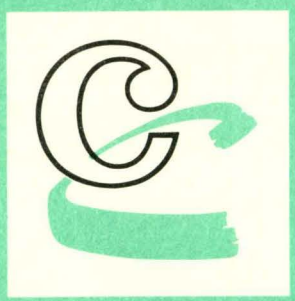
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The Collectors Club PHILATELIST

Volume 54 Number 5
September 1975

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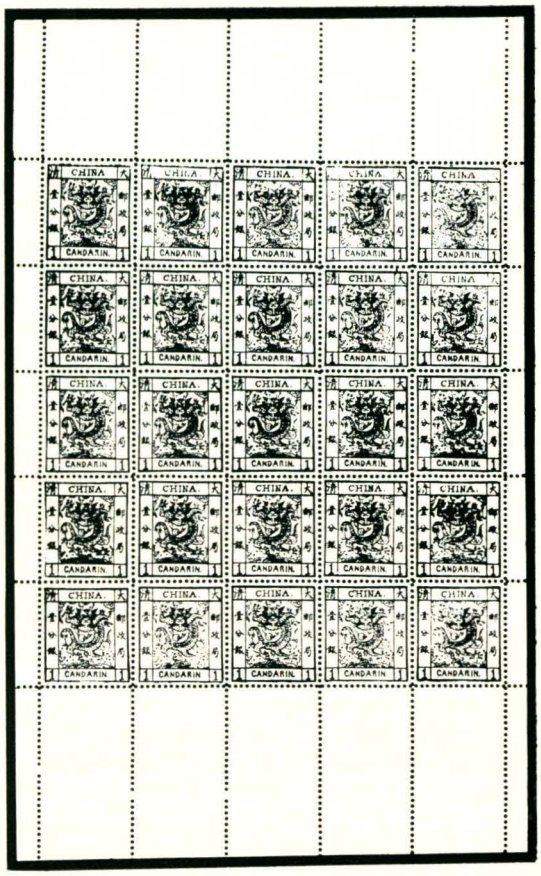
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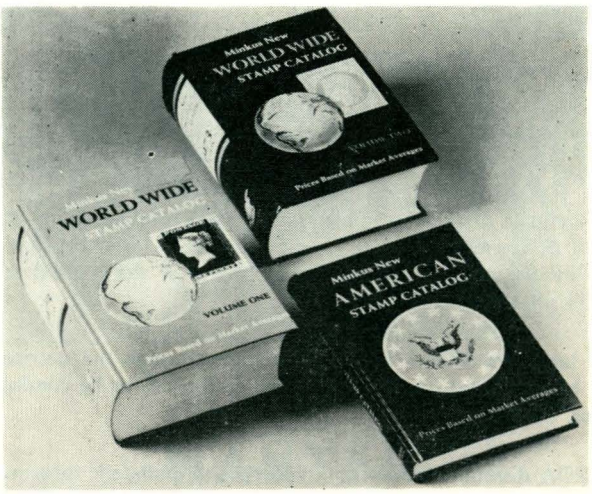
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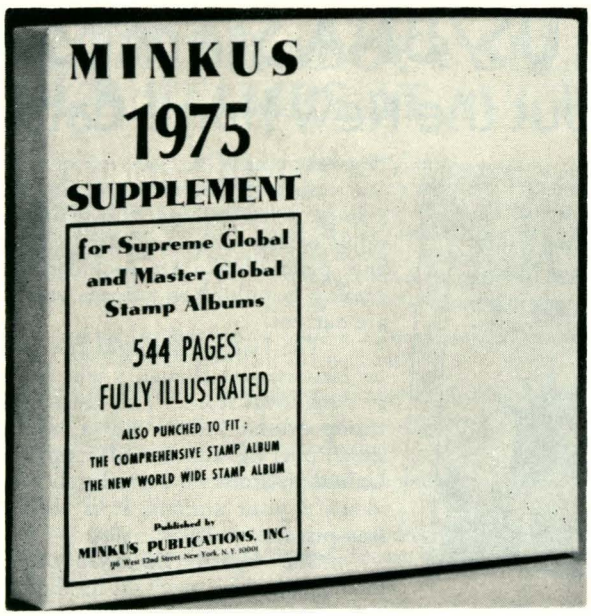
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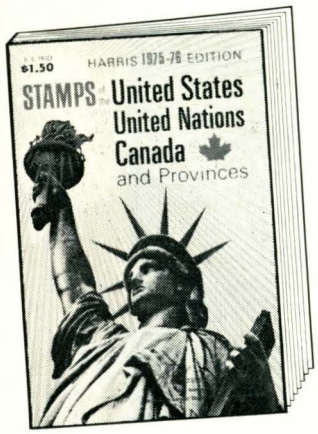
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Volume 54, Number 5 Contents September, 1975

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Editorial

Philatelic Journalism

Considering the fact that there are two international and two domestic organizations for "philatelic writers, editors and journalists" in which about 450 Americans hold membership, it is more than a little astonishing that the quality of wordage put at the disposal of stampdom's readership is so disappointingly low. Obviously these groups are not accomplishing their avowed aims, or their members are not abiding by the principles set forth in their by-laws or published publicity.

We speak not of the many periodicals published by established philatelic societies and specialty groups which provide their members with articles containing in-depth information that has a measure of permanent reference value. Rather, we are concerned with what appears in the general stamp periodicals to which anyone can subscribe, and the stamp news columns carried by daily and weekly newspapers.

With one conspicuous exception, these papers are published by those who seem more concerned with advertising income and increased circulation than they are in the promotion of the serious, permanent potentials of our avocation.

Week after week, month after month and year after year, we are confronted with columns of editorial text which consist of verbatim — or at best, rehashed versions of press releases. Rarely does one encounter an article based on an editor's efforts to develop an idea or to explore the facts behind a report.

Policies that allow an editor to rely solely on what is sent to his desk are journalistically improper and unfair to the reader. The acceptance of articles and press releases without checking their accuracy is pure negligence.

An example of such dissemination of misinformation was noted only a few months ago. Washington had distributed a release to promote interest in a new stamp and, among other errors of fact, had stated that the "first United States postage stamp to honor a Black was a three-center of 1947, which paid tribute to Booker T. Washington, noted educator, statesman and founder of Tuskegee Institute." Every stamp weekly and newspaper stamp news column we saw at the time published the release word for word, obviously never bothering to verify its statements.

Evidently, none of their editors knew enough about our domestic stamps to catch the error as a matter of routine reading. True, the first Black citizen of the United States to have been given postal recognition was indeed, Mr. Washington, but not in 1947, nor on a three-center. Booker T. Washington was first honored in 1940 on the 10-cent value of the "Educators" set of the "Famous Americans" series.

This may sound like an insignificant slip, but the reiteration of a primary mistake is an indictment of editorial carelessness which never should have gotten beyond the copy reader's desk. What is worse, it characterizes much of today's so-called stamp news.

Half a century and more ago, the major philatelic news periodicals were published by the leaders of our trade rather than by individuals who produced papers as their main source of income. These gentlemen were much more concerned with the serious appraisal of new stamps than they were in the sale of their stock. They devoted many an after-business hour to the careful examination of new issues, then chronicled their findings in periodicals whose cost they personally underwrote as a service to their clients in particular and philately in general.

The wordage of John Murray Bar-

tels, the Klemann brothers, Eugene Klein, Ed Stern, Sidney Barrett, George Sloane and all the other old-timers still remains as an accurate reference source for today's students.

But with the advent of stamp news weeklies as independent enterprises, and the addition of stamp news columns to metropolitan newspapers, the careful, responsible recording of philatelic news has all but disappeared from the scene. And what a tragedy this is!

Instead of using these media for the promotion of philately, and the encouragement of stamp collecting among their readership, almost all of today's writers and editors are content to fill editorial columns with the least possible effort. This negligence (and irresponsibility) is, in our opinion, a distinct disservice to our avocation and its future.

Any feature of a newspaper ought to be a guide to the reader in selecting the best and avoiding the worst offerings in any given specialty field, whether it be music, drama, sports, gardening, home economics, the dance —or stamp collecting.

It is the critic's or columnist's definite responsibility to provide honest appraisal of what the reader may anticipate or expect. And normally, most writers provide just that — except in the philatelic area.

A critic who based his review of a ballet upon what a press agent had told him; or a sports writer who watched a contest on TV, would be ostracized from his guild and fired from his paper. They are expected to have not only wide personal knowledge of the field they are paid to cover but to actively follow and cover it. This is all too seldom found among those who write stamp news columns.

Let us single out two individuals who turn out weekly columns which have the largest American circulations. They are producing their wordage without ever leaving their desks. Neither has once attended any stamp club meeting nor any of the regular stamp shows held in places within 15 minutes of their offices! Nor is either a member of any of the numerous local clubs or national philatelic societies.

Perhaps they are content to accept press releases sent to them by the professional merchandisers of stickers produced to mulct the uniformed, but this definitely is not exercising the duties expected from one who uses the title, "Stamp News Editor."

And this deplorable situation is not confined to these two writers. It is evident all over the nation. In perusing the many columns which come to our desk we come away with the impression — with perhaps a dozen exceptions — that they are produced by persons who have little personal knowledge of stamp collecting, and less interest in its future.

Could it be that our thinking is outdated?

Our journalistic training insisted that we know our subject and verify facts before sitting at the typewriter to produce copy for submission to an editor. When we turned to philatelic writing, many of yesteryear's titans who were our mentors before the Collectors Club moved into its present home had additional advice: every article should be written to guide the reader to a higher level of collecting; the uninformed should be forewarned of schemes to separate them from their hobby budgets, and press releases ought to be scanned with stern scepticism before being given editorial space.

Faced with conditions as they are, it behooves those of us who still are concerned with the future of our avocation to do what we can to return philatelic journalism to what it should be. We cannot expect readers who know no better to complain and expect improvement. Rather, it is those of us who see the failings in the press who must become sufficiently involved. Let our voices be heard and let our letters to the editor be written with an insistence that stamp columns be produced by qualified philatelic writers rather than by indifferent hacks.

(EAK)

Letters to the Editor

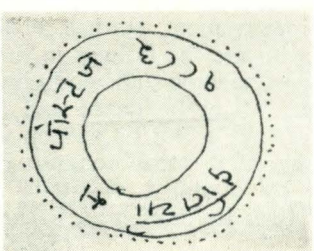
This is in reference to the article "Duttia State—A New Discovery" by Mr. H. D. S. Haverbeck, which appeared in *The Collectors Club Philatelist* (Vol. 54, No. 2) of March 1975 seen by me only now due to the courtesy of Mr. P. M. Medhora.

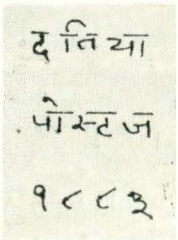
The illustrations of the stamps along with the article have been printed upside down. Moreover the stamp designated 1 anna is not one anna, but 2 anna. The wording "Do Anna" can be read clearly in the illustration.

