–43). No connection with the IPO. Office never closed.
47. KARUVANNUR: Makundapuram taluk. Office opened 1113 ME (1937–38), no indication that the office ever closed. Listed in 1940 Postal Guide with local IPO given as the connecting office.
48. KATTUR: Originally in Cranganoor taluk, later assigned to Mukundapuram taluk. Opened 1076 ME (1900–01), according to Pai's data, no other references available. Never closed. Indian Postal Guides from 1935 forward list Kattur with IPO in Edathiruth (in Madras province) as the connecting office.
49. KAVALA: Government calendars indicate that an Anchal office was opened in 1085 ME and closed in 1097 ME. No other reference or data.
50. KECHERI: Thalappidi taluk. Opened 1114 ME (1938–39), never closed. Listed in 1940 and subsequent Postal Guides but no connecting office given.
51. KIZHIPULLIKARA: Listed by Pai as being in Mukundapuram taluk but without an opening date. Luiz includes in his 1950 listing but not included in the 1948 list. Presumed opened in late '48 or 1949. No other reference.
52. KODAKARA: Mukundapuram taluk. Opened 1090 ME (1918–19), closed 1098 but reopened 1100 ME. Included in 1935 Postal Guide with local IPO given as connecting office.
53. KODUNGALOOR: Main Office Kodungaloor (Cranganur) taluk. Opening date unknown but definitely before 1889 (1064 ME). Possibly opened in 1042. Listed in all Postal Guides with local IPO as connecting office.
54. KOONAMUCHI: Thalapilli taluk. Opened 1111 ME (1935–36). Never closed. Included in 1940 and subsequent Postal Guides with the local IPO as connecting office.
55. KORATTY: Mukundapuram taluk. Opened 1100 ME (1924–25). Never closed. Listed in 1935 and subsequent Guides with local IPO given as connecting office.
56. KOTTAPURAM: Cranganur (Kodungaloor) taluk. Opened 1094 ME (1918–19), closed 1097 and reopened in 1119. The 1940 Postal Guide lists as being in Travancore but the later guides list as in Cochin with the IPO at Cranganur being the connecting office.
57. KOZHINJAMPARA: Chittur taluk. Opened 1089 ME (1913–14).No evidence of subsequent closing. Listed in the Indian Postal Guides from about 1940 with the local IPO as the connecting office.
58. KOZHIPARA: Chittur taluk. Listed by Pai without opening date and by Luiz as being in operation when the Anchal was integrated in 1950. Not included in the 1948 list of anchal offices, hence may have been opened in 1949. No other data available.
59. KULIKKATTUSSERI: Mukundapuram taluk. Opened 1117 ME (1941–42). Not included in the 1945 or 1948 Anchal lists but is listed by Luiz in his 1950 group yet no indication of closure.
60. KUMBALAM: Kanamannur taluk. Opened 1103 ME (1927–28). Listed in the Postal Guides at least as early as 1935 with the IPO at Tripunithura as the connecting office. Never closed.
61. KUMBALANGI: Kanayannus taluk. Opened prior to 1067 ME but exact date unknown though probably one of unidentified offices opened in 1066 ME (1890–91). Reportedly closed in 1098 and reopened the following year. Listed in 1935 and subsequent Postal Guides with IPO at Arukutti (Travancore) given as the connecting office.
62. KUNAMMAVOO: Kanayannur taluk. Opening date unknown. Included in Luiz' 1950 list and cited in Pai's list without any date.
63. KUNNAMKULAM: Thalapilli taluk. Opened 1065 ME (1889–90). Although an Imperial Post Office was opened in 1069 (1893–94) Kunnamkulam was not listed in the Postal Guides until about 1935, then with the local IPO as the connecting office.
64. KUNNAMKULAM: Thalapilli taluk.

Opened 1110 ME (1934–35). Included in the 1935 Postal Guide with the IPO at Kunnamkulam as the connecting office.

65. KURIYARKUTTY: Anchal office opened 1085 ME and closed 1097 ME (1909–10 to 1921–22) according to the Government calendars. No other data availible.
66. KURKANCHERI: Trichur taluk. Opened 1105 ME (1929–30). Listed in the 1935 and subsequent Postal Guides with the IPO at Trichur as the connecting office.
67. KUTTUR: Trichur taluk. Opened 1106 ME (1930–31). Never closed. No connection with IPO.
68. KUZHUR: Mukundapuram taluk. Opened 1108 ME (1932–33). Never closed, no connection with the IPO.
69. MAHARAJA'S PALACE: See HILL PALACE.
70. MALA: Makundapuram taluk. Originally in Cranganur taluk until 1089 when boundaries of this taluk were redefined. Office opened in 1904 (1079–80 ME) according to Pai. Although unconfirmed this date is probably correct. Appears in the Postal Guide for 1919 with the IPO at Irinjalakuda as the connecting office. Connecting office changed to the local IPO when it was opened in either 1929 or 1930.
71. MALAYATTUR: Kanayannur taluk. Opened 1076 ME (1900–01). No evidence of closing but is not included in Luiz' 1950 list of offices. Until between 1925 and 1930 it is listed in the Postal Guides as being located in Cochin with the IPO at Perumbavur (Travancore) as the connecting office. Subsequent Guides list it as being in Travancore with the same connecting office.
72. MALIPPURAM: Kanayannur taluk. Opened 1104 ME (1928–29). Never closed. Listed in 1935 and subsequent Postal Guides with the IPO at Narrakkal as the connecting office.
73. MALLEPILLY: Stated to be in Mukundapuram taluk. Listed by Luiz in 1950 and by Pai without date. Pai's data on cancels is not consistent with Luiz' date. Office requires confirmation.
74. MANALUR: Trichur taluk. Opened 1114 (1938–39). Listed in 1940 and subsequent Postal Guides with IPO at Kandasakadavu as the connecting office.
75. MANNUTHI: Trichur taluk. Opened 1107 (1931–32). Not included in any Postal Guide. No indication that office was ever closed.
76. MARADU: Kanayannur taluk. Opened 1114 ME (1938–39). Listed in the 1940 and subsequent Postal Guides with the IPO at Tripunithura as the connecting office. Never closed.
77. MARATHENCODE: Thalapilli taluk. Opened 1121 ME (1945–46). No listing in the Postal Guides.
78. MATTANCHERI: Listed by Pai without opening date as being in Kanayannur taluk. No supporting data. An anchal office at this location requires confirming data.
79. MATTANCHERI HALT: Also listed only by Pai without confirming data although opening date is given as 1942. Existence of this office requires confirming data.
80. MOTTOM: Thalapilli taluk. Opened 1099 ME (1923–24). No indication of closing. No connection with IPO given in Postal Guides.
81. MEENAKSHIPURAM: Chittur taluk. Opened 1121 ME (1945–46). No additional data available.
82. MULAGUNNATHAKAVU: Trichur taluk. Exact opening date unknown. Appears in 1079 list of anchal offices and, based in inferences from the Administration reports, was opened in that year. Appears in the 1914 and subsequent Postal Guides with the local IPO given as the connecting office.
83. MULANTHURUTHI: Kanayannur taluk. Exact opening unknown. Included in the 1079 anchal office list but may date back to 1074 as Trowbridge reports a C/26 cancel used in that year. Appears in the 1930 Postal Guide with the IPO at Tripunithura as the connecting office. The local IPO is given as the connecting office in the 1939 and subsequent Guides.
84. MULLUKARA: Thalapilli taluk. Exact opening date unknown. Included in the 1079 anchal office list (1903–04), hence opened in or prior to 1079 ME. Included in the 1935 Postal Guide with local IPO as connecting office.
85. MUNDATHIKODE: Thalapilli taluk. Pai's 1949 opening date is probably correct as this office does not appear in the 1948 Office list but is included in Luiz' 1950 tabulation. No other data available.
86. MUNDUR: Trichur taluk. Opened in 1079 ME (1903–04). Included in the 1935 and subsequent Postal Guides with the local IPO given as the connecting office.
87. NALLEPILLY: Chittur taluk. Opening date unknown. Pai's 1901 date appears early as the office is not included in the 1079 list of anchal offices. Opened sometime between 1079 and 1089 since it appears in Luiz' 1914 listing. Included in the 1919 and subsequent Postal Guides with the local IPO given as the connecting office.
88. NANNIODE: Chittur taluk. Opened 1108 (1932–33). No indication of ever being closed, no mention in any of the Postal Guides.
89. NARAKKAL: Kanayannur taluk. Openen in 1897 (1072–73 ME). Listed in all Postal Guides subsequent to 1914 with local IPO as connecting office.
90. NELLAYI: Cranganur taluk. Opened

1073 ME (1897–98). Reported to have been closed in 1085 and does not appear in any list of anchal offices after that date. Does not appear in any of the Postal Guides. Apparently never reopened.