On page 84, second column, 3rd paragraph, 7 & 8th line, it is printed, "The mark is the seal of/The Raya of Duttia." Here the word "Raya" seems to be the result of a printer's devil. The Chief of Duttia had the hereditary title of "His Highness' and was recipient of a salute of 15 guns until 1906 when his salute was increased to 17 guns. Hence, it seems that instead of "Raja," the printing has been, "Raya." However, it is possible that Mr. Haverbeck may be aware of other facts which may compel him to call the Duttia Chief "Rana" (which again would have been printed as "Raya"). If so, could the matter be clarified?

The control mark, described as the Seal of the Chief of Duttia for this issue, seems to be a bit dubious. From the illustrations, along with the article and the illustrations provided in the *Higgins and Gage Catalogue for Stationery,* the following is readable:

It is the presence of the word "Postage" which makes one wonder





= **Duttia**

= **Postuge (u like in gull)**

= **1883**

whether the Seal would be that of the Maharaja or not. Personally, I feel that the seal belonged to some high official of the state, probably in charge of the Postal Administration, who roughly designed the issue under review (also the postal card). He, in all probability, wrote the inscription himself. If this opinion is accepted, then the issue would attain the status of an "essay" rather than that of postage stamps.

Rupin M. Patel
Bombay, India

Mr. Haverbeck replies:

I am indebted to Mr. Patel for coming forward with additional information on the Duttia State items. Indeed, the "printer's devil" was overactive. However, the use of "Raya" was an "old devil" occurring in my gazeteer. I will accept "Raja" as being much more typical.

I have never been able to make a clear translation of the seal inscription, since my Hindi was self-taught and clear impressions are never seen. I am grateful to Mr. Patel for providing as much as he has. I will accept his theory that it is a Postal Administration Seal. The character at one o'clock I believe to be, "RA," which would fit "AAJ." This would make the inscription read, "DUTTIA RAJ POSTAGE." It is interesting to note the use of the English word, "Postage," rather than the more usual Hindi word, "DAK."

By far the most interesting item is the date, "1883," which would put the

(Continued on page 314)

Have you ever wondered how many stamps portray a person whose name has become a generic word in the English language? If you have, it is a tell-tale sign of that dread malady . . .

VERBO-MANIA

By Ira Seebacher



Aphrodite, the goddess of love, has come down to us generically as aphrodisia and aphrodisiac.

Over the years there has been a very small handful of men whose names have become almost—but not quite—bywords or everyday terms in philatelic English. When we refer to a "Mulready," a "Seebeck," "Sperati," "Fournier" or "Farley," we most certainly refer to none of those gentlemen per se but rather to their namesake contributions to the hobby. Take note, however, that while all these terms, which in most cases have strongly pejorative overtones, are perfectly clear to the initiated, they have never become generic—they are still capitalized when written. On the other hand, there are a number of English words that stem from the name of an individual that are generic. One such of peculiarly philatelic interest is "zeppelin," the name we give to the lighter-than-air invention of the Graf Ferdinand von Zeppelin. Thus, "zeppelin" is an addition to designative English that must bring a heavenly beam to the Graf's eye when we write, quite properly, "zeppelin (lower case) mail."

How many stamps, we wondered, could be gathered like that depicting Count Zeppelin, which portrayed a person whose name had become a generic word in English? Little did we realize that searching for such particular lexical contributions to the language is an early but tell-tale symptom of that dreaded bane—verbomania. The more we toyed with the idea the clearer it became that what would be needed was a firm set of ground rules with no fudging allowed. They were quite simple: Find a person whose name had contributed to the creation of a generic English word. and find him or her on a postage stamp or stamps. This, we concluded, would eventuate as a very brief list. Right? Wrong! Then, in the mistaken belief that such would prove true, we opened things up a bit to permit the inclusion of mythical and fictional

---

Ira Seebacher is a former sports columnist and co-founder of "Photo Weekly" leading trade paper of the photographic field. The foremost authority on sports philately, he has won many awards.

characters as well. Thus, for example, Eros (erotic) and Mrs. Malaprop (malapropism) would become candidates for inclusion, odd couple though they might be. Of the two, Eros would make our list since he smiles out upon us from a stamp of Uruguay (Scott 157) but Mrs. Malaprop would be blackballed since she has yet to appear upon a postage stamp.

That *generic* words only can count, became an obvious conclusion once we started on our list in earnest. Dozens of names popped to mind whose appearance in the dictionary are part of a descriptive phrase, but with the name capitalized, proved that. To cite just a few: Marx (Marxism), Mercator (Mercator Projection), Mendel (Mendelian Law), Magellan (Magellanic Cloud), Machiavelli (Machiavellian), Malthus (Malthusian Theory), Maginot (Line), Mauser (rifle), Morris (chair), etc. All use perfectly understandable terms but none is *generic* —all are capitalized.

Then to the other side of the coin: Morgan (morganize), McAdam (macadam), Macintosh (mackintosh), Mansart (mansard roof), Martinet (martinet), Mesmer (mesmerize), Magnol (magnolia), Maverick (maverick), Mausolus (mausoleum), von Sacher-Masoch (masochism), et al. All perfect generic terms properly derived from the names of individuals but, unfortunately for this list complier, none of these worthies qualify philatelically since none is to be found—as yet—upon a postage stamp.

The above two paragraphs concerned themselves merely with examples that came to mind under the letter "M." Believe it—there are hundreds more which cannot qualify under our two-pronged ground rules. Thank goodness! We seek quality—not quantity.

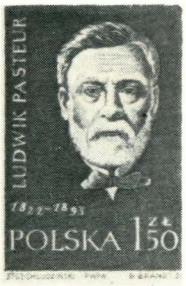
Now for our list. Naturally, persistence was required to compile it. It does not pretend to be complete. In fact, it would not be surprising were it to be doubled in number. Nevertheless, our list is not embarrassingly short. Neither is it tediously long. As it took shape, it forced us to certain conclusions. For one, should you aspire to inclusion in this list, be best advised to become a scientist—then have the good grace to kick off. Almost certainly the scientific world will unearth some hitherto unnamed unit of measurement in your field of inquiry, and dub it the "smith" or the "jones" or whatever your name may be. We guarantee it will shortly appear in Webster's and in lower case. Getting your mug on a postage stamp after that may take a bit of doing, but knowing the postal administrator of Ajman or Abu Dubai will make it easier.



Rudolf Diesel invented the diesel engine. As late as 1948, the word was capitalized. Current dictionaries have made the engine generic.

So, on to our list. Drawn from the field of science are the following gentlemen and one lady, all of whom have appeared on at least one stamp, and all whose names have resulted in generic English words: Roentgen, Gauss, Hertz, Diesel, Gramme, Baekeland, Oersted, Volta, Galvani, Marconi, Morse, Mendel, Coulomb, Joule, Newton, Avogadro, Angstrom, Franklin, Marie & Pierre Curie, Daguerre, Mendeleev, Ampere, Becquerel, von Liebig, Pasteur, Einstein, John Herschel, Gay-Lussac, W. E. Weber, Lister and von Humboldt. Avoid such pitfalls as Ohm, Watt, Kelvin, Vernier, Hudson Maxim, Napier, Henry and Maxwell, all of whom have scored in Webster but have been shut out by Scott. It is probably easier to cite the lexical contributions of these personages than it is to identify the stamps on which they appear. Nevertheless, even if you insist that philately ended with the demise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, you will admit the above is a pretty lush Pantheon of philatelic/scientific

double domes whose names will remain imperishable as long as there are cross-word puzzles.



Louis Pasteur's name has become a household word in pasteurized form.

Checking out the idiosyncratic clothing and hair styles of the famous, we find quite a number had an impact on the English language, although very few make our list. For example, one of the earls of Derby is responsible for having given his name to the bowler hat. Which earl is unclear. Webster only tells us of the 12th Earl for whom the horse race was named but not which Derby sported the stiff black headpiece. The 4th Earl of Chesterfield is another of England's peers to be remembered for his sartorial elegance—in this case a velvet-collared coat with concealed buttons. Although lexicographically immortal, none have yet made it philatelically. Prince Albert, however, does appear on a stamp, but neither the double-breasted frock coat nor the type of house slipper named for him appear in the dictionary in lower case. The Duke of Wellington doesn't make the list either, even though he had boots, coat, a game, a tree and a gourmet dish named for him. Not only were there boots called Wellingtons but when they appeared in modified form, they were dubbed half-Wellingtons—not to be confused with half-Nelsons. Oddly, the tree known as the Wellingtonia is more familiar to us as the majestic Sequoia. The tree, named after Sequoya, the inventor of Cherokee syllabary and the Iron Duke, is one of the few to have a double name derived from two famous men. The list of those remembered for their finery continues. There was Beau Brummel, the Regency dandy whose name is synonymous with showy dress even today. Sadly, Brummel died an imbecile pauper in a debtor's prison. Fate was kinder to two latter-day jacket inventors, Eisenhower and Nehru. The late president, of course, does appear in philately in uniform, but not wearing the Eisenhower jacket. In fact, that which he is wearing on a Monocan stamp (Scott 360) is like none you've ever seen. It buttons to the left. The jacket worn by Nehru on the Indian stamp showing him with Mahatma Gandhi has the dubious distinction of being an Ameri-



Vidkun Quisling was the pro-Nazi leader whose name has become the generic word for a person who betrays his own country by aiding an invading enemy.

can fashion flop. As one wag put it, "I was out of town the week the Nehru jacket was in style." So then, are there no clothes horses to make our list? Fortunately, there is one. Sir Anthony Van Dyck, the Flemish painter. Named for him is the wide collar of lace and linen with the edge formed into scallops or deep points which he habitually wore. It gets onto the list by a scallop for it is listed both as a capitalized word and a generic word in the dictionary.

In the matter of hair styles we pick up Madame Pompadour and our friend of the collar, Van Dyck—hirsutic cuties both. The Madame makes our list for her upswept hairdo, but this time Van Dyck and his pointed beard are out. The Van Dyck beard is capitalized. Van Dyck, however, can still make the list a second time. He may be included for the van dyke — a print something like a blue-

print, only brown. It is lower case. General Burnside, a hairy entry, is another that doesn't make the list even though his lower case whiskers are recalled as "sideburns," and in the past, as "burnsides." He's never been on a stamp.



Jaques Nicot is said to have introduced tobacco into France. The generic, but highly toxic alkaloid nicotine is named after him.

Of course there are many more articles of wear named for individuals such as mackintosh, havelock, leotard, plimsoll, cardigan, blücher, raglan, bloomers, belcher, petersham, garibaldi, nightingale, spencer, Dr. Denton's, Windsor knot, Tam o' Shanter, Sam Browne belt and even a Mae West. Of all these, only Garibaldi and Nightingale make our list, and the chances are you haven't the faintest idea what either a nightingale or a garibaldi may be. Bloomers incidentally were named for Amelia Jenks Bloomer who did not invent them but gains extra mention in this journal to point out that she not only published her own magazine, but was deputy postmaster (mistress?) at Seneca Falls, N. Y.

English lexicographers accept into the language as lower case nouns all monetary units of the countries of the world even though the unit name may derive from a man's proper name. In effect, the long green keeps their memory green. Thus the colon of Costa Rica and Salvador (Columbus), the Ecuadorean sucre (Antonio Jose de Sucre), the French napoleon (N. Buonaparte), the Iranian pahlavi (Riza Shah Pahlavi), the English carolus (Charles I), the Spanish alfonso (Alfonso XII), the Panamanian balbo (Vasco de Balboa), the paronymous Venezuelan bolivar and Bolivian boliviano (Simon Bolivar), all make our list since all appear on stamps. Strangely the opposite is true when such names are used as adjectives: Maria Therese dollar and Menelik dollar—both capitalized.



Louis Antoine de Bougainville. This intrepid French navigator had a shrub named for him, the generic bougainvillaea.

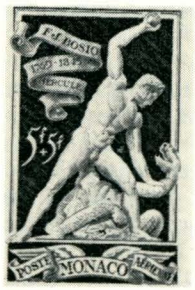
Still another area where men's names have been freely borrowed to form nouns is in mineralogy. Usually new-found minerals are named for the finder but occasionally the find is used to honor someone else. Thus we have the following mineral examples, all of which go on our list: josefite (Franz Josef I), alexandrite (Alexander II of Russia), humboldtilite (von Humboldt), jeffersonite (Jefferson), gaylussite (Gay-Lussac), garnierite (Garnier) and herschelite (John Herschel).



Mercury, the messenger of the gods has given his name to the silver-white metallic element. Even his caduceous and petasos have made it into the language.

By far the biggest source for additions to our list is to be found among the gods and mythological characters

to be found in Bulfinch. Often where a god has one name given him by the Greeks and a second by the Romans, both names will have made a contribution to the language, e.g.: Hermes *(hermetic)* and Mercury (mercurial). Hermes, or Mercury, probably appears on more different stamps of the world than any other person, real or imaginary and he's just getting his second wind. Even his caduceus and petasos have made it into the language. From the wind gods, two—Boreas and Zephyros—give us "boreal" and "zephyr." From Cupid (Eros) we get "cupidity," Ceres (cereal), Athena (athenaeum), Atlas (atlas), Hercules (herculean), Iris (iris), Venus or Aphrodite (venus, aphrodisia), Jupiter-Jove-Zeus (jovial). Hygeia (hygiene), Hephaestus-Vulcan (volcano), Cyclops (cyclops), Prometheus (promethium), Hydria (hydra), Helios (heliograph), Minerva (minerval), all, of course, depicted on stamps, all lexically acceptable.



Hercules, who by his herculean efforts won himself a generic place in the language.

In the field of plants and flowers grow a number of weeds as well as a few genuine additions to our Philately-cum-English list. All of the following were named after individuals: iris, daphne, buddleia, camellia, cavendish, bougainvilaea, mahonia, centaury, clintonia, narcissus, hyacinthe, forsythia, begonia, dahlia, magnolia, gentian, fuschia, gardenia, lobelia, wisteria, weigela, loganberry, poinsettia, boysenberry, zinnia, cinchona. Dismissing the weeds, the orchids remain: iris (Greece 199), daphne (Greece 625), narcissus (Greece 624), hyacinthe (Monaco 212) and bougainvillaea (New Caledonia 136).



Hyacinth was the Greek lad beloved by Apollo and Zephyr. The boy preferred Apollo and was slain by Zephyr. His blood became the generic flower whose petals are inscribed "Ai," meaning woe.

The following generics have no ready category, but we add them just to show that their contributions are not forgotten: teddy bear (Theodore Roosevelt), braille (Braille), victorium (Queen Victoria), sousaphone (John Phillip Sousa), cicerone (Cicero), quixotic (Don Quiote), quisling (Quisling), lafayette (Lafayette), nicotine (Nicot), burbank (Burbank) and philippic (Philip of Macedon).



Louis Braille devised the famous touch system of writing for the blind. According to the dictionary, the word "Braille" may be used with a capital "B" or with a lower case "b." A generic and non-generic word.

There are probably dozens more that I have overloked and perhaps you or you will dredge them up. It has been fun digging out those that I did find. I hope I have managed to convey some of it to you.



THE WORLD'S SLOWEST AIR-MAIL

By Cyril H. C. Harmer, R.D.P.

Early in April 1919 two British planes sat on a sodden field near St. John's, Newfoundland, waiting for the weather to improve sufficiently for them to take off in an attempt to fly the Atlantic non-stop. Should one of them succeed, a prize of 10,000 pounds offered by Lord Northcliffe of the *London Daily Mail* for the first such crossing would be awarded to its victorious crew.

Mail had been prepared for each plane, but the Martinsyde machine piloted by Major F. P. Raynham with Major C. W. J. Morgan as navigator is the plane that interests us.

A small number of three-cent Caribou stamps had been overprinted in manuscript "Aerial Atlantic Mail J.A.R." (Dr. J. A. Robinson, Postmaster General). Unlisted by Scott, these are among the scarcest and most expensive air rarities.

They were placed on letters and were ready for the flight. The plane, however, still weatherbound, wasn't. It was not until May 18th that a take off could be achieved Meanwhile, during the almost five week wait a few additional letters were added to the plane's mail pouch. Only two or three of these late comers appar to have survived. Instead of the overprinted three-cent Caribou stamps, they were franked with regular threes (Scott 117).

The cover shown above, one of these, was added to the mail on May 2nd. Sixteen days later the weather was right and the plane ready to go. Unfortunately, it crashed on take off. Fortunately, with only minor injuries to the aviators.

The machine was rebuilt and on July 17th was ready for the flight. It crashed again. Raynham gave up, eventually took the mail by ship to England and promptly forgot all about it. It was not until the end of the year that enquiries as to the fate of the missing letters resulted in the London G.P.O. getting in touch with the absent-minded amateur postman. The bag was found in the attic of Raynham's house where it had lain for some six months. It was hauled off to the post office, the letters backstamped and finally delivered on January 7, 1920!

It is ironic that at today's values the small bag of mail, fewer than 50 letters (including 25 further letters franked with the $1.00 on 15c scarlet (Scott C2) added on July 12th would have a market value of well over $100,000!

Value or no these covers must rate as one of the world's slowest air-mails, taking nearly six months for delivery and more from the date of posting the Ms. mail and the illustrated cover.

GUAM

San Louis D'Apra—The Town That Never Was

By Richard A. Sicking



Among the cancellations found on the stamps of Guam, those containing the name, "San Louis D'Apra," have long been a mystery to collectors specializing in the postal history of this tiny island. American maps, even those dating from the turn of the century, show no such town, yet the postmarks plainly do.

Were these markings phantoms or were they real? If they were real, where was this elusive "town that wasn't?" Tracking it down provides an interesting journey through the postal markings of the United States' smallest possession.

The story begins in August 1899 when the U. S. Navy Department took over the mail service to and from Guam. It ends March 29, 1901 when the handling of the island mail became a function of the Government House at Agana, Guam's capital.

Richard A. Sicking is an attorney in Miami, Florida, who specializes in the postal history of Guam.

Special stamps (the Presidential Issue of 1895-98 overprinted "GUAM") were used during this period as well as distinctive cancellers, most of which incorporated the name of Agana. The earliest known of these (August, 15, 1899) is a straight-line "Agana, Isle of Guam." in caps and small letters. The type style is much like that of a typewriter.

A small straight-line dater often appears below this marking. It is made by a separate device. The letters and figures in this dater are partly sans serif. Later, a two-line inscription appeared which read, "AGANA ISLE / OF GUAM . ." The letters, of small size, are all caps, sans serif. The dater mentioned above sometimes accompanies this cancel too.

During August, September and October of 1899 the Navy occasionally used captured Spanish markings. There were: A small "MARIANAS" dated circle with a star at the bottom, the year slugged out and replaced by a half circle pointing upward: A

separate killer with a star in an oval of square dots. There was also a boxed "CERTIF." registry mark.[1]

The standard Navy Department cancel was a straight-line "AGANA, GUAM." all caps and sans serif. It has been counterfeited.

Early strikes, neatly applied, show a tilde over the "N" of "AGANA." Later strikes have the tilde missing. There are considerable variations in the impressions.

A large straight-line dater often appears with this cancel. The letters and figures are sans serif and, again, the mark is made by a separate device. Sometimes the small dater was used with this cancel as well.

The registry mark was a circular "AGAÑA, / GUAM." with the registry number in manuscript in the center. Generally it was not used to cancel stamps, but appeared at the lower left on the face of the cover. These cancels are usually found in various shades of violet or blue, although the registry mark is also known in black.

reading, "AGANA / ISLAND OF GUAM," a duplex, "GUAM / LA-DRONE ISL'S." and a duplex "GUAM / ISL. GUAM." These are found in blue or black. The registry mark is a magenta circle date stamp reading, "GUAM, GUAM. / REGISTERED." For awhile, at least, the Post Office Department also used some of the Navy Department's cancellers.

From time to time, however, another name is found. It is a straight-line all caps, sans serif "SAN LOUIS D'APRA, GUAM . ." It usually comes with the large dater below and is sometimes accompanied by various styles of dumb corks. This cancel dates from December 1899, the period in which the Navy Department administered the posts. When the last part of this cancel is found on a stamp off cover it is still identifiable. The "G" is round in the style of the overprint on the special delivery stamp. On the other hand, the "G" in the straight-line "AGANA, GUAM." is quite oval. The straight-line "San Louis" cancel is listed by Bull,[2] Baker,[3] Gordon[4] and Murphy.[5] Neither Trumbull[6] or West[7] mention it.



s.l. **SAN LOUIS D'APRA, GUAM.,** Murphy type 1.5 — blue; Dec. 9, 1899, to July 11, 1900 — with large dater.

The early cancels of the Post Office Department administration (1901-1905) are a large circle date stamp

There is another type of "San

1 For differing views on these markings see: Bull, "Our Least Known Dependency — Its Stamps and Postmarks," 17 *Collectors Club Philatelist* 211-213 (1938); Smith, "The First Cancellations Used on Guam," 88 *The American Philatelist* 1092-1094 (1974); Sicking, Guam: Spanish Cancels Used by the U. S. Administration," 45 *The United States Specialist* 497-501 (1974).

2 Capt. James A. Bull, U.S.N. (ret.), "Our Least Known Dependency — Its Stamps and Postmarks," 17 *Collectors Club Philatelist* 211-213 (1938).