91. NELLIAMPATHY: Chittur taluk. Opened 1121 ME (1945–46). Not included in the Indian Postal Guides. No other data available.
92. NEMMARA: Chittur taluk. Opened in either 1066 or 1067 ME (1890–92); either of these dates agree with the opening inferred by Luiz. Included in all available Postal Guides with local IPO as the connecting office.
93. OLLUR: Trichur taluk. Opened 1898 (1073–74) according to Pai's data. Although unconfirmed this date is probably correct based on a count of anchal offices in the applicable Administration Reports. Listed in all Postal Guides subsequent to 1914 with local IPO as the connecting office.
94. PADAGIRI: Chittur taluk. Office opened in 1115 ME (1939–40). Office closed in 1120 and was not, apparently, reopened (does not appear in anchal office lists after this date) despite the fact that it is listed in the 1946 Postal Guide with the IPO at Vallenghi as the connecting office. The Vallenghi connection is surprising since the IPO at Nemmara is closer than that at Vallenghi.
95. PADY: Mukundapuram taluk. Opened in 1118 ME (1942–43). Appears in the 1946 Postal Guide with the IPO at Kodakara as the connecting office.
96. PALAPILLI: Mukundapuram taluk. Opened 1090 ME (1914–15), closed 1103 ME (1927–28), apparently never reopened.
97. PALLARUTHY: Kanayannur taluk. Opened in 1108 ME (1932–33). Appears in all Anchal office lists subsequent to 1115 but in no Postal Guide. Never closed but no IPO connection.
98. PAMPADY: Thalapilli taluk. Office listed by Pai without opening date and included in the 1950 listing by Luiz. Not included in the 1948 Office list. Probably opening 1949. No other data.
99. PANAMKUTTUCHIRA: Mukundapuram taluk. Opened in 1120 ME (1944–45). Listed in the 1946 Postal Guide with the IPO at Ollur as the connecting office. No record of closing.
100. PARAPPUKARA: Thalapilli taluk. Opened 1093 ME (1917–18). Closed 1098, reopened 1100 and finally closed, apparently for good, in 1102 ME.
101. PARAPPUR: Trichur taluk. Opened 1100 ME (1924–25), closed the next year (1101) but reopened permanently 1117 (1941–42). No connection with the IPO.
102. PARHUVIL: Trichur taluk. Opened 1101 ME (1925–26). Listed in the 1935 and subsequent Postal Guides with the IPO at Peringothukara given as the connecting office.
103. PARIYARAM: Mukundapuram taluk. Opened 1094 ME (1918–19). Closed 1098 but reopened permanently in 1103 ME. Listed in the 1939 and subsequent Postal Guides with the IPO in Chalakudi as the connecting office.
104. PATHINETTARAYALAM: Kanayannur taluk. Opened 1094 (1918–19), closed 1096, opened 1097, closed 1099, opened 1101 and finally closed 1103 ME (1927–28). No other data.
105. PATTIKAD: Trichur taluk. Opened 1076 ME (1900–01). Not included in the 1079, 1084 or 1114 ME lists but is indicated as being opened in 1118 and is listed in the 1945 and 1948 lists. It was seemingly closed sometime between 1076 and 1079 and then reopened in 1118. Listed in the 1947 Postal Guide with the IPO at Mannuthi given as the connecting office.
106. PAZHANJI: Thalapilli taluk. Opened 1082 ME (1906–07). Closed 1083 and reopened 1089. Appears in all subsequent anchal lists. Given in the 1935 and subsequent Postal Guides with the local IPO as the connecting office.
107. PAZHAYANUR: Thalapilli taluk. Opened prior to 1079 ME (1903–04) but exact date unknown. Listed in the 1935 and subsequent Postal Guides with the local IPO as the connecting office. Note that this office was originally in the Chittur taluk until the 1096 ME reoganization of taluk boundaries.
108. PERINGALKUTHU: Mukundapuram taluk. Stated by Pai to have been opened in 1949. That this office is not listed in the 1948 but is listed in the 1950 lists of anchal offices tends to confirm Pai's date. No other data available.
109. PERINGOTTUKARA: Trichur taluk. Opened 1115 ME (1939–40). Not listed in any Postal Guide but no closing data.
110. PERUMANUR: Kanayannur taluk. Opened 1111 ME (1935–36). Included in the 1940 and subsequent Postal Guides with the IPO in Ernakulam as the connecting office.
111. POIYYA: Mukundapuram taluk. Opened 1122 ME (1946–47). Not listed in the Postal Guides, no other data.
112. PUTHUKAD: Mukundapuram taluk. Opened 1076 ME (1900–01). Listed in Postal Guides until 1919 without a connecting office, from that date on the local IPO is indicated as the connecting office.
113. PUTTUR: Located in the Trichur taluk according to Pai. No opening date but included in Luiz' 1950 list of offices. No other data.
114. PUZHAKAL: Trichur taluk. Opened 1107 ME (1931–32). Not in any Postal Guide. No indication of closing.
115. RAMAVARMAPURAM: Trichur

taluk Opened 1108 ME (1932–33). Office opened to accomodate the Anchal Superintendents office. Not listed in the Postal Guides but apparently a working office as well as an administrative office.

116. SOUTHERN CHITTUR: Kanayannur taluk. Opened 1082 ME (1906–07). Listed in the 1935 and subsequent Postal Guides with the IPO at Chittur as the connecting office. Note that this Chittur is not the city of the same name located in the Chittur taluk.

117. TATHAMANGALAM: Chittur taluk. Opened 1068 ME (1892–93). Never closed. Listed in 1935 and subsequent Postal Guides with the local IPO given as the connecting office.

118. THEVARA: Kanayannur taluk. Opened 1109 ME (1933–34). No record of ever geing closed but never listed in the Postal Guides.

119. THIRUVAMBADI: Trichur taluk. Opened 1107 ME (1931–32). No IPO connection, no indication of ever being closed.

120. THIRUVANKULAM: Kanayannur taluk. Opened 1117 ME (1941–42). Not included in any of the Postal Guides. Included in the 1945 and 1948 office lists but not in Luiz' 1950 list. Uncertain whether it was closed in 1949 or whether it was omitted from the 1950 list through error.

121. THIRUVILWAMALA: Thalapilli taluk. Opening date uncertain, but prior to 1079 ME as it is included in the list of offices of that date. Never closed. Included in the 1935 and subsequent Postal Guides with the local IPO given as the connecting office.

122. THOPPUMPADI: Kanayannur taluk. Opened 1091 ME (1914–15). Closed 1101 ME, reopened 1113, closed 1119 finally reopened either 1124 or 1125. Listing not deleted from the 1946 Postal Guide which indicated the local IPO as the connecting office.

123. TRICHUR: Main office of the Trichur taluk. Opening date unknown but probably already functioning when the Anchal system was reorganized in 1042. Surprisingly, not listed in the Postal Guides until sometime between 1930 and 1935, local IPO given as the connecting office.

124. TRICHUR CITY: Trichur taluk. Opening date between 1075 and 1079 ME but not known exactly. Office closed 1100, reopened 1104, closed 1107, opened 1109, again closed in 1112 reopened for good in 1115 ME (1939–40). Listed in the 1935 Postal Guides with the IPO at Trichur as the connecting office.

125. TRIPPUNITHURA: Kanayannur taluk. Opening date unknown but probably one of the offices functioning when the Anchal system was reorganized in 1042. Not listed in the Postal Guides until 1935, then with the local IPO given as the connecting office.

126. IRIPRAYAR: Trichur taluk. Exact opening date unknown, appears in the 1079 ME list of anchal offices, hence that date or earlier. Never closed. Appears in the 1935 Postal Guide with IPO at Peringottukara as the connecting office.

127. UDAYAMPERUR: A Travancore anchal office listed in all Postal Guides as being in Cochin with the IPO at Trippunithura as the connecting office. Definitely not in Cochin.

128. URAKAM: Trichur taluk. Opened 1067 ME (1891–92). Never closed. Included in the 1935 and subsequent Postal Guides with the IPO at Cherpu given as the connecting office.

129. VADAKKUMKARA: Mukundapuram taluk. Opened 1117 ME (1941–42). Never closed. No connection with the IPO system.

130. VADAVUKODE: Kanayannur taluk. No confirmed opening date; not included in the 1948 list of anchal offices but is listed in Luiz' 1950 list. Presumed to have been opened in either 1124 or 1125 ME.

131. VALLANGHI: Chittur taluk. Opened 1117 ME (1941–42). Closed 1120, not reopened. No connection with the IPO.

132. VARANDRAPILLI: Mukundapuram taluk. Opened 1107 ME (1931–32). No connection with IPO. Never closed.

133. VELLANGALLUR: Mukundapuram taluk. Opened 1092 ME (1916–17). closed 1118. Does not appear in the 1945 or 1948 anchal office lists but does appear in Luiz' 1950 list, thus may have been reopened in 1948 or 1949. Included in the Postal Guides from 1935 until 1946 with the IPO at Karapadana given as the connecting office. The 1946 listing may be due to failure of the IPO to delete the name of a closed office.

134. VELUR: Thalapilli taluk. Opened 1106 ME (1930–31). Never closed. Included in the 1935 and subsequent Postal Guides with the IPO at Mundur listed as the connecting office.

135. VYNTHALA: Located in the Mukundapuram taluk according to both the 1945 and 1948 anchal office lists although Pai gives the Kanayannur taluk. Since the Postal Guides list Koratti as the connecting office for Vynthala it would seem that the Mukundapuram listing is correct.

136. WADAKANCHERY: Thalapilli taluk. Exact opening date unknown. Known to be operational in 1065 and prob– Exact opening date unknown. Known to be operational in 1065 and

(Continued on page 53)



CUBA

The ½ Real, 1857, Unwatermarked "New Cliche" Variety

By Dr. Roberto M. Rosende

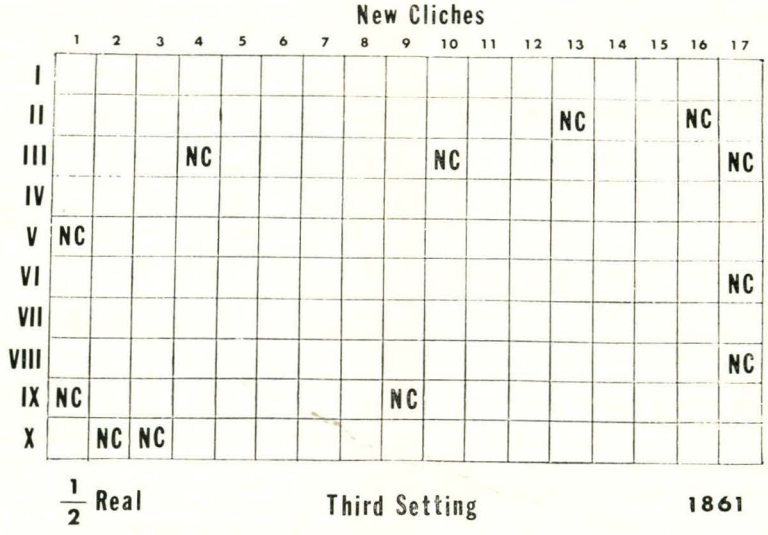
The ½ Real value of the first issue of Cuba is one of the most interesting stamps still available to students of philately all over the world.

Its many printings, the different papers and inks used during the several years that it was in use, the fact that the sheets contained 170 different movable cliches arranged in 10 horizontal lines of 17 each, plus the wear and tear that all this occasioned upon them, make this otherwise unattractive stamp the center of numerous studies.

In this brief article we only consider the "New Cliche" variety whose appearance originated the 3rd setting of the unwatermarked paper printings. As mentioned before, continuous use of these individual cliches for more than seven years produced dents, scratches and in some cases, major defects. It was decided, therefore, in May 1861 to substitute the badly damaged cliches with new ones.

In order to produce them a new master die was fabricated by Don Jose Perez Varela, the engraver at the Fabrica Nacional de Sellos in Madrid. Twelve new cliches were made from it. They are easily distinguished from the original ones by chacking the upper left spandrel. The new cliches have one pearl missing in the outside vertical row adjacent to the outside frame. The positions they occupied are shown below.

Since there are 12 of these "New Cliches" in each sheet of 170 stamps, one of every 14 in this 3rd setting comes from the new die, making them abundant enough to be recognized as a major variety. They should have a place in every Cuban collection.



The positions occupied by the "New Cliches."



'TAIN'T FUNNY McGEE

By Ira Seebacher

Is philately devoid of wit and humor? Mr. Seebacher's amusing search for the philatelic chuckle confirms that the laughs are few and far between.

"Philately," said a friend of ours, "is dry as dust. Stamp collecting is totally devoid of humor."

Shaken to the core by his stunning similitude, we rose to his critique like a famished trout lunging at a Royal Coachman, but no answer was forthcoming. It was only that night, lying in bed, that we thought of the devastating riposte that would have demolished him where he stood. "Ha!" we should have snapped, "Philately does too have humor!"