3 Philip E. Baker, "Postal Markings of United States Military Stations, 1898-1902" (N. J. 1963).

4 Robert S. Gordon, "Guam: 1899-1901," 77 *The American Philatelist* 31-32 (1963).

5 Robert T. Murphy, "A Postal History Cancellation Study of the U. S. Pacific Islands" (Tex. 1974).

6 Arthur J. Trumbull, "Collecting Guam," *Stamps* 413-430 (Sept. 20, 1941).

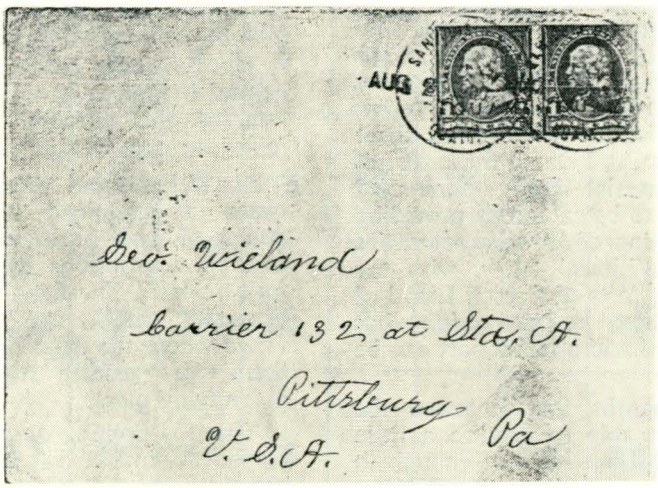
7 Robert D. West, "Other Pacific Islands: The American Connection," 87 *The American Philatelist* 1106-1112 (1973).

Louis" cancel, however, which has not been described by any of the preceeding authorities. Gordon surmised that "There was apparently a circular postmark used here also; but it is something of a mystery and its status may be doubtful. No clear example has been seen; no dates have been decipherable. Whether it was used during the 'independent' period of the Guam post office, which ended about May 1, 1901, is doubtful."[8]

My first encounter with this marking was the listing of lot 433 in the catalogue issued for the Tows sale held at The Collectors Club in 1949. It read: Three covers, two with diff. S. L. Agana cancels, third "San Louis D'Apra" circular, scarce . . ." [9]

single. They had three complete strikes of this cancel in black. The circle is the exact size of the Agana registry mark but without the bubble that appears above the tilde in "AGANA." The letters are of the same size and style. "SAN LOUIS D'APRA" is at the top and "GUAM" at the bottom. The date in the center is made by a separate device and appears to be the small dater.

Still later, I saw a photo of the Guam 15c with this same cancel. Eventually I found a cover with two copies of Guam #1 cancelled with the circular San Louis D'Apra marking and bearing the proper transit marks. From correspondence with



Black circular **SAN LOUIS D'APRA,/GUAM.** with small dater within, **Aug 2 1900,** on military rate cover to U. S. (Murphy type 1.26 in addenda to be published). Backstamped: Manilla, Baker type CE–2 and Pittsburgh.

Then Robert Siegel sent me an off cover copy of Guam #2 with part of a black circular cancel the size of the Agana registry mark, but with the letters "SAN" at the top and part of the letters "JUL" in the center. I sent it to The Philatelic Foundation, but they declined to express an opinion on whether this was the mysterious "San Louis D'Apra" circular cancel.

Next, Leo Scarlet sent me three copies of Guam #2 on piece—one with two stamps and the other with a

Robert Murphy I learned that he will include this cancel in his addenda to be published as type 1.26. I should mention that I have only seen this cancel for July and August 1900 and always in black.

As mentioned before, American maps of Guam do not show this town. However, there is a bay on the west side of the island, south of Agana, called Apra Harbor. Through a connection at Espana '75 I was able to obtain a copy of a nineteenth century

8 Gordon, op. cit. supra, page 32.
9 Carl Pelander, "Catalogue of the Ferrars H. Tows Collection — Guam," page 38 (1949).

(Continued on page 308)

HAITI: THE "LIBERTY HEADS"

The 5c Re-engraved of 1887, With Larger Figure "5" Reconstruction Completed

By J. R. W. Purves



Although I dealt with the 5c re-engraved Haiti Liberty Head of 1887 with the larger figure '5' in the July 1973 issue of *The Collectors Club Philatelist* pages 235-236) I did not then have enough material to report on the reconstruction of a full sheet of 50 stamps. As I stated then: "Until reconstruction is finally completed there is little to be gained by providing the usual listing of the characteristics of all 50 positions." Now, with the interest and efforts of Carroll Lloyd of Baltimore that reconstruction has been achieved and a full report can be given.

In the months that followed the article I was able to acquire a little more material, but still not enough to complete the sheet. Then, in October 1974 through Mr. Lloyd's assistance, the problem was solved.

It will be seen from the diagram below (Fig. 1) which appeared in the original article, that five positions in the 50 were then unplaced — 7, 8, 9, 36 and 37. They were filled in as follows.

Mr. Lloyd produced a 7 with full *top* margin and located a strip of three — 6, 7, 8, —in the collection of Dr. Norman Hubbard. The latter collection and my own also contain pairs — 8, 9, — and Mr. Lloyd owns a vertical pair — 9 over 19. These pieces fill in the top gaps shown in the diagram.

Mr. Lloyd also has a vertical pair — 36 over 46 — and a horizontal pair — 36, 37, — which completes the reconstruction. All these new multiples have been carefully checked.

The following observations may be helpful before we go into the description of the constant abnormalities found on each of the fifty positions.

Mr. Lloyd and myself have, between us, examined three and eight copies of each position on the sheet and all descriptions have been carefully revised. The flaws listed, though generally small, are constant and (save where the cancellation obscures them) are readily revealed by the magnifying glass.

There is nothing on pages 235-236 of the original article that I wish to alter.

One final job still remains for completion — the reconstruction of the 2c re-engraved (pages 232-235 of original article). The material is scarce and multiples of it very scarce. However, the varieties are more notable and more interesting (there are five primary types) than in the 5c. It still seems possible to me — if a keen watch is kept for further multiples — that over the years this remaining 'lacuna' could be filled in.

A diagram showing the *'tying'* pieces making up the 5c reconstruction is shown in figure 2. The horizontal strokes denote horizontal multiples and the vertical strokes vertical multiples. Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4,

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J. R. W. Purves, a retired attorney from Melbourne, Australia, has done much philatelic research and has written extensively on plating. A winner of the Lichtenstein Memorial Award, he also received the 1973 "Collectors Club Philatelist Medal" for his major article on the Haiti Liberty Heads.

5, 7 have all been seen with full *top* margins; numbers 41, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 with full *bottom* margins; numbers 1, 11 with full *left* margins; numbers 20, 50 with full *right* margins.

'Deep edging' along edges of sheet

This is a phenomenon associated with surface-printing. Briefly, it is caused by a 'dwelling' of the inking-roller as it goes to and fro over the *edges* of the *outside* impressions on a plate. This causes, ultimately, a greater than normal aggregation of ink along that edge — and sometimes a deeper indentation. This enables one to recognise stamps from the *edges* of the sheet. In the case of a relatively small printing (such as of this 5c) the phenomenon is less apparent than in the later portion of a larger printing. The top row here, for instance, shows little evidence of 'deep edging' along the top frames. However, the 'deep edging' is found consistently along the bases of all 10 positions of the bottom row, as well as (to a lesser extent) down the edges of the left vertical row (1, 11, 21, 31, 41) and the right vertical row.

1	2	3	4	5	6				10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35			38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

Fig. 1

A note for future collectors of these stamps:

If you want to determine whether two stamps are from the same or from different sheet positions follow the four outer frame-lines around the design, particularly observing the four corners. This, apart from any constant abnormality inside the design, provides an infallible test.

Description of the characteristics of the 50 sheet positions:

No. 1: (a) Dent and break in top frame at N.E. corner; (b) a break in base frame-line just in from S.W. corner; (c) extra colour on base frame-line under left of 'C' of 'CENT' on some copies. As the result of 'deep-edging' left frame-line is thicker than usual; cf. positions 11, 21, 31, 41.

No. 2: Slight inwards thickening of left frame-line just under N.W. corner; otherwise a very normal stamp.

No. 3: Shallow dent in the top frame-line about 2 mms. in

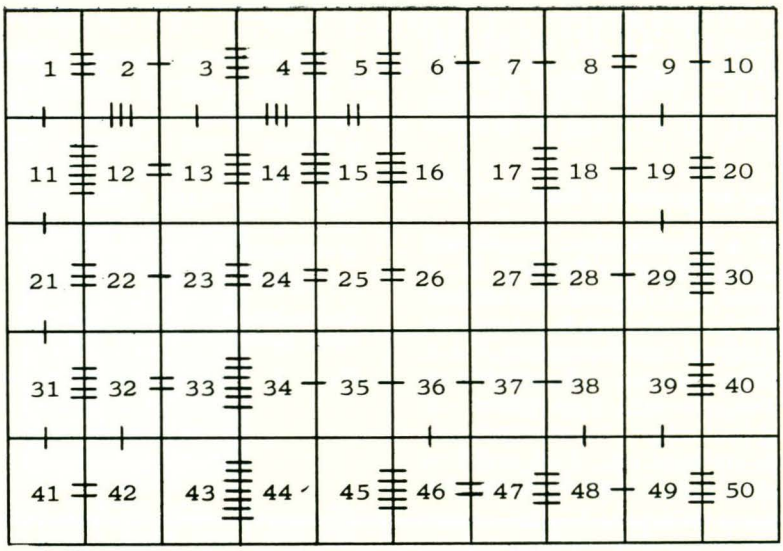


Fig. 2. Diagram showing the "tieing" pieces that make up the reconstruction in the Purves–Lloyd collection.

from the N.E. corner with the part at its right *swollen* upwards.

No. 4: (a) Right frame-line dented inwards at N.E. corner; (b) a short colour line in base of top white over 'BL' of 'REPUBLIQUE'.

No. 5: (a) A colour patch on vertical white to left of base of N.W. spearhead, the left frame here being rather shaky; (b) dent in right frame-line at N.E. corner with a slight flattening of top frame over left of two spearheads in that corner.

No. 6: (a) Slight nick in left frame about 1.25 mms. down from N.W. corner; (b) colour spot under right of 'E' of right 'POSTE'.

No. 7: (a) A vertical colour patch on the white frame to the left of the top of the 'P' of 'REPUBLIQUE'; (b) a rather shallow swelling in the right frame at N.E. corner; (c) thickening in colour at N.E. corner.

No. 8: (a) A clear break in the left frame opposite the middle of the first 'E' of 'REPUBLIQUE'; (b) dent in left frame under N.W. corner.

No. 9: (a) Left frame-line opposite the top half of the N.W. spear is wobbly; (b) there is a slight and shallow dent in the base frame-line at S.W. corner; (c) a slight colour thickening inside N.E. corner.