Completely unimpressed by our witty retort, our alter ego, a nasty little trouble-maker, emerged from the blackness into which we had been staring for the past hour or so. "Prove it!" he sneered.

Grudgingly we rose, rinsed our reddened eyes and headed for that hallowed tome, the Merriam-Webster unabridged. Delving into its massive depths we reviewed the difference between humor, wit, irony, sarcasm and satire. Next we consulted those three volumes bound in limp chain mail, the Scott catalog.

Page after page we turned, blithely burning the midnight killowatts to the grinning delight of Con Edison. What we found in the way of humor totaled zilch. We found, too, that there are two human emotions taboo to stamp designers — love and laughter. By love we mean the common, every-day hot-breathing, spit-swapping, heterosexual love. Oh, it's true that once in a while a stamp will appear honoring a royal wedding, but chances are he'll be off to the left, locked in an oval, and she'll be off to the right, sealed in her own chaste cloister. The U. S., having no royal couple, resorted to a stamp with a four-letter word — LOVE. In dayglo red on passion purple, it honored St. Valentine. So much for philately's obeisance to "what makes the world go round."

Nor is it much more than a frigid tip of the iceberg that stamp designers reserve for humor. Begrudgingly, there are fillips of recognition for Will Rogers, Charlie Chaplin, Stephen Leacock, Mark Twain, Joel Chandler Harris, Walt Disney, the fictional master of the tall story, the late Baron Munchausen and, perhaps, a few others typical of the genre. Yet, in

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Figure 1. "A Dog On Good Shoe" isn't exactly the "sole" of sparkling humor.

total, these philatelic bows to humor afford as many laughs as a 20-second anti-smoking commercial. Even Hungary's portrayal of Brussel's famed "Manekin-Pis" hardly provokes even a tired smile after so many years of emptying his bladder.

It is apparent, then, that one must look for philately's lighter side beyond the adhesive to less sticky and stuffy areas. There, one may not strike gold, but the pay dirt won't prove to be pyrites either. What is dredged up will be funny — either ha-ha or peculiar.

Parenthetically, it should be noted that while the red man may have first recognized the sustenance in corn, no single race can today claim exclusivity in the production of that commodity. Corn is universal and philately exists to attest that it is.

Some of the choicest acreage for cultivating corn is to be found in our daily mail on the upper right corner of the envelope, a lush area where meter slogans abound. In the rare event the envelope is not metered, the area is equally luxuriant in the slogan cancels used to deface the postage stamps it bears.

Ardent devotees of the Great Maize god, the creators of these postal gems steep themselves in puns, double entendres, plays on words and, occasionally, weak attempts at rhyming. Their purpose? Presumably to impress the mailman and you, should he hand the mail over.

A pun can be fun, and we find it hard to disagree with Charles Lamb who professed never to have known an enemy to puns who was not an ill-natured man. We even subscribe to the viewpoint of Edgar Allen Poe who said that those who most dislike puns are least able to utter them. Even so, one would think that a pun for a meter slogan would be unbecoming to an institution as austere as the New York Public Library. Yet, that pillar of propriety and scholasticism, guarded by Leo and Leonora, the dignified stone lions that flank its front entrance, uses as its slogan — "Read Between the Lions." It's like adding a Virginia Slim to the lips of Mona Lisa.

Some other meter slogans that attempt to tickle the humerus include the meter used by the Corpus Christie, (Texas) Chamber of Commerce which

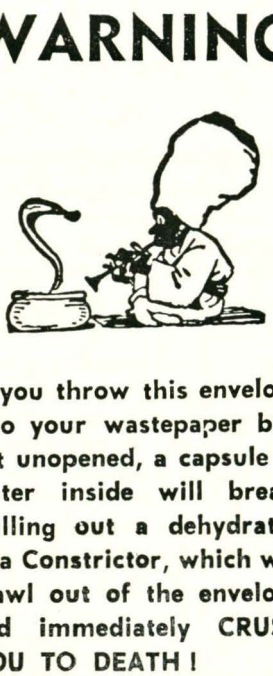


Figure 2. Perhaps the dehydrated snake is an example of dry humor.



Figure 3. A laugh riot in 1907, high camp today—You've come a long way, baby.

depicts a dam and a body of water. The caption reads — "Plenty of Dam Water." Sharper, is Volkswagen's brash meter boast picturing a Beetle with this two-word play on words — "Small Wonder." Equally clever, but a bit stale these days, is the slogan meter warning us that — "Every Litter Bit Hurts. Keep America Beautiful."

Commercial rivalry often produces meters that garner a smile. One used by Pan American Airways beseeches — "Don't Leave the Country Without Us." The possibilities are considerable, but we'll conclude this segment on humorous word play by mentioning a turn-of-the-century corner card used to advertise the Union Shoe Works of Rockford, Ill. It bears the company's trademark — a shaggy dog standing on a shoe. Above the dog is a logo that reads, "Dog on Good Shoe" (Fig. 1). Not exactly the "sole" of sparkling humor.

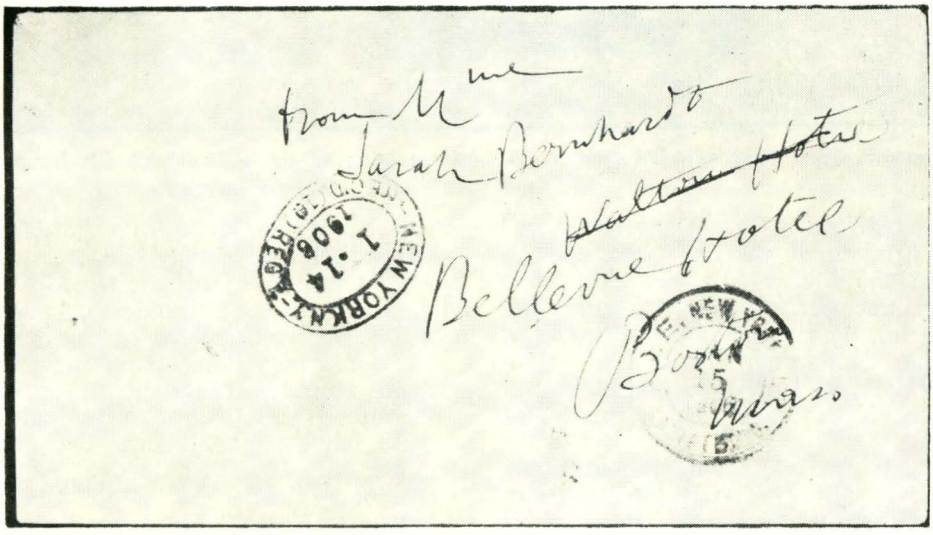


Figure 4. Did Ms Bernhardt know where she was staying? Conjuring a reason for the Divine Sarah's lapse of memory can be funnier than the real one.

Then there is rhymery, an art which philatelic sloganeers consistently fail to master. Cornball to the extreme, their efforts are, however, funny — embarrassingly funny. Among the rhymers, the British and their poet-astering cousins are the best — or the worst — depending on the tenderness of one's sensibilities. Using their cancels as a podium, they have come up with such moving jingles as — "Correct Addressing/ What a Blessing/ Saves Us Guessing" (London, 1959), "More Space — less pace/Northern Ireland" (Belfast, 1965), "Keep TB at Bay/ Have a Chest X-Ray" (Sydney, Australia, 1955), "Buy Health Stamps for Health Camps" (Christchurch, N. Z., 1944) and "Road Safety/Have a Care/Danger's There" (Christchurch, 1947). A last opus to gild the lily is a corner card of a manufacturer of farm tractors. The legend, with a picture of the tractor, reads "A Farmall is more than a tractor/It is a proven economy factor." Enough to make Ogden gnash his teeth.

This sort of epidemic is not merely Anglo. On our side of the Bridge of Sighs that is the English language we find such sadisms as, "You've Got a Lot to Live/Pepsi's Got a Lot to Give," Pepsico's jingly offering; "Don't Forget/Hire the Vet," from Equitable Life; "Enhance by Lily of France," a 1972 meter slogan and; "When Moving or Storing/Is a Must/In Morgan-Manhattan/Put Your Trust."

Fascinating, too, are the private additions to the mail. We are particularly fond of a cover with a 3-line handstamped message on the back sent out by an Indian stamp dealer. It advises: "There are a lot of Stamp thieves in Calcutta. When you send any Stamps or Covers please be sure to register the letter." What has Calcutta got that we ain't? Franker citizens, for one.

Another example of a mail "pri-

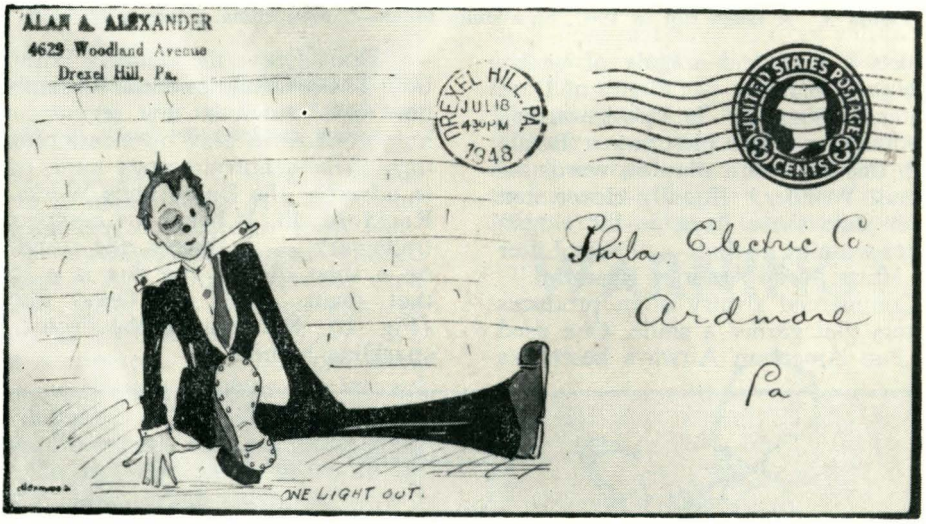


Figure 5. One light out, but well lit. A business letter to the Philadelphia Electric Co.

vateer," is the kook from Portland, Oregon who apparently had access to a printing press. Daily, he would scan the news, extract a deathless comment and print it on a batch of envelopes. He would then stamp them and have them courtesy cancelled (probably for future sale). Two we have contain these immortal aphorisms. The first, dated June 10, 1952, reads: "Panty-snatchers should be stopping Red bullets in Korea!" The second, dated July 18, 1955, warns: "Tennessee

Ernie says: 'Don't ever question your wife's judgment. After all, she married you.' "

We also get a giggle out of the meter slogan of Dreyfus & Co., a West Coast ad agency, which uncompromisingly advises us to "Make Love Daily." Another cherished cover with an amusing and provocative message is from Australia. It carries the picture of a young snake charmer mesmerizing his pet cobra. (Fig. 2) Its accompanying text broke us up: "Warning! If you throw this envelope into your wastepaper basket unopened, a capsule of water inside will break, spilling out a dehydrated Boa Constrictor, which will crawl out of the envelope and immediately CRUSH YOU TO DEATH!" Still another smile getter is a postcard from a photo supply dealer to his customers with this two-liner printed on its back: "our forefathers thought nothing of working 16 hours a day . . . We don't think much of it either."