No. 10: (a) An outwards swelling in the right frame-line (which is bulbous) at N.E. corner; (b) break in thin circle line over right of 'D' of 'D'HAITI'; (c) colour on thin white line under period after 'T' of left hand 'CENT'.

No. 11: (a) Left frame thicker than normal (see also 1, 21, 31, 41); (b) lower frame-line turns slightly upwards at S.W. corner.

No. 12: Dent and break in top frame at N.E. corner where right frame-line also is dented inwards.

No. 13: (a) Extra colour extends the left leg of the 'H' of 'D'HAITI' downwards; (b) top frame rather weak at N.E. corner where right frame slopes inwards.

No. 14: Shallow dent in top frame at

N.E. corner; otherwise very normal.

No. 15: Marked break in base frame at S.W. corner (cf. pos. 29); (b) a shallow dent in base frame just in from S.E. corner.

No. 16: (a) A tiny but clear break in right frame just under N.E. corner; (b) a tiny break in left frame opposite top of first 'U' of 'REPUBLIQUE', sometimes obscured by inking.

No. 17: (a) Left frame is wobbly opposite N.W. spearhead; (b) Shallow dent in base frame at S.W. corner; (c) top frame is weak near N.E. corner.

No. 18: (a) A small but clear dent in the outside of the left frame, opposite the top of the first 'U' of 'REPUBLIQUE'; (b) thickened colour in left frame opposite middle of N.W. spearhead.

No. 19: (a) A marked break in left frame at N.W. corner; (b) A rather noticeable (though rather shallow) swelling in top frame ending about 2 mms. in from N.E. corner.

No. 20: (a) Base frame slightly swollen at S.W. corner; (b) break in right of cross-bar of 'H' of 'HAITI' on some copies; (c) right frame rather thicker than normal (see 10, 30, 40, 50).

No. 21: (a) Top frame-line almost entirely missing save for one short dash for the last 2.5 mms. at N.E. corner; (b) colour across white circle line under left of 'D' of 'D'HAITI'; (c) left frame weak opposite N.W. spearhead.

No. 22: (a) A rather shallow dent in top frame for last 2 mms. at N.E. corner; (b) a shorter shallow dent in lower frame at S.W. corner.

No. 23: Top frame dented at N.E. corner with break in middle of dent. This defect is quite marked but otherwise this position appears to be extremely normal.

No. 24: Generally, colour on white circle under left of second 'U' of 'REPUBLIQUE'. otherwise very normal.

No. 25: (a) A clear break (under the middle of the 'E' of the right hand 'CENT') in the lower of the two horizontal lines under that 'CENT'; (b) dent in base frame at S.W. corner; (c) unevenness, and some thickening in the top frame for about 2.5 mms. at the N.E. corner.

No. 26: (a) A dent in the base frame at the S.W. corner (shallower than on 25); (b) a tiny colour spot under the 'T' of 'HAITI'.

No. 27: A shallow dent in top frame at N.E. corner just over 1 mm. long. Otherwise seems to be very normal.

No. 28: Save in pairs with 27 or 29 almost impossible to identify since it seems to show no identifiable peculiarities. Its very normality (even at its four corners) is the best clue.

No. 29: (a) Marked break in base frame at S.W. corner (cf. pos. 15); (b) prominent upward swelling in top frame near N.E. corner — starts over the left of the two spears and goes to the right.

No. 30: (a) Top frame a little depressed for last 1.5 mms. at N.E. corner; (b) right frame a little thicker than usual (cf. 10, 20, 40, 50).

No. 31: (a) A long shallow upwards swelling in top frame for about 3 mms. at N.E. corner; (b) blunted N.W. corner; (c) base frame wavy at S.W. corner; (d) left frame rather thicker than normal (cf. 1, 11, 21, 41).

No. 32: Very normal. Difficult to find any abnormality save for a slightly flattened top frame for about 1.5 mms. at N.E. corner: also left frame is slightly wavy for about 1.5 mms. down from N.W. corner.

No. 33: (a) Marked dent in top frame for about 1 mm. at N.E. corner; (b) small, shallow dent in left frame opposite 'P' of 'REPUBLIQUE' and a small break about 2.5 mms. above this.

No. 34: (a) Break in top frame usually over space between N.E. spearheads, with a further break to its right; ie, at N.E. corner; (b) Right frame noticeably dented inwards at N.E. corner; (c) colour on thin circle line under first 'I' of 'HAITI'; (d) break in left frame at N.W. corner and top third of left frame is thicker than normal.

No. 35. (a) Right end of top frame is weak; (b) colour on white circle line over left of second 'I' of 'HAITI'.

No. 36. (a) Has a dent in left frame under N.W. corner; otherwise is very normal.

No. 37: (a) Top frame missing for about 1 mm. at N.E. corner where right frame is dented inwards; (b) shallow dent in base frame at S.W. corner.

No. 38: (a) Break in top frame (it is rather light) just in from N.E. corner; (b) break in thin circle line under right of second 'U' of 'REPUBLIQUE' sometimes obscured by ink.

No. 39: (a) Dent in top frame at N.E. corner; (b) fragment of colour resting on top left of 'H' of 'HAITI'.

No. 40: (a) Shallow dent in left frame at N.W. corner; (b) break in inner horizontal line under and to left of 'C' of right hand 'CENT'; (c) right frame rather thicker than usual (see 10, 20, 30, 50).

No. 41: Blob of colour on white to S.E. of right cannon balls; (b) 'deep edging' usually heavy along base frame.

No. 42: (a) A slight swelling in left frame at N.W. corner (it is also thinner); (b) an uneveness (lowering) of top frame in from N.E. corner; (c) 'deep edging' along base frame.

No. 43: (a) Colour on white circle line over left of 'I' of 'REPUBLIQUE'; (b) tiny but clear dent in left frame opposite 'P' of 'POSTE'; (c) 'deep edging' along base frame.

No. 44: (a) Colour on white circle over middle of 'H' of 'HAITI'; (b) base frame rather weak under and to left of 'C' of left 'CENT'; (c) top frame slightly flattened towards N.E. corner; (d) 'deep edging' along base frame.

No. 45: (a) Small break in top frame about 1 mm. in from N.E. corner sometimes obscured by ink; (b) slight extra colour under right of 'C' of right 'CENT'; (c) right frame line a bit weak for about 1 mm. down from N.E. corner.

No. 46: (a) N.E. corner weak (usually broken) and blunted; (b) left frame uneven and dented under N.W. corner; (c) 'deep edging' along base frame.

No. 47: (a) Right frame rather thicker than normal; (b) 'deep edging' along base frame. Otherwise very normal.

No. 48. (a) Marked breaks in top frame for about 2.5 mms. at N.E. corner. There is a smaller break at left and

(Continued on page 314)

Additional Comments on the Haiti Liberty Heads

By Carroll Lloyd

The recent definitive work on the Liberty Head issues of Haiti by J. R. W. Purves has, perhaps, been even more impressive to students of these fascinating stamps than to other philatelists. Interested persons who have acquired the literature on this subject and compared it with the evidence on the stamps have realized that the full story had never been told. However, study material in multiples has always been in short supply, being closely held in a few major collections. The writer was, therefore, very disappointed when the Abbott Collection was dispersed that the majority of lots were purchased by a competitor. Luckily, the new owner was Mr. Purves, an acknowledged philatelic expert in surface printing who was equal to the challenge. Although the writer had reached some of the same conclusions, Mr. Purves was better equipped with the extensive background needed to tie all of the evidence together into a cohesive picture. So, the widespread accolades for the work were well deserved.

Collaboration on the 5 centime re–engraved stamp

In the section of his article on the 5 centime re-engraved stamp, Mr. Purves requested the assistance of any reader who could help with the completion of the reconstruction. The writer had also nearly finished this task and was able to furnish the multiples necessary to complete the picture. Since the original article had aroused such interest, Mr. Purves was encouraged to complete the documentation on this stamp. It has been a pleasure to have helped in the work.

Disappearance of early research material

Mr. Purves was never aware, during any of his work, that complete platings of the 2c and 5c re-engraved stamps previously existed. However, both the Tows and de Coppet sales offered reconstructions of these stamps according to the following descriptions:

Tows lot 1394 #19* the reconstructed plate of 50, incl. strips, pairs, blks 4 or larger, mostly og. A difficult piece to duplicate. Extremely rare and f as such.

1398 #19u 2c the reconstructed pane of 50, complete except #43-45, some overlapping, scarce lot, f to vf for this.

1403 #20* 5c the complete reconstructed pane of 50, incl. blk of 25, some overlapping, 4 used, balance og, vf.

de Coppet lot 1465 #19u The same 2c reconstruction offered as lot 1398 in the Tows sale.

These platings seem to have vanished from the philatelic scene and this investigator has been unable to locate them in any of the major collections of Haiti known to him. Indeed, their present whereabouts had become so nebulous that the writer neglected to inform Mr. Purves of their existence until he had completed the manuscript for the present article. No doubt they reside in a collection somewhere. The writer would be pleased to correspond with the present owner of the 2 centime re-engraved reconstruction so that the last chapter in the Liberty Head story can be written.

Additional comments on the original article (CCP Vol. 52, Nos. 2–6)

The writer has studied Mr. Purves' original article and has found only minor points of disagreement. The tabulation showing the order of printings from Plate 2 contains accurate information and most of the missing data fields have been completed with

(Continued on page 308)

Carroll Lloyd is a computer analyst who resides in Baltimore. A philatelic researcher, his principal interest lies in the Liberty Heads of Haiti.

SAMOA

The Palm Trees Issues, 1886-1900

By Robert P. Odenweller

Continued from page 22, Jan. 1974

The "Other" Issues

The issues of the Palm Trees group in the period preceding the fire of April 1, 1895, which destroyed the Post Office in Apia, present two faces — those used as intended from the start with no changes, and those altered or issued for use in a changed postal environment. The first group has already been covered. The remaining group may be further divided into two subgroups; those in which the original stamps have been overprinted for a change in use, and those values for which new designs were made.



The 2½d Malietoa Design

The first need for a new denomination was encountered in 1891 in which year New Zealand joined the Universal Postal Union and the letter rate to the United Kingdom was reduced to 2½d per half ounce. The same rate applied from New Zealand to the Pacific Islands, and in accordance with a reciprocal agreement between New Zealand and Samoa, a 2½d value was required for the latter country.

The design incorporated much of the outer frame of the Palm Trees design, with the interior being taken from a photograph of King Malietoa. The first printing of 24,600 copies was on VM 7 paper, perforated 12½, on January 7, 1892. A subsequent printing of 59,880 copies was made on VM 7 paper, perforated 12 x 11½, on November 22, 1892. These two printings were the only ones made from the first plate of the 2½d, which was used only for printings prior to the fire.[25] The existence of this and the second plate was not suspected until a recent check of the early records by Mr. Burge. The note he discovered in the records of the New Zealand Government Printer indicated the use of a "2nd plate in lieu of 1st plate destroyed" at some time subsequent to the printing of November 22, 1892. The second plate was laid down by use of impressions from the original die (which is still in existence and from which two states have been recorded).[26] Identification of stamps printed from the two plates is very

25. The New Zealand Stamp Collector, November 1968. "Samoa, the 2½d Malietoa, A New Discovery" by A. R. Burge, p. 114 ff.