Leather post cards were the rage in the early 1900s. Sent as souvenirs, they often carried side-splitters of the "I love my wife, but, oh, you kid!" school of humor. A real knee-slapper was the card shown here (Fig. 3). Mailed in Feb., 1907, it depicts a bathing suited cutie trailing a bear on a leash. Its double entendre caption reads daringly: "Mary with her little bear behind."

Yet another misspelling of the word "bear" is to be found on a cover mailed at New Waterford, Ohio in July, 1897, with the following address: "Then roll me along at a rapid rate/To Columbiana County Ohio State/In Winona Post Office let me lay/Till Daniel S. Masters shall bare me away." Written by the local spelling bee champ, perhaps?

Attempts at humor in the mail are mostly intentional, that is, at the expense of the reader. Five such items are listed here. Item 1 is a post card from Malaya to New York (1969), on which the sender inverted every even-numbered line of its 12-line message: Item 2 is a censored card sent to jockey Don Meade (barred from racing for illegal conduct) by a G.I. in Africa (1943). The card depicts a caravan of camels laboriously picking its way through the sands. Its written message: "Here you are, Don, on a 1-to-10 shot as usual. Turn square so that when I come out of this I can win a bet," (Signed) Square Weil. Item 3 is a cover from Esquire Magazine's circulation department. Upon its back in large type is printed: "Pearl Miranda walked stark naked from her classroom in the George Washington School where she taught the eighth grade, down Locust Street, where she waited (continued inside). The perfect teaser it, of course, wasn't continued inside and one never found out whether Pearl was felled by sunstroke or pneumonia. Item 4 is a cover with a genuine New York cancel, partly franked with a stamp made from the frame of the U. S. Mothers' Day stamp and the center of the 1 peseta Goya stamp of Spain depicting La Maja Desnuda. So well positioned is the vignette, and so closely does it match the frame in color, it is almost impossible to see the superimposition that brought about this whimsical fantasy. Item 5 is a cover mailed in 1857 from Forbes Town, Calif., to Oneida County, N. Y. Franked with a 10c '51, it exhibits the blackest kind of humor. Washington has both his eyes burned out.

Personally we enjoy unintentional humor. That is the kind that is mostly at the expense of the writer. Although no one else may see the humor or think it funny, it can become a delightful private joke. Guessing the intention of the joke is often difficult, and sometimes the guess is funnier than the actual explanation. An example is a registered cover (Fig. 4) sent from Boston in 1906 by Sarah Bernhardt to a Mr. Frank Richardson in N. Y. The divine Sarah has scribbled on the back, "From Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, Walton Hotel." Walton Hotel is then scratched out and appended below is, "Bellevue Hotel, Boston, Mass." Instantly a picture of the imperious Mme. B. huffily stalking out of the Walton, bag, baggage and entourage into the Bellevue, leaps to mind. Could she have forgotten checking

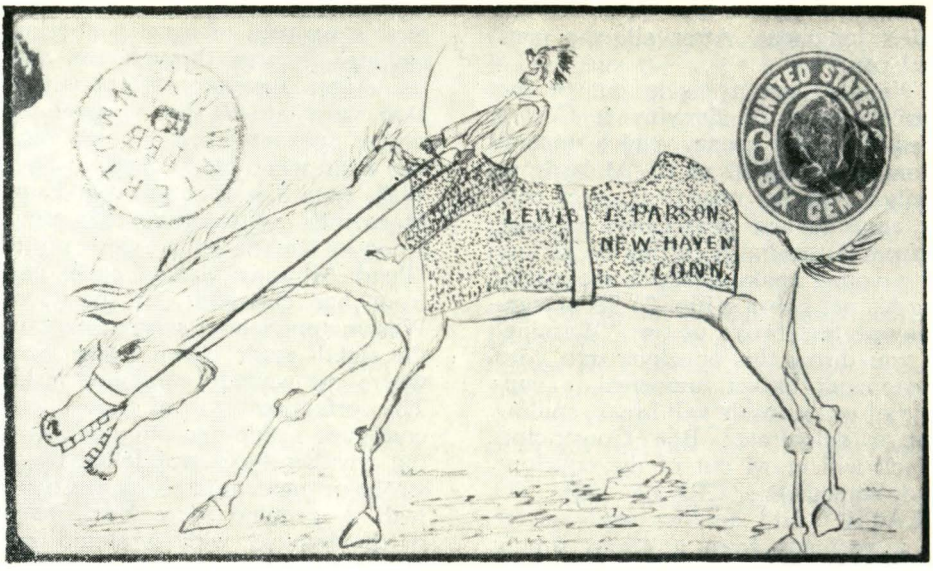


Figure 6. Inside jokes are often cryptic. The cover shown here was meant to convey something humorous, but what?





Figure 7. Quaint today, these humorous post cards were the epitome of hilarity in the good old days when we were naive and innocent.

out of the Walton when preparing the letter, then suddenly recalling her error, corrected it? One's imagination is drawn upon to create the humor — if, indeed, it is really there.

Requiring little imagination, though causing great wonder, is a splendidly drawn, multi-colored cartoon on a letter from a customer to the Philadelphia Electric Co. (1948) depicting a disheveled young man, well-lit and sporting a black eye. It is simply captioned, "One light out." (Fig. 5).

Inside jokes are often cryptic. The one shown here (Fig. 6) is meant to convey something humorous, but what? Even more baffling is a card from Dunham, Que. to the defunct newspaper, P.M. Written in a large and curiously childish hand, it asks a single question: "Would you care for a method for trisecting an angle? Yours truly, Angus P. Stevens." It is not recorded whether P.M. ever sought Mr. Stevens answer to a problem that has stumped mathematicians through the centuries. If it didn't, its bump of curiosity was small, indeed.

Next, we have the humerous postcard, an area we approach with hesitation. They exist in zillions, providing a cross-sectional insight into the world of corn. They may well make a study by themselves. Two examples are illustrated here (Fig. 7). One is Bavarian and one is American. Both are elaborate and mechanical. The beer drinker's arms on the Bavarian card are moveable, allowing him to guzzle to his heart's content. Pull the bit of tape sticking out of the trousers of the man on the American card and out comes a slip with the following bit of hilarity: "The old gal rants because her pants/You so abruptly yanked/ and swears "Begosh!" and all that bosh/That you should be well spanked/And Hully Gee! she flies at me/Because I simply say:/I shouldn't mind, if so inclined/You pulled mine the same way."

So you see, humor depends on one's point of view, particularly where philately is concernedb If you still doubt, try examining the New Zealand cover while standing on your head.

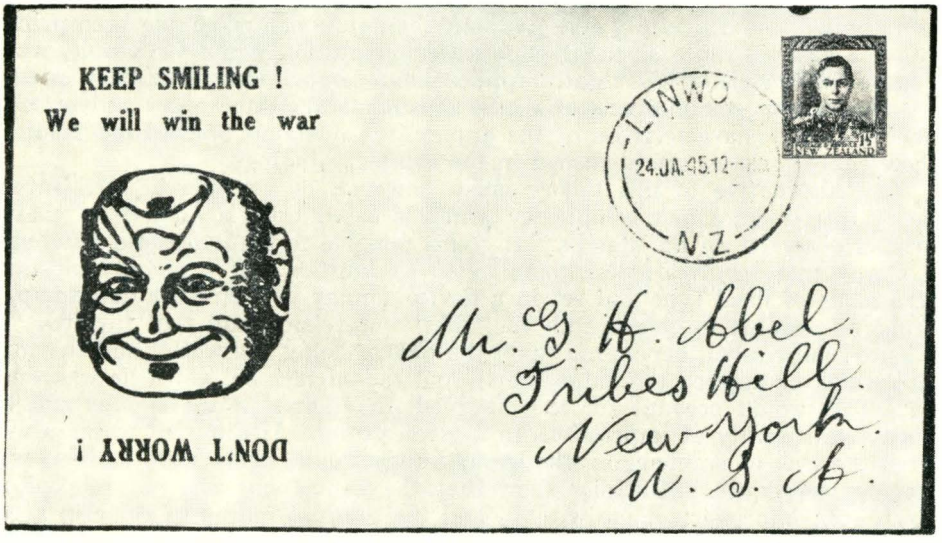


Figure 8. Philatelic humor depends on one's point of view as attested by this two-way smile provoker.

SAMOA

The Palm Trees Issues, 1886-1900

By Robert P. Odenweller

Continued from page 290, Vol. 54, No. 5, Sept. 1975

The Surcharged Issue

Surharged 1½d and R 3d

With the surcharged issues of the perf 11 Palm Trees came a number of varieties which have frequently been viewed with less than a kind eye. Reasons for certain aspects of these issues will be pointed out, and in a sense, should provide some justification for them. Of some importance when regarding this group of stamps is the consideration that numbers surcharged on any one value are not known, and that scarcity of one isue may be a relative secret. Conversely, if a great number of the basic stamps were surcharged, the desirability of the basic stamps will be enhanced by the correspondingly reduced numbers of them available.

When the new supplies of stamps arrived after the fire, the previously mentioned separate printing of 36,000 of the 2d value had been added to provide a basic stamp to be overprinted "Surcharged 1½d," and "R 3d." This was done as it was presumably deemed less expensive to surcharge the 2d stamps as they had been before the firse, rather than to produce new plates for these values. The handstamps used are apparently the same as those used on the perf 12 x 11½ issues, type I, so it seems that this type was originally applied in New Zealand and the handstamp had been kept there.[36]

Recent research by Mr. Burge,[37] has resulted in a theory based upon the appearance of the surcharged stamps. On some of these, the surcharge has been applied very forcefully and gives one the impression of having been printed onto the stamps, while on other copies the indentation is not noticeable, which is more characteristic of a lightly applied handstamp. He has further categorized the various combinations of shades of stamps and surcharges and matched them with the characteristics of the apparent handstamp or machine printing. These characteristics are identified in the catalogue listings.

An alternative to this theory must, however, be considered. Mr. Burge's theory introduces a new complexity which is based upon a number of characteristics observed on the stamps. It seems possible to explain these differences in a way that involves a less complicated assumption. If a metal handstamp were made of fixed type and set in a device similar to a circular datestamp, it would be possible to obtain both the "flat" impression and the "printed" or indented impression, depending upon the person doing the work (and the force with which he applied the handstamp), and the surface on which he was working. This would account for the observed differences in the stamps and the relative uniformity of impressions in a given group. If different workers were given the task of surcharging the stamps, they would likely have done so with varying techniques. Multiples show that the handstamp was not reinked between each impression made with it, and the gradual fading of color in a row progressively overprinted from a single inking could account for some variation as well.