26. Ibid. This full account is very worthwhile reading.

simple, as any 2½d stamps perforated 12½ or 12 x 11½ can only have come from the first plate, while all the others came from the second plate.

The "Five Pence" Provisionals

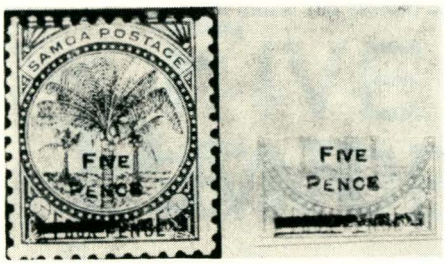
The "Five Pence" surcharges were, in the initial stages, probably of limited, if any, philatelic nature, serving as the double (or 1 ounce) payment of the 2½d per ½ ounce rate which was introduced in 1891 for letters between Samoa and New Zealand. Actual numbers surcharged are not known, but it is generally believed that they were very small. Supplies were presumably created to satisfy the demand for this rate until the arrival of the 5d "flag" stamp a few months later, even though the 2½d rate had been in effect for almost two years.

There are six different types of the genuine "Five Pence" surcharge which can be readily identified. Three types were more likely used as they were intended, for postal purposes, while the other three are usually seen canceled-to-order and probably served a philatelic need. The 4d value stamp was not in much demand and was a logical choice for creating the provisional. Only the perf 12 x 11½ issues were used.

The different types of overprints to be found of the "Five Pence" as listed in the Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Volume V are illustrated and the basic features and differences of each described.[27]

Small Letters Types

Type A



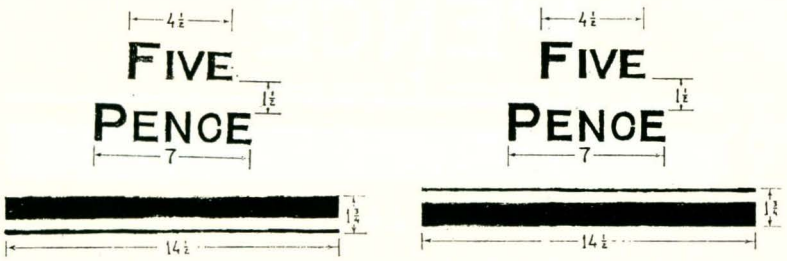


Figure 3. The drawings of the "Five Pence" surcharges give dimensions and orientations of the letters. Since the handstamps were subject to inking differences, minor insignificant deviations from the illustration, such as a filling in of the "c" for the so–called "Penoe" variety, may occur. Also, since the "Five Pence" was applied in a separate step from that of the obliterating bars, the distance between the two parts of the surcharge may vary considerably.

(A) "Five" 4½mm in length; "Pence" 7mm with a distance of 1½mm between the bottom of the letters "Five" and the top of the letters "ence". "e" of "Five" over the "c" of "Pence". Two bars, one thick and one thin or or one thin and one thick, 14½mm in length and with a depth of 1¾mm.

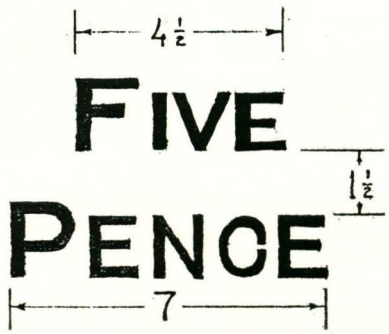
There is no question that this type was issued as intended. Copies are

27. Op. cit. PSNZ Vol V. pp. 571-4.

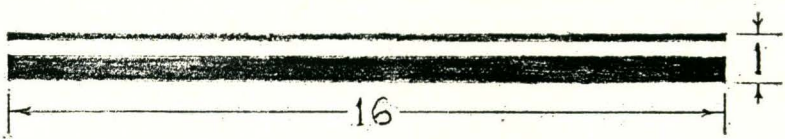
known with "Five Pence" double. Overprinted stamps were of the "Deep blue" shade on VM 4 paper.



Figure 4. The bottom left stamp shows doubling of the "Five Pence."



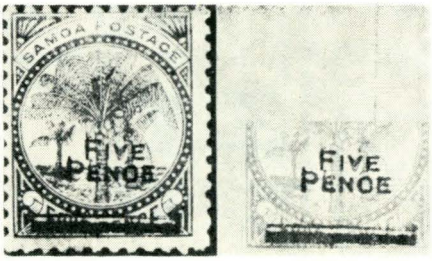
Type B



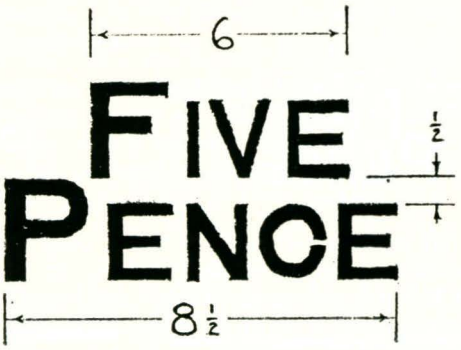
(B) "Five Pence" as in A. Two bars, one thin and one thick, 16mm in length and with a depth of 1mm.

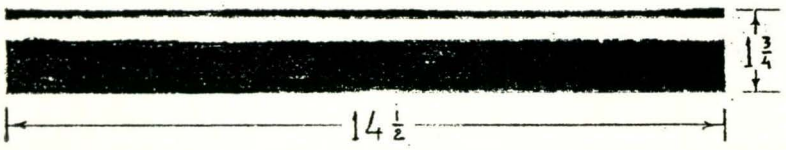
A greasy ink was used for type B and impressions are thick and blurred. The bars are identical with those used for type D. Overprinted stamps were of the "Blue" shade on VM 7 paper.

Type C



(C) "Five" 6mm in length; "Pence" 8½mm with a distance of ½mm between the bottom of the letters "Five" and the top of the letters "ence". "e" of "Five" over the space between the "c" and "e" of "Pence". Two bars, one thin and one thick, 14½mm in length and with a depth of 1¾mm.





All copies which have been noted have the thin bar above the thick, and the bars are identical with those used on type A. Type C was definitely issued. The surcharge was generally more efficiently applied than type A and the shade of the stamps was "Deep blue" on VM 4 paper.

Type D

(D) "Five Pence" as in C. Two bars, one thick and one thin or one thin and one thick, 16mm to 16½mm in length and with a depth of 1mm.

Some varieties are known including a pair, one stamp missing the bars (illustrated), and thick bar only. Though known genuinely used, these also come canceled to order. The basic stamp was of the "Deep blue" shade on VM 4 paper.

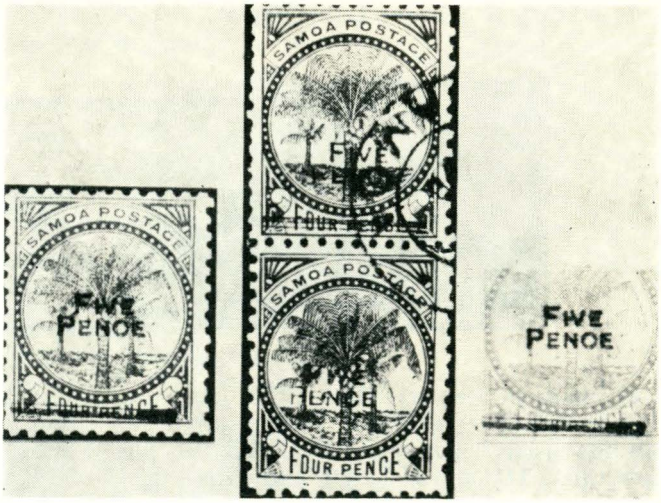
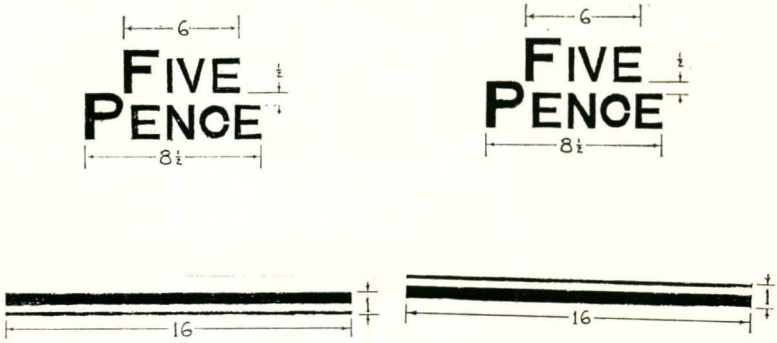


Figure 5. The bottom stamp of the pair shows the variety "Pair, one stamp missing bars."



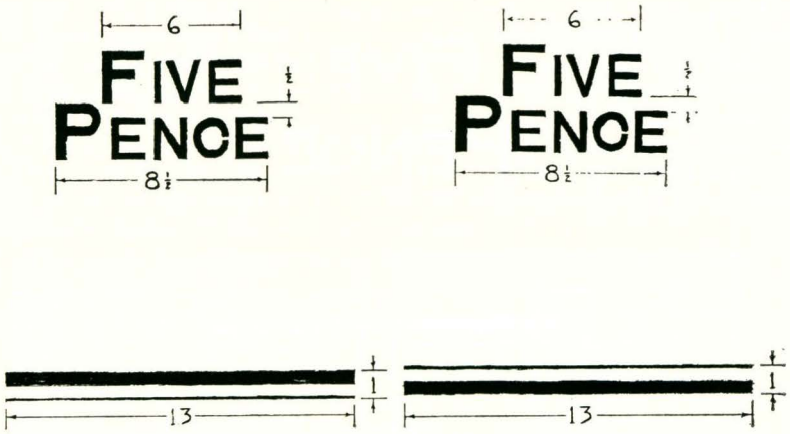
Type E

(E) "Five Pence" as in C. Two bars, one thick and one thin or one thin and one thick, 13mm to 13½mm in length and with a depth of 1mm.

The most commonly seen type, possibly produced to satisfy philatelic orders after the need for the provisional ceased. Type E is found on stamps in both the "Blue" and the "Deep blue" shades. Most of the recorded varieties are



Figure 6. The center stamp shows the variety "Thick bar only."



found with this type surcharge. "Five Pence" inverted and bars doubly printed are among the valid varieties.

Some catalogues have erred in according major listing to types due to over-inking of the handstamp resulting in the so called "Five Penoe" and the "Fi Pence" varieties. Such varieties would be valid for engraved or typeset issues, but are obviously meaningless in the case of inking varieties of the same hand-stamp, and should not be listed.

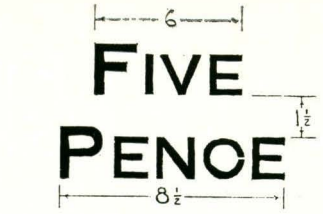
The two shades known on type E correspond to those on the other papers. Those in the "Blue" shade are on the VM 7 paper which is a whiter paper with shiny, colorless gum. The "Deep Blue" shade occurs on the VM 4 paper, which has a brownish toned thicker gum. Copies of type E were certainly canceled to order.

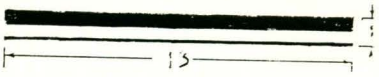
Type F



(F) "Five" 6mm in length; "Pence" 8½mm with a distance of 1½mm between the bottom of the letters "Five" and the top of the letters "ence". "e" of "Five" over "c" of "Pence". Two bars, one thick and one thin, 13½mm in length with a depth of 1mm.

Found on stamps of the "Deep Blue" shade on VM 4 paper, type F was probably produced for philatelic purposes only, and used copies have the appearance of being canceled to order





Forgeries

Type G.

(G) "Five" 6mm in length; "Pence" 9mm with a distance of 1½mm between the bottom of the letters "Five" and the top of the letters "ence". "e" of "Five" over "c" of "Pence". Two bars, one thin and one thick, 14mm in length and with a depth of 1mm.

Only one copy of the G forgery is known and the handstamps appear to have been roughly applied.

Type H.



(H) Medium size letters. "Five" 5mm in length; "Pence" 8mm, with a distance of 2¾mm between the bottom of the letters "Five" and the top of the letters "ence". "e" of "Five" over the "c" of "Pence". One thick bar 11mm in length.

Based on type A, the letters are larger and the basic stamps were of the "Deep blue" shade. The second "e" of "Pence" is raised. The surcharge was roughly applied with broken and indistinct letters. On one copy, the "F" was so indistinct that a single type slug was used to impress the letter a second time, but became twisted with respect to the rest of the letters.



The 5d Surcharge

After the "Five Pence" surcharge had been in use for a period which appears to have been about two weeks, the decision apparently was made that the words in black were unsatisfactory. Trials were made printing in black and then handstamping in red the surcharge "5d." The latter impressions, however, were considered unsatisfactory. As a result, the decision was made to apply the "5" and the "d" in two operations, omitting the stop. The varieties resulting from this decision (d above, d in line, etc.) are of no philatelic significance except to show the manner of surcharge employment.[28] They should, on this basis, be eliminated from catalogue listings.

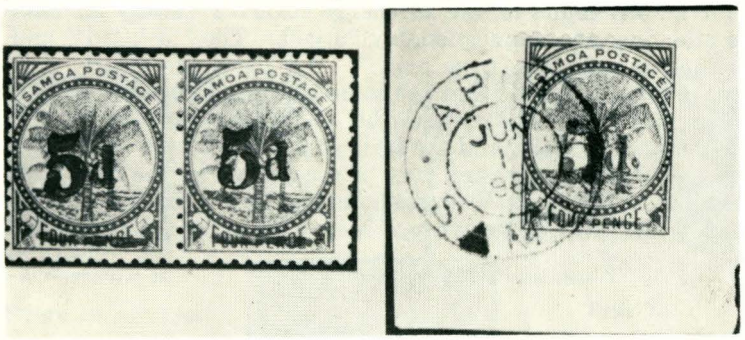


Figure 7. The left stamp of the pair shows a doubling of "5d." The stamp on piece illustrates the early trial handstamp with a stop after the "d."

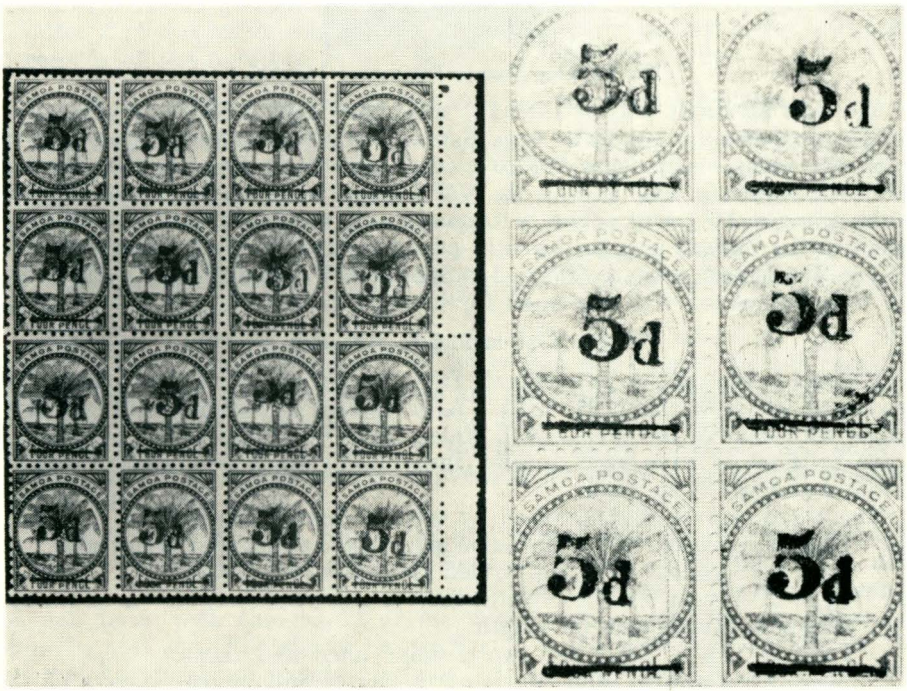


Figure 8. This block shows various features of the placement of the "5d" surcharge. The enlargement at the right eliminates some of the blue design for a clearer observation of the details. Notable are the doubling of the "d" on the bottom right stamp and the partial appearance of the small bar associated with the "Five Pence" issues. The bars have been more accurately placed than the "5d" portion of the surcharge, but a lack of regularity from line to line is sufficient to indicate that the bars were, in this case, individually applied.

28. Ibid. p. 576.

The bar used to cancel the four pence value was about 13mm in length and applied singly rather than in rows of 6 as seems to have been the case with some of the "Five Pence" surcharges.[29] The thick bar is usually above the thin one, but positions reversed are also found. The thin bar is often indistinct or missing, and frequently the space between the bar filled with ink.

Sheets of blue and deep blue stamps on VM 7 and VM 4 papers were used. Doubling of impressions is sometimes apparent, but few have been noted with two definite impressions. Rather, the usual "double" is the nature of a "kiss print."

The four known copies of the surcharge inverted variety all have the same appearance and they are unquestionably forged. The "5", "d" and bar have all been printed at one time from type.[30] All parts are clearly defined. The bar, 12½mm in length, is solid and the same thickness throughout its length. It is a single bar, not two. The distance between the bottom of the "5" and the top of the bar measures 6mm, and the serif at the foot of the "d" curls upwards.

Forgeries of the normal stamp may be recognized by the bar which is single, thin, and regular in thickness throughout its length. A forgery of the surcharge with the stop, in carmine, is known but it is uniform and too well produced.



The 5d Flag Stamp, Perforated 11½x12

The 5d flag stamp was produced to meet the demand for the double rate of the 2½d per ounce on letters between Samoa and New Zealand. A single printing of the value, comprising 60,720 copies, was made prior to the fire. The perf 12 x 11½ comb was used on the VM 7 paper, which, due to the horizontal format, gauges 11½ x 12. The watermark and mesh are also sideways with respect to the design, and as the only paper used with the 5d flag stamp was VM 7 paper (more properly SVM 7 = Sideways Vertical Mesh 7), there is no need to be concerned with the mesh for identification purposes.

The 1½d and 3d Provisionals

Probably inspired by provisionals from Tonga, two new values were introduced in Apia on January 28, 1895. A great deal of research still remains to be done with some of the overprinted issues. The two types of the 1½d and the 3d are believed to have been applied individually by a handstamp, partly in Auckland and partly in Apia.

The types may be distinguished by certain characteristics:[31]

1½d Type 1. Second "r" is the same shape as the first and is upright.
Type 2. Second "r" is malformed and leans to the right.

3d. Type 1. Top of "R" complete; the vertical stroke of "d" is of the same thickness throughout its length.
Type 2. Top of "R" has two circular uncolored flaws.
There are flaws in other parts of the letter and in both curves of "3". The vertical stroke of "d" is wider at the top.

29. Ibid. p. 576 states that "the bars in the earlier" ["Five Pence"] "provisionals had been printed to cover a horizontal row of six stamps . . .", I have not been able to find evidence of this. All copies I have seen, particularly multiples, show the random placement of the bars that would be characteristic of having been handstamped singly.
30. Ibid. p. 577.
31. ibid. p. 581, 582.



Figure 9. Type 1 **Type 2.**

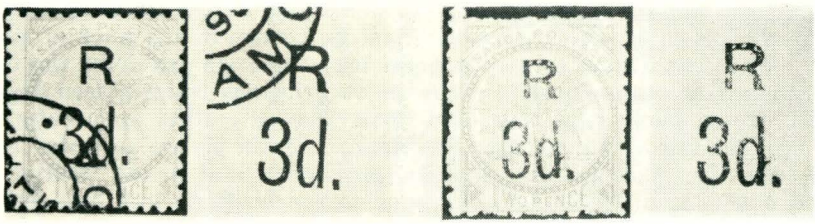


Figure 10. Type 1 **Type 2.**

Copies of both values of type 2 are known canceled to order. The 3d is known with surcharge double. Inclusion of the "R" with the "3d." apparently indicates that this value was for use in paying the registration fee. There are no records of the numbers of this issue that were surcharged.

Remarks concerning the Perf 12½ and Perf 12x11½ Printings

The issues which precede the fire of April 1, 1895, are, by and large, the more important segment of the Palm Trees issues for specific reasons. First, the fire destroyed any stocks of stamps that may have been on hand with minor notable exceptions, whereas the subsequent issues on hand when the post office was closed were marketed for philatelic purposes for a number of years later, and had the signal effect of depressing the market for all of the Palm Trees issues.

Secondly, following the fire, the philatelic nature of Davis' post office, which had been gathering momentum, burst into full glory. In this regard, the dates of use found on cancelled copies are sometimes not in agreement with the dates that the issues were available. The main fault in the growth of philatelic awareness was, however, to result in the ordering by Davis of vast quantities of some issues of stamps intending, apparently, to insure a marketable stock when the post office was closed.