The initial order of 36,000 stamps (18,000 of each of the two values), could

36. PSNZ Vol V. p. 593.
37. Philately From Australia, Mar. '73 p. 13-17.

easily have been completed by two workers in one 8 hour day, each using a single handstamp, even if they had reinked after each impression, which is quite improbable. Since both theories have merit and further research on these lines is very much to be encouraged, each is presented here. Those adhering to the second theory may consider the characteristics indicated by "H" or "P" in the catalogue listings to be an indication of the usual force and technique with which the worker applied the surcharge, rather than an actual difference between handstamping and printing.

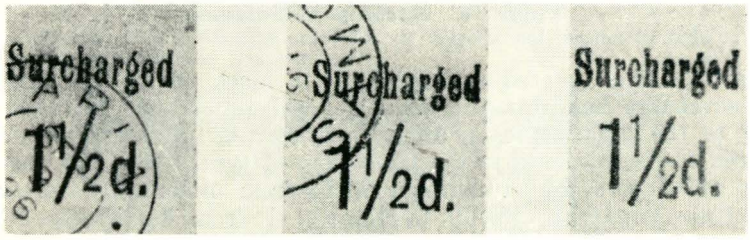


Figure 12. Type 1. Type 1a. Type 3.

A different handstamp was used on a printing of the 2d value made in 1896. The primary differences from the original are that on the "Surcharged 1½d," the 2 in the ½ has a serif at the foot, and on the "R 3d." the R is narrower than in the earlier handstamp. The surcharge on the 1½d is pale dull blue and the 3d is in black.

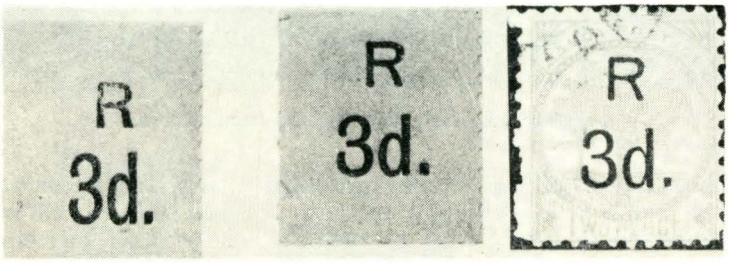


Figure 13. Type 3. Type 4 at the right is apparently a used copy with a registered cancellation.

The final printing of the "R 3d" surcharge was on a special orange-red shade of the 2d printed at Davis' request to have a color distinct from the ordinary stamp.[38] In addition to the distinctive shade of the basic stamp, the type differs significantly from the others and the overprint is in green. These could have arrived at Apia on February 23, 1900, five days before the post office was closed, and therefore genuinely used copies are very rare indeed. (In 1908, covers with this stamp were said to exist, but they have not been seen in recent years.[39]) A few used copies of this stamp are known (Fig. 13), one with a portion of an oval strike showing a portion of the word "Registered" which would be in keeping with its intended use.

The 2½d Provisionals

After the death of Malietoa in 1898, the political situation in Apia was quite explosive. Some of the factions involved had adequate reason to be resentful of a stamp that bore Malietoa's likeness and therefore the 2½d provisional was born, not as a philatelic speculation, but as a political fact of life. The first

38. PSNZ Vol V. p. 596.
39. Op. cit. Romney Gibbons. p. 20. (cites "D.C.G." in Gibbons' Stamp Weekly, Vol VIII, p. 389.



Figure 14. Surcharge handstamped.

of the varieties to be offered was the 2½d in black on the one shilling value with the surcharge handstamped. The general appearance of the ink is dull compared to the later copies printed from stereos. The ink of the printed issue on the 1/- is shinier that the handstamped type. However, some stamps have been noted with the surcharge printed from underinked stereos. Single copies of these might be difficult to distinguish from handstamped copies on which the setting of the type is the same (Type A).[40]



Figure 15. Surcharge printed from stereos.

The printed issues of the "Surcharged 2½d" value were accomplished from stereos from which seven different settings are identifiable. Efforts by Mr. Burge have helped to lift at least a portion of the curtain surrounding these issues. Not only has he identified the seven settings listed below, but he has also established the sequence in which they were produced through recognition of progressive flaws on the surcharge head.

First of the values printed from stereos was the 2/6 of 17 May 1898 which was on toned paper and therefore has the watermark reversed. This was followed by the one shilling on toned paper surcharged in red, and then by the 1d surcharged in red. The next value to be surcharged was the one shilling, which was printed in black, and this was followed by a final printing on the pale blue-green 1d of the January 1897 supply, which was surcharged in red. Individual copies of this last printing may be distinguished from the earlier 1d printing by the shade of the stamp and some further damage to certain of the stereos which are identified in the catalogue.[41]

The settings of the stereo-produced overprint are relatively easily identified though in earlier studies there were thought to be only three different types.[42] As identified in Volume V of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand,[43] settings are:

40. PSNZ Vol V. p. 599.
41. Ibid, p. 602.
42. Op. cit. Romney Gibbons. p. 22.
43. PSNZ Vol V. p. 599.

Type	Angle of Bar in Degrees	Length of Bar in MM.	Type of Stop
A*	55	9½ mm	Square
B*	69	8¼ mm	Vertical rectangle
C	65	7½ mm	Square
D	69	8½ mm	Verticle rectangle
E	65	8¼ mm	Sides of stop concave
F	63	8¼ mm	Verticle rectangle
G	67	8 mm	Sides of stop concave

*A: Row 3, 6, 9 & 10 (#4 only) "d" of "surcharged" slopes to right.
B: "d" of "½d" has flat bottom.

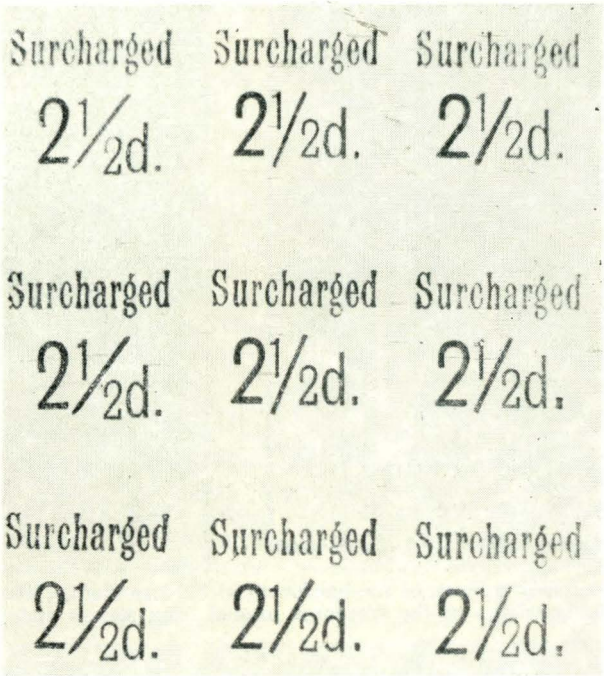


Figure 16. The basic unit of nine stereos.

The settings were very probably prepared first in groups of nine (3 x 3) on the following format of types:

A B C
A D E
A F G

The unit of nine was then apparently used to create six additional 3 x 3 groups of stereos, five of which were added to the original to create the top 9 rows of the completed frame. The remaining group was cut into horizontal strips of 3 and added to the bottom of the form, the ABC piece to the left (the 1, 2, 3 position), and the AFG piece to the right (the 4, 5, 6 position).[44]

A curious deformity may be noticed on the bottom of the three type A stereos in each group (the position to the left of the type F stereo) on which the foot of the "d" is missing, causing the letter to slope to the right. This type A variety appears in rows 3, 6, and 9 in both positions (1 and 4) and in row 10 in position 4 only. A logical explanation for this, as well as for the occurrence of three units of the type A in the basic nine (where none of the other types were duplicated) is impossible. The printer, using the original type

44. Ibid. p. 601.

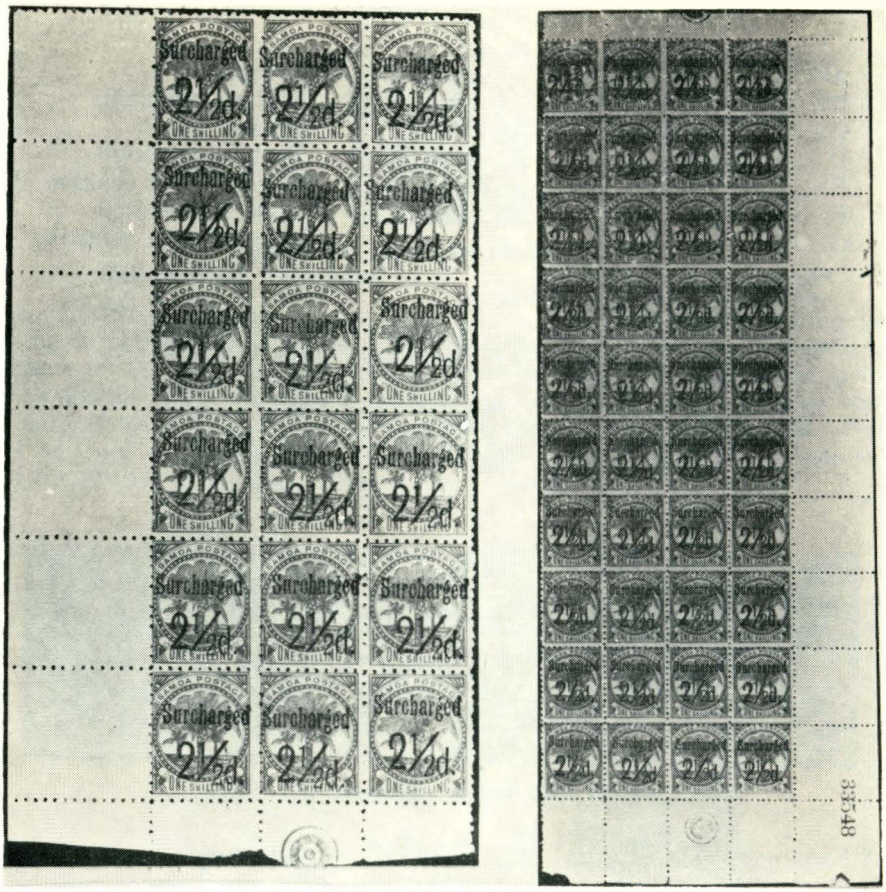


Figure 17. On the left is a block of the handstamped 2½d surcharge. The part pane at the right shows the characteristics of the surcharge printed from stereos and the sheet number.

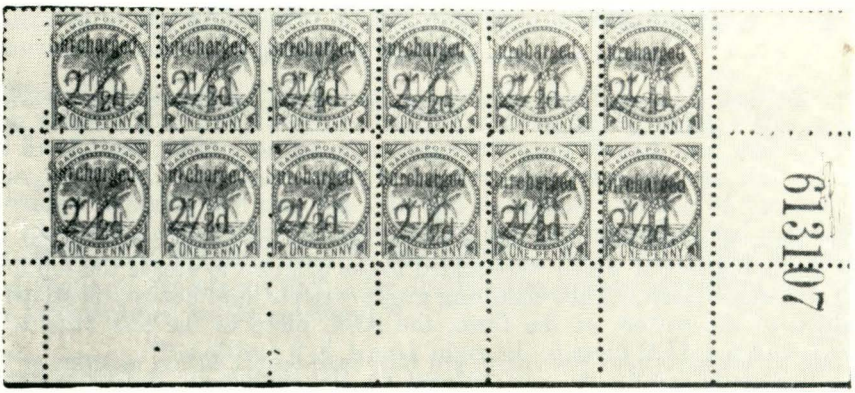


Figure 18. Bottom two rows and sheet number of the 2½d surcharge in red on 1d value.

of the handstamp as a model, could very likely have created additional stereos from it. Perhaps, finding the process slower than desired (possibly having damaged the "d" on one of the stereos in the process) he could have set the remaining six from similar type to create the basic group of nine.

Varieties of the overprint may be found, including the inverted surcharge, and are listed in the catalogue section.

(To be Continued)

The Clubhouse

The Meeting of October 15, 1975

PUERTO RICO

Presented by Raul Gandara

This was the first time that an exhibit of all periods of Puerto Rican Postal History was shown at the Club. The material was arranged in sections, filling all the frames. Excellent slides were used to enhance the presentation.

Mr. Gandara, a former Fire Commissioner in the island of Puerto Rico, has been a philatelist for over 45 years.

After two short introductions and some basic history, he introduced us to the island's pre-philatelic period, showing some of the straight line postmarks used in several Puerto Rican towns. He also referred to the overseas mail routes and its most important postmark, ISLAS DE BARLOVENTO e YNDIAS. Some examples of covers mailed using the British Postal Agency at San Juan were also shown. As is well known, the first issue of Puerto Rico is the same as that of Cuba. These stamps were not delivered to Cuba until April 20th, 1855 and were not put on sale to the public until the 24th of the same month. This information is not available for Puerto Rico because a fire at the end of the XIX Century destroyed most of the archives in the Central Post Office. According to Preston and Sanborn, the earliest covers they had seen with the first issue were from October of 1855. On exhibit were several very nice examples of multiple frankings and combinations of that issue, mostly used on Official mail.

Until mid 1873 both islands continued to use the same stamps with the exception of special values for local mail in Habana, Cuba. In that year a new chapter opened in the postal history of Puerto Rico with the overprinting of the 1873 issue for exclusive use in the island. The reason for this act was explained by the speaker. Quoting from the work of Preston and Sanborn, he pointed out, "The first series of stamps as listed in the standard catalogs for Puerto Rico were introduced because of a difference in the exchange rate between the Cuban and the Puerto Rican Peseta.

"Early in 1873, shortly after the introduction of the Amadeo design in ANTILLAS (Cuba and Puerto Rico), the Puerto Rican Treasury which controlled the postal receipts, observed an alarming falling off in the sale of postage stamps compared to receipts from former years. Strange to say, the current sales of the various revenue stamps remained at former levels. A secret investigation revealed that many merchants in San Juan, as well as in other towns, were selling postage stamps below face value. It must be remembered that postage stamps were not sold at the Post Office in Puerto Rico at this time, but were distributed to the public thru stamp vendors, who obtained their supplies on consignment from the Treasury department's custom houses where stamp stocks were kept.

"Further investigation showed that Cuban merchants were in the habit of remitting postage stamps in payment of small balances due Puerto Rican business houses, solving the mystery. In Cuba stamps could be bought with depreciated Paper Pesetas, whereas in Puerto Rico they were sold against Gold Pesetas. Consequently, Puerto Rican merchants and stamp vendors could buy in Cuba and re-sell in Puerto Rico under face value and still make a handsome profit. Criminal proceedings were instituted against some of the sellers."

Having solved the mystery of the drop in postal revenues, the next move of the Puerto Rican government was to take steps to make such transactions imposible. To accomplish this, it was decided to overprint all the

stamps for use on the island with a "PARAPH" or "RUBRIC." The first one used was that of the Governor and Captain General, Don Laureano Sanz, the second was that of Treasurer, Don Antonio Belmonte. Examples of these stamps on and off cover were shown. The rest of the Colonial stamps were represented by fine examples, including the error of the TETE-BECHE 3c in a plate of 8c. and the TETE-BECHE of a Philippine stamp besides a Puerto Rican stamp of the same denomination.

In 1893 Puerto Rico issued a single stamp to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the island by Columbus. This stamp was designed in Puerto Rico, printed locally by "El Boletin Mercantil" in sheets of 20 (4 x 5). Several color proofs were shown, plus full sheets and usages at different towns. Also forgeries, printed in sheets of 42 (6 x 7) were shown.

The next stop in Mr. Gandara's presentation was the Habilitados para 1898 y 99. He explained that of the last issue made under the Spanish rule only a few thousand sets were delivered to Puerto Rico prior to the start of the Spanish American War. Due to the difficulties caused by the war, a second shipment of the regular 1898 design sent to San Juan was never delivered. The shortage was met by overprinting the existing stock of superseded issues, handstamping them in red and purple ink. Postmasters were instructed to overprint and revalidate any existing stock of obsolete stamps, whenever regular values were exhausted. Numerous varieties exist, the rarest being the double overprint of the 8c. in both red and purple.

Upon the arrival of the American troops at Puerto Rico the Provisionals of Ponce and Caomo appeared.

The Mayor of Ponce, Don Ulpiano Colon, obtained authorization from General Wilson to organize a provisional postal service until the U. S. could install a regular post office. In this way, the Ponce provisional came into being. It was printed at the shop of "La Nueva Era." According to Mr. Gandara the Ponce provisional handstamp was also used as a cancellation on U. S. stamps. Few examples are known. Only 500 were printed of the COAMO provisional. The original stamp was discovered by Mr. A. O. Tittman, who happened to be in Puerto Rico a few weeks after the occupation of the city by U. S. troops. His original letter relating the story of the discovery was shown. The COAMO provisionals were printed at the "El Alba" printshop in sheets of 10. They were used from August 13 to September 4, 1898. There are four types of "5" in each sheet. Complete sheets were shown. A particular one had a black retracing over the stamps. It originated when Mr. Sloane, a famous philatelist, submitted it for photography. The photographer, in order to highlight the stamps and get a good print, traced over the stamp in black ink.

Mr. Gandara then closed this interesting night by showing some examples of U. S. Military Post Office postmarks and U. S. stamps surcharged for Puerto Rico.

(Dr. Roberto M. Rosende)

The Meeting of November 5, 1975

CANADA — SPECIAL AIRMAILS

Presented by Chester S. Forest

The air mail in Canada was developed by private air carriers authorized by the Ottawa government to issue special air stamps and fly mail over specific routes. Such mail was required to be double franked, regular Canadian franking for land service and company franking for air service.

There are two schools of thought relating to the classification of these stamps. The traditional view is that they are "semi-official" since they were not issued directly by the government. The more modern view is that they are fully legitimate because not only were they absolutely required to carry air mail, but they were on sale in post offices convenient to the air routes.

It is not terribly important which view prevails. What is important is

that collectors enjoy them and understand the postal history story that they tell.

It all began in 1919 in the great woodlands of eastern Canada. World War I had ended, aviation had been proved and many airmen all over the world were trying to make a living through their knowledge of flying.

A group of lumber companies in Quebec formed the "St. Maurice Forest Protective Association Ltd." which operated aircraft for the purpose of spotting forest fires long before they could be seen by the isolated forest rangers scattered through the area.

Their equipment consisted of two Curtis HS2L flying boats given to them by the Canadian government who had received them from the U. S. government. They were originally used in anti submarine patrol, working from a base at Halifax.

The venture was not particularly successful and the lumber companies withdrew their support. The company was recognized in 1922 under the leadership of pilot Harry Wilshire and financier Thomas Hall. Its new name was, "Laurentide Air Services Ltd." It was the first of the fifteen air carriers authorized to print their own air stamps and fly airmail not under direct contract with the government.

Laurentide's main operation was servicing the Rouyn goldfields and they flew miners, supplies and mail to Rouyn from their base at Haileybury on Lake Temiskoming. The first airmail flight using their new air stamp was in September of 1924.

Since no airfields existed in this rugged area, planes were equipped either with floats or skis and used lakes for takeoffs and landings. When the lakes were in the process of freezing or thawing the planes could not operate. This resulted in two flying seasons for most of these carriers, a winter season and a summer season.

Laurentide had many great bush pilots and mechanics on their staff, the honorary adjective "bush" meaning that they could handle themselves well over very bad terrain.

Story has it that their chief mechanic, Romeo Vachon, once hand carved a propeller out of young tree to bring back a plane that had crashed.

During the winter planes that had just landed would not kill their engines if they were expected to take off again within a couple of hours. As soon as an engine would stop it would freeze. The pilots would build little "nose hangers" of wood to shield the engine while they thawed it out with a stove. This could take several hours.

Laurentide issued one stamp, first in green, then in red with minor changes. They were sold in booklets of two and were rouletted. Later the red stamp was perforated. All these issues totaled no more than 9,000 stamps and by today's standards are not at all common. Flown covers franked with these stamps are even less common. This applies to the covers of all fifteen of the authorized air carriers.

Since the names of these carriers are not too familiar to most of us it might be helpful to run down the list:

LAS	Laurentide Air Services Ltd.	1924
NAS	Northern Air Services Ltd.	1925
JES	Jack V. Elliot Air Service	1926
EFS	Elliot–Fairchild Air Service	1926
EFT	Elliot–Fairchild Air Transport Ltd.	1926
FAT	Fairchild Air Transport Ltd.	1926
PAE	Patricia Airways & Exploration Ltd.	1926
WCA	Western Canada Airways Ltd.	1927
YAE	Yukon Airways & Exploration Ltd.	1927
PAL	Patricia Airways Ltd.	1928
BCA	British Columbia Airways Ltd.	1928
KAL	Klondike Airways Ltd.	1928
CAL	Commercial Airways Ltd.	1929
CRA	Cherry Red Airline Ltd.	1932
CAN	Canadian Airways Ltd.	1932

Laurentide purchased a DeHaviland 9A and a Westland Limousine for the winter season of 1925. In February, pilot Jack Caldwell crashed the DeHaviland and the resulting financial picture was so bleak that the company discontinued operations and liquidated.

One of the other pilots, Bill Broach, purchased an HS2L from his former firm and went into business as Northern Air Services Ltd. to continue servicing the Rouyn goldfields.

The great gold rush at Red Lake,

Ontario, about 600 miles west of the older gold fields, was then under way and Jack V. Elliot, a barnstormer, formed a company to supply air service in this existing new area.

Elliot needed financing and formed a company with Sherman Fairchild, son of the board chairman of IBM Corp. Sherman Fairchild had recently invented the first workable aerial camera for aviation interests in both the U. S. and Canada. Unfortunately, they did not get along and Fairchild formed his own company to service both gold mining areas.

Another air carrier entered the field in 1926. Formed by Doc Oaks and G. A. Thompson, the new company was called Patricia Airways and Exploration Ltd. This was a larger and more active company than the others but by the end of 1927 they too were out of business.

They make a fascinating study and are nothing short of slow murder to complete on flown cover. I should like to add a word in defense of Patricia. If collectors would put 200 covers on a flight the franking might add to $50.00. This would pay half the fuel bill for the flight. In a situation where financial survival was so difficult I find it easy to forgive them for their "sins."

Patricia has been criticized for issuing too many stamps. Their basic issue was a yellow stamp depicting their first plane, the "Lark." This was for a 25c rate to Red Lake. They reissued the stamp in green for a 50c rate to Woman Lake. They surcharged both for a 10c rate to Rouyn and for a 5c rate to Red Lake. The overprints were done in several colors, ascending, descending and inverted, in combination with one another and with a later Red Lake overprint.

An interesting fact of life in those early days was the cooperation between the carriers. Flying was dangerous both physically and fiscally in that area and cooperation knew no bounds. When one company's plane was out of commission the mail was carried by another company. Many covers show the franking of one company and a handstamp indicating that the cover was carried by another.

Up to this time all the companies were servicing eastern Canadian locations. In 1926 Western Canada Airway Ltd. was formed by James Richardson, a Winnipeg grain merchant. The firm was well financed and aggressive, eventually covering Canada from Red Lake all the way to British Columbia. Doc Oaks was managing director.

Western's first plane was a Fokker Universal and is pictured on their stamp. They issued a second stamp for a series of flights commemorating the confederation of Canada 60 years before. It is the only stamp ever issued by Canada that was valid for use on one day only (July 1, 1927). Counting all legs of all flights less than 1,000 of these stamps were legitimately used.

Western's greatest exploit was opening the Northwest Territories all the way to Aklavik on Mackenzie Bay, well above the Arctic Circle and not too far from Prudhoe Bay, our present treasure in Alaska.

The flights were made by Punch Dickens, one of the great heroes of Canadian aviation, between May 30, 1929 and July 2, 1929. The route covered more than 1,600 miles and was the worlds longest and most northerly airmail run. An interesting note is that after proving the airmail route from Ft. McMurray on the Aklavik during the summer of 1929, the contract to carry the mail went to Commercial Airways Ltd. Wop May, another great hero of Canadian aviation, with Glyn-Roberts, duplicated these amazing flights in the dead of winter carrying 5 tons of mail.

Yukon Airways and Exploration Ltd. was formed in 1927 with Andy Cruickshank as pilot. Their first plane was a Ryan monoplane named "Queen of the Yukon," a sister ship to Charles Lindberg's "Spirit of St. Louis." The plane, pictured on the company stamp, performed yeoman service until April 5, 1929, when it crashed and was wrecked at Mayo, British Columbia.

Yukon serviced places with such wonderfully romantic names as Dawson, Whitehorse, Telegraph Creek and

Champaign Landing.

Three small companies followed Yukon in quick succession. First was Patricia Airways Limited who serviced the Red Lake gold area and traded on the name of the earlier Patricia company, even to using the same design for their stamp, then came British Columbia Airways Ltd. which flew from Vancouver to Victoria across the Georgia Strait. Their tragic story is that after a month their plane, pilot and company president went down at sea and were lost. Finally there was Klondike Airways Ltd. which flew from Whitehorse to Dawson with three intermediate stops using a DeHaviland Moth. 650 pounds of mail was carried on their first flight, October 13, 1928, and not one single cover is known to exist today.

The next great company was Commercial Airways Ltd. formed at Edmonton by Wop May, Vic Horner and Cy Becker flying an Avro Avian that could be fitted with wheels, floats or skis as conditions required.

They achieved some fame in 1928 when Wop May and Vic Horner flew a thousand mile round trip in sub zero weather to deliver antitoxin to stem a diphtheria epidemic at Ft. Vermillion. They carried a coal stove in the open cockpit of the plane with the medicine tied on top to keep it from freezing.

The company stamp shows their plane over a map of Alberta and was issued with minor changes, in three colors, black, red and purple.

Their backers got into financial trouble and in May of 1931 the company was sold to the giant Canadian Airways which had previously bought Western Canada Airways.

In 1929 Norman Cherry formed Cherry Red Airlines Ltd. to provide air service to the Rottenstone mining area of northern Saskatchewan. Unfortunately the closest water suitable for landing was at Lac La Ronge so the wonderful name "Rottenstone," does not appear on any postal markings. Cherry Red made up for this by flying to an obscure place called, "Pelican Narrows." It was so obscure that covers required double franking.

Their stamp pictures their plane in red and has several interesting varieties.

The fifteenth, and last, of the companies that were authorized to issue airmail stamps and fly the mail was the great Canadian Airways Ltd. It was formed back in 1926 and had absorbed Dominion Aerial Exploration, Western Canada Airways and Commercial Airways, among others. Today we would call them acquisition minded. Despite their premier place among the companies described, their special stamp was not widely used.

Meanwhile the Canadian government had been steadily moving toward regular contract air routes that required only government franking, sadly, the romantic and adventurous era of the pioneer air carriers and their special stamps came to a close by 1932.

A fabulous eight year period, it represented the birth pangs of air mail in Canada. *(C. Forest)*

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED BY THE LIBRARY

American Philatelic Congress Book. 41st — 1975. Edited by James P. Harris. 208 pages, illustrated, hardbound. Price $10.00 from Robert W. Brandeberry, 58 West Salisbury Drive, Wilmington, Del. 19809. Gift of the American Philatelic Congress.

Official Catalog of Canada Precancels, 10th Edition — 1975. Edited by H. G. Walburn. 56 pages, illustrated, softbound. Price $2.00 from Gilbert W. Noble, P. O. Box 931, Winter Park, Fla. 32789. Gift of the publisher.

Om at Samle Svenske Bandmaerke by Palle Lauresen. 56 pages, illustrated, softbound. Price 22 Danish crowns from J. Fr. Clausens Forlag, Landemaerket 11, DK-1119 Copenhagen, Denmark. Gift of the publisher.

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No.	Name	Address	Collecting Interest
5821	Charles F. Rigoll	Bernardston, Mass.	U. S.; U. S. Administration; United Nations
5822	William S. Connolly	Louisville, Ky.	U. S. 19th Century; Vatican
5823	Sam Wilkinson III	Dallas, Texas	U. S.; Central Europe; Topicals; General Worldwide
5824	Dr. Yutaka Kondo	Japan	Thematic Collecting—Medical; Monkey & Bird Stamps; First Day Covers
5825	William W. Cummings	White Plains, N. Y.	Precancels; Perfins; Pre-canceled perfins; Greenland
5826	Harry W. Lussey	West Palm Beach, Fla.	Canada 1859 through 1928
5827	Rev. Elwood S. Poore	Jacksboro, Texas	U. S. A.; Canada; Great Britain; Mexico & Turkey including revenues
5828	Ignacio Prats	Puerto Rico	Cuba; Puerto Principe
5829	William Kornfeld, M.D.	Brookline, Mass.	N. S., especially U. S. coils
5830	Floyd A. Walker	Grandview, Mo.	Security endorsements; Scandi-navia & Japan
5831	Macy M. Walsh	San Jose, Calif.	General Interest—Novice
5832	Wilbert Dalum	Chicago, Ill.	U. S. Offices in China
5833	Jay Robert Seebacher	Ossining, N. Y.	Sports in Philately
5834	Edward M. Hill	Houston, Texas	U. S. A.
5835	Volker Parthen	Wiesbaden, Germany	German States; German Colonies; Chile
5836	Peter Shek	Staten Island, N. Y.	Postal History of China, Hong Kong; Japan & South East Asian Countries
5837	William Herzig	Lawrence, N. Y.	Palestine; France
5838	J. Michael Fleischman	Brooklyn, N. Y.	World Wide
5839	James C. Andrews	Troy, N. Y.	Philatelic Literature; U. S.
5840	James Rodney W. Sykes	Calgary, Canada	Seychelles; Q. V. to K. G. VI for Canada, Eire, England, Australia
5841	Hyman M. Nathanson	Rep. of South Africa	French Colonies; Barbados; Trinidad
5842	Robert Lee Bull, III	Princeton, N. J.	U. S. Mint—(First 100 years)
5843	Capt. Charles F. Juechter	New York, N. Y.	United States; United Nations
5844	Sidney Schneider	Cranford, N. J.	None given
5845	Steven Grenard	New York, N. Y.	U. S.; Great Britain; Channel Islands; Eastern Europe
5846	Russell Mascieri	Drexel Hill, Pa.	Postal History & Classics of the World; Scandinavia
5847	Jozef J. Van den Eynde	Herentals, Belgium	Belgium; Philatelic Literature; Topicals
5848	Miss Vicki Sibum	E. Stroudsburg, Pa.	China
5849	Richard Krieger	Norwalk, Conn.	Confederate States; Cape of Good Hope
5850	Alain J. Gibbs	New York, N. Y.	U. S. Postal History

Book Reviews

The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Newfoundland — Winthrop S. Boggs, 1942. Reprint by Quarterman Publications, Inc., Lawrence, Mass., 1975. $20.00 postpaid.

Quarterman Publications, in addition to Boggs' excellently composed premier treatise on Newfoundland, have included two other old, but well prepared, texts by Poole and Huber used by Boggs in the compilation of his work. While most of the information contained therein is of good character, it is presently outdated by later information not then locally available to the principle author. It is unfortunate that the editors did not also include the original compositions by Donald A. King, the Postmaster of Halifax, which appeared in Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal, Vol. V, 1894-95 and the several articles by Reverend Kirby of Harbor Grace which appeared in both Stamp Collecting and the Newfoundland Quarterly in the early '40s. The latter three articles form an accurate base for information on the early pence issues in conjunction with another early article by E. D. Bacon published in the London Philatelist (Vol. III, 1894). All of these references are mentioned by Boggs and had they been included, a most valuable reference work would have resulted.

One cannot fault the basic preparation by Boggs, but it is curious why this book was repeated at this time. The price might attract the beginning collector. However, rumor says a new book may soon be presented with complete modern information. Data presently available to the active historian from worldwide sources could outdate and make less important this revision of the past.

Incidentally, the originals of all of the publications presented are still available from time to time at auction and in libraries. They are not as pretty as the new edition and are accessible at somewhat higher prices.

As a review of Boggs' book we have said little. For years it has been the foremost presentation on Newfoundland postal matters and, with the work of Dalwick and Harmer, concerning the Airmails (1919 to 1939), has formed a firm and mostly complete base for serious collectors. This was a valuable book. However, as suggested to the present editors, it should not have been repeated now. It adds nothing to present knowledge and is of value only to the emerging collector. The unintentional misinformation contained in these articles is thus reaffirmed for posterity. The printing would be of more value if the errors were subdued, and not amplified by repetition. Unfortunately Boggs' revisions, which made the Canada book some 37 pages longer and much more modern, were not available to the new Editors. *(Robert H. Pratt)*

History of Letter Post Communication Between the United States and Europe—1845-1875. George E. Hargest. 234 page clothbound. $30.00 postpaid from Quarterman Publications, 5 South Union Street, Lawrence, Mass. 01838.

Professor Hargest in his work on transatlantic mails has created a philatelic rarity — the instant classic with a second edition only four years later. This book is the absolute essential basic reference for any student of transatlantic mails and is reviewed with that in mind. Not an easy book to sit down and read, it is best taken in small doses as a reference work. Yet, there is no other convenient source that brings such a wealth of material together and interprets it so well as does this book. This understood, let's view the work in light of the colector who already owns the first edition.

There are a number of changes. New material on the U. S.-French Convention of 3/2/57 is added on pages 84, 84a, and 84b. Five illustrations have been redone (Nos. 94, 100, 103, 106 and 112). Four or five lines of text were corrected and about six tables. A new preface was written. The print is easier to read, but the illustrations are less well reproduced.

The owner of the first edition will have to weigh these points in deciding whether to add this edition as well.

Among the corrections are the following: Table 1: a typographical error which inserted a '2' in the second line is corrected; Table 7: The *Europa* with an arrival date of February 24 is substituted for the *America*. The text of the Herout et de Handel sailings (page 54) has been corrected to insert the fifth voyage by the *Union*, which left Cherbourg on 8/31/47 and arrived NYC 9/16/47, returning 9/30/47, arriving 10/18. The 4th voyage arrival at Cherbourg has been corrected to 10/3/47 rather than 10/18. However, the arrival date of the 2nd voyage at New York of 8/2/47 has been omitted.

Table 12: The *Canada* has been substituted for *Asia* on the Cunard sailing of 12/31/56 from Boston and the *Europe* substituted for *Canada* on the Boston departure of 2/25/57. Most of the arrival dates at Liverpool have been moved back one or two days. Table 29: Two New York departures were corected—7 June was made 2 June and 7 November was made 17 November. In Master Table A, pg. 201, the Borneo one-quarter oz. rates in the last column were corrected to ½-oz. rates as were the 1857 New Granada 1857 rate on page 207. The Norway rate of 5/63 via P.C.M. was corrected to 44/46 from 42/44u. On page 211, and addition to the Tuscany rate is "Bremen/Hamb. mail 28¢ instead of 25¢ until 2/67." There is also one correction in Table B which I have not located.

Corrections not made, which may interest students include Table 9 where a *Franklin* sailing, departure NYC 2/1/51 and arriving 2/20 (both estimated) and departing Havre 3/8/51, arriving NYC 3/23/51 (as noted on cover) is omitted. In Table 5, the *Europa* arrived in the U. S. on 9/14 not 9/15 while the *America* departed Liverpool 10/29, not 10/28; the *Hermann* left N. Y. on 3/21, not 3/20. On Table 6, it is convenient to know the *Europa* sailed from NYC on 3/7, arriving Liverpool 3/21/49.

Professor Hargest should not be faulted for whatever small errors he did not spot. In a work of this magnitude and complexity, it is amazing to see the high degree of accuracy he has achieved. He has created an enduring classic. *(C. M. H.)*

Uebersee and Deutschland und Deutsche Gebiete. Bibliographies compiled by Otto Glueckner and Dr. Alfons Ott. Published by Stadtbibliotek, Sparkassenstr. 5, Munich, Germany.

Of all the philatelic libraries in the world today, the one in Munich has for years been at the forefront in providing collectors with reference material. Its special importance lies in the bibliographies it publishes listing the various forms of literature available to philatelic scholars and researchers.

Most recent of these bibliographies are the "Uebersee" and the "Deutschland und Deutsche Gebiete." The first is a 194-page book devoted to a listing of world-wide philatelic literature broken down by country and into such specialty fields as counterfeits, ship mail, military posts, postal history, postal markings and others.

The second, a 190-page book, is devoted to Germany and the German area, including the states, colonies, occupied territories and prisoner of war camps. While the "Uebersee" volume will be of growing interest to philatelic book collectors, it is this section of the catalog of the Munich Philatelic Library that should be of use to an even larger group — stamp as well as book collectors. This is because the Library has naturally and rightly concentrated on its home area. In fact, the number of entries in the German section is almost as great as that of the "overseas" (i. e., non-European) section. Although only holdings of handbooks, annual catalogs and monographs are listed, there is a table of periodicals now regularly received which includes those of the 48 study groups in the BDP. The only items of philatelic literature not shown are runs of auction catalogs and exhibition catalogs. Both deserve a place in future editions of the Germany section.

The exhibition catalogs, with their often interesting articles, would be an important addition.

Both these catalogs of the holdings of the Munich Library show an impressive richness in the literature of philately published over the past hundred years. Formerly mimeographed, the current catalogs are printed on coated stock in handbook form, making them a permanent accession to any philatelic literature collection.

(EAK)

Postal History Primer by Calvet M. Hahn. 49 pages including 10 illustrations, soft bound. $3.50 postpaid in the U. S. ($4.00 abroad) from H & H Marketing, 127 W. 56th Street, New York, N. Y. 10019.

This work brings together six of Mr. Hahn's essays together with an introduction that positions postal history in the field of philately. The essays are revised and updated to present a basic ABC of postal history collecting with emphasis upon prestamped covers and folded lettersheets.

Hahn discusses the ways in which material can be acquired, the auction, the use of an agent and the problems of valuing postal history in terms of rarity, condition and "sex appeal." Through a point-by-point analysis of a cover, discussing the implications of each element, he attempts to show the collector how to examine his own material with a fresh eye.

In a different perspective, the collateral value of postal history to the first day cover or topical collector is illustrated. Using Stanley Ashbrook's concept, "it is the story behind the cover that makes the cover."

A final chapter is devoted to techniques of forgery detection using postal history techniques rather than the more traditional ones of philatelic reference material. *(D.D.T.)*

ANCHAL OFFICES (Contd.)

probably one of the offices functioning when the department was recognized in 1042 ME. Not listed in the Postal Guides until the 1930–35 period with the local IPO given as the connecting office.

137. WILLINGTON ISLAND: Kanayannur taluk Opened 1121 ME (1945–46). Listed in 1946 Postal Guide. Local IPO given as connecting office.

In addition to these named offices two unnamed anchal offices were opened in 1805 on the Cochin Forest Tramway in order to make use of this rail facility for the transportation of mail. The western terminus of the tramway was at Chalakudi, though this office was not one of the two opened in 1085. The eastern terminus was between 41 and 44 miles away on the Perambikolam River near the Madras boundary.

Both Pai and Luiz list the Anchal Superintendents as an anchal office. Since an anchal office is listed at Ramavarmapuram in its own right it would appear that listing the Superintendent's office is an unjustified duplication. Although mail was certainly received at, and dispatched from, the Superintendent's office this office was not available to the public and should not be classified as an anchal office. Too, none of the "official" lists of anchal offices nor government calendars include the Superintendent's office.

Despite the care exercised in preparing this listing it is not impossible that errors occur. It would be appreciated if any such are detected that they would be brought to the attention of the American author.

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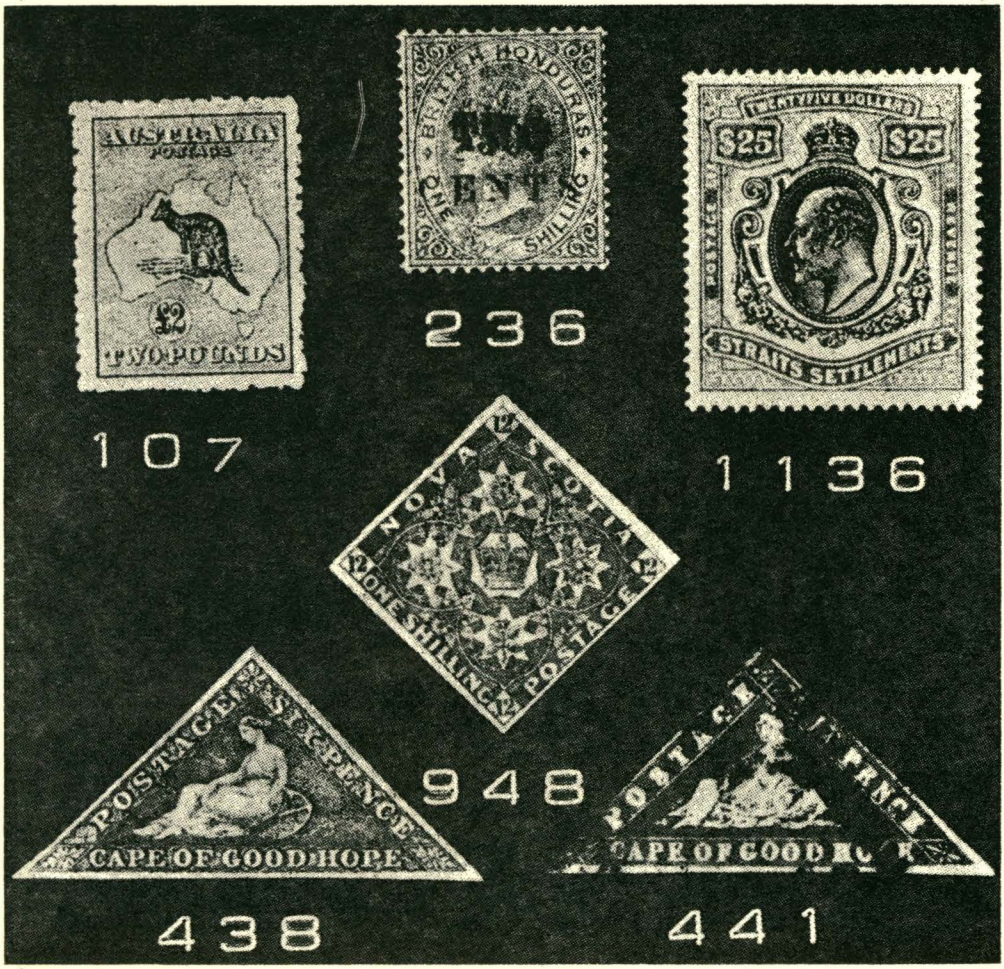
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