It is my opinion that Davis did not, except possibly in one certain case, use antedated cancellations *while the post office was open,* and I have not, to date, seen other than one pair of covers on which the date on the Samoan canceler did not agree with the marks of other countries. Remarks by others, both philatelic and non-philatelic in nature,[32] add to the picture of honesty of Davis and that he would not violate his trust. It appears that the canceled to order copies received either the date on which they were physically canceled, or, in the case of the remainders, may have been canceled by Davis with an earlier date

32. Op. cit. Romney Gibbons. p. 27. Also, in a holograph letter written by Robert Louis Stevenson to a Mr. Edmund Buxter, presumed to be his nephew, Mr. Stevenson refers to Davis as a personal friend and writes that "the competence of Mr. Davis cannot for a moment be questioned; . . ."

after the post office closed. Even here, it is possible that his scruples would not permit much, if any, manipulation, as I have a set dated 1901, clearly an impossible date, since the post office closed in early 1900. The character of the cancellation is blurred but readable. The one case that might have occasioned the use by Davis of antedated cancellations is the "produced" varieties of the Perf 11 bisected shilling stamps which are almost certainly too early, and such antedating was done only after the discrepancy of dates of the use of the provisional had been recognized by him or brought to his attention.

After The Fire

The fire of April 1, 1895, destroyed all stamps then on hand with the exception of a small supply of the 1/- stamps, perforated 12½ (the Original Issue!) which possibly escaped the fire by being on the bottom of the stack of sheets of stamps. This would also help to explain why these stamps from the original issue managed to last so long, as subsequent printings being placed higher on the stack, would likely have been used first. The only other apparent survivor of the fire was the APIA circular datestamp. Davis placed an order for new stamps soon after the destruction of his post office, and in the interim period obtained a pad of blue ink (as contrasted to the black he had been using for almost a year) and bisected the shilling stamps until the new order of stamps arrived. The provisional "bisects" which resulted are covered in the section devoted to Palm Trees Postal History.

The Perf 11 Issues

All supplies of stamps after the fire were, with one exception, perforated 11. This resulted in a sharp delineation between the earlier and later issues and helps to separate the relatively respectable earlier issues from their often less reputable later relatives. The character of the later productions provides, however, for some of the rarest varieties as will be pointed out, thereby giving an air of respectability to the issues which otherwise might not have been deserved by them.

Although the perforations gauge 11, three machines were used. In 1895, the New Zealand Government Printing Office received a rotary perforating machine, and used it on the May printing of Samoa. The horizontal rows were cut first, then the machine was readjusted with some wheels being added to cut the vertical rows.

In 1899, two single line treadle machines were received. Double perforation varieties were mainly the result of the work of these machines. The holes cut by the treadle machines tend to be relatively large and clean cut, while those from the rotary machine are smaller and not so cleanly cut. Combinations of the two types of perforation on single stamps are known.[33]

In the initial printing of May 11, 1895, about 75 sheets of each value were printed. (Table III) Though the records do not reflect a printing of the 5d flag stamp at this time, its existence is definitely known,[34] and it must be assumed that such a printing did take place. At the same time, a special additional printing of 36,000 of the 2d was made. These were intended for and overprinted with the 1½d and 3d surcharges. An odd feature of the 2/6 is that the watermark was inverted for much of this printing. The 2½d value was not printed until July 9, 1895, since is was necessary to make another plate, as mentioned earlier.

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33. PSNZ Vol V. p. 584, Philately From Australia, March 1969, p. 15.
34. Philately From Australia, March 1973, p. 17. Also, a cover from the Woodward correspondence bearing a pair of the 5d Flag stamps and a U. S. Trans-Mississippi 8 cent stamp bears the Apia CDS of Apr 21, 1899 and the San Francisco transit mark May 5, 1899. Transit times and the corroboration of marks show that the stamps were definitely in existence prior to the only printing recorded (Feb 7, 1900).

TABLE III

The VM Paper printings after the fire

Date	Perforation	Paper	½d	1d	2d	4d	6d	1s	2s 6d	2½d	5d
May 11, 1895	11	b	18,360	18,480	18,480	18,360	18,360	18,360	18,360		18,360(?)
					36,000*						
July 9, 1895	11	b								18,360	
Jan 20, 1896	11	b			83,400						
Jun 16, 1896	10 x 11	b								118,080	
Jan 11, 1897	11	b	47,880	46,800	47,280						
Oct 11, 1897	11	b	118,800	119,400	119,280					119,160	
May 17, 1898	11	d						70,680	71,880		
Jul 18, 1899	11	e	119,160	119,280							
Feb 7, 1900	11	e	71,880	71,400	70,800	71,760	59,400	71,040		72,000	119,400
					71,640						
			518,880	517,440	589,200	213,280	197,160	279,120	185,520	327,600	280,680

Notes: Additional printing (*) in May 11, 1895 was intended for "Surcharged 1½d" and "R3d" overprints.
Paper types (after Burge): a – HM 6, b – VM 7, c – VM 4, d – Postal Note (toned) paper, e – Coarse VM 7
Total printed after the fire – 3,109,880, total Palm Trees printed – 4,095,040



Figure 11. Used block of 6 of the black Malietoa, perforated 11.

A second order of the predominantly used ½d, 1d, and 2d values was printed Jan. 11, 1897, followed by a third, very large, order of the same values on August 5, 1897. Many of the 1d and 2d values were surcharged as will be pointed out.

The 2½d value was printed in black, often called an "error of color", and perforated 10 x 11 on June 16, 1896. The perforation 10 x 11, commonly in use in New Zealand's contemporary issues, is the only deviation from the use the perf 11 heads for all issues after the fire. The quantity printed (118,080), is the largest by far of any of the printings to that date. As such, the stamp is quite common, though an extremely scarce variety which has never been assigned a value in catalogues, is known perforated 11 on all sides. These are more difficult to find in unused condition than used. Specialists may sometimes be rewarded by an occasional find which makes the search worthwhile, when sorting through an accumulation of the common perf 10 x 11 stamps. A printing of a similar quantity was made on August 5, 1897 in which the return was made to the rose shade and the perf 11 heads again were used.

Toned paper, which was used for the printing of postal notes in New Zealand, was used for a printing of the 1/- and 2/6 values on May 17, 1898. In this printing, the 2/6 is usually found with watermark reversed. This characteristic is probably due to the change from the previous VM 7 paper to one of different characteristics. A number of copies of both values were surcharged.

The final printings were on a fairly coarse paper with a distinct vertical mesh. First of the two printings was a large printing (slightly over 119,000) of each of the ½d and 1d values in which the colors were changed to conform with UPU regulations.

Quantities printed in the later days of the Post Office indicate the likelihood of a desire by Davis to have an adequate inventory on hand in case of the imminent closing of his post office, since any stocks of stamps on hand would become his personal property[35] and would be considered by him useful for philatelic purposes.

Indeed, the last printing took place on Feb 7, 1900, three weeks before the Post Office was closed. For almost a half a year, stamps overprinted with "Provisional Government", which will be the next issue mentioned, had been available in large quantities. Presumably the unoverprinted stamps had not been demonetized but the chances of their being genuinely used are quite remote. Nevertheless, almost 680,000 stamps were printed, comprising every value except the 2/6. Genuinely used copies (as contrasted with canceled-to-order copies) and covers may not exist, or, if they do, are extremely rare.

Reasons for the unexpected omission of the 2/6 value from this printing are not known, though it is most likely the case that the order, as written, was for a 2½ shilling value and the 2½d value, which should have been in reasonable supply from previous printings, might have been printed as a result of a misreading of the order. (See text just prior to "The Other Issues") A second argument supporting this theory is that it is very unlikely that the Malietoa stamps would have been ordered to be used in this period of political turmoil after his death, particularly as his former enemies were in power at the time.

The "Provisional Govt." Overprint

Following the establishment by the commission of the three powers of a provisional government on June 10, 1899, two special printings comprising all values of the stamps in use in Samoa, other than the provisionals, were overprinted with the words "Provisional Govt." in two lines. Precedent for such

35. Op. cit. Romney Gibbons. p. 27. PSNZ Vol V. p. 561, 562. Also, in the previously cited letter from Robert Louis Stevenson, he continues "The objects in question (the stamps) were not only produced at his single expense but owed their original design to his elegant and classical fancy."



was very likely provided by similar issues in Hawaii six years earlier. The two special printings, totaling from 95,000 to 143,000 of each value, were made for the purpose of the overprint and each may be identified by shade. Used copies are much more difficult to find than unused copies, particularly of the second printing, which was available for only six weeks before the post office was closed.

Minor misshapings of the stereo forms used for the overprint on the 5d value may be found, and all values except the 5d are known with double perforations. The issues were also subject to "patching" which will be mentioned in the section on errors and varieties.

ERRATA

Corrections for Part I – Vol. 54, No. 1 – Jan. 1975, Pages 13–22

Pge. 15: Line 22 — "Malietoa," instead of "Maliettoa."
Pge. 17: Figure 1 — Illus. inverted. Left figure should be captioned "horizontal Mesh (HM6)." Right figure should be captioned "Vertical Besh (VM7)."
Pge. 18: Figure 2 — Caption omitted. Should read, "All dimensions are in millimeters."
Pge. 19: Line 3 should read "Table I."
Pge. 21: Table II has been omitted. It will be presented in a later installment.

To Be Continued

1975 PROGRAM AND CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

October 1	— *CUBA—FOUR PERIODS OF POSTAL HISTORY*— Dr. Roberto M. Rosende, Yonkers, New York
October 15	— *PUERTO RICO*—Raul Gandara, Santurce, Puerto Rico
November 5	— *CANADA — SPECIAL AIRMAILS*—Chester S. Forrest, New York, New York
November 19	— *A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A STAMP DEALER*— Stephen W. Braham, Hounslow, Middlesex, England
December 5	— *SWITZERLAND POSTAGE DUE PROCEDURES*— Werner K. Elias, Jamaica, New York
December 17	— *BOARD OF GOVERNORS OPEN HOUSE*

The Clubhouse

The Meeting of May 21, 1975

SAUDI ARABIA

Presented by Harrison D. S. Haverbeck

President Haverbeck's display and lecture was devoted to the stamps of Hejaz, Jeddah and Nejd, forerunners of the postal system of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia. All frames were filled.

Mr. Haverbeck's talk began with a brief history of the area under discussion so that the chronology of the issuance of these stamps could be fully understood.

We learned that in 1258 when the Baghdad Caliphate was overthrown and Hejaz and the other Arabian provinces were conquered, the area fell under Egyptian control. Two hundred and fifty nine years later the Turks were ascendent and all the long-held Egyptian territory became a dependency of the Ottoman Empire.

Although the Sultans of Turkey assumed the title of Caliph, the government remained with Sherifs in Mecca, a situation which lasted until the beginning of the 19th century when the Wahabis pillaged the Holy Cities. With all in shambles, the task of restoring order to the Arabian territories was assigned by the Sultan to the Viceroy of Egypt. He defeated the Wahabis and in 1817 occupied the Nejd. Hejaz remained under Egyptian occupation until 1845 at which time its government was taken over by the Turkish authorities who administered it until 1916.

Hussain, a Hashemite, was appointed Grand Sherif of Mecca in 1908. He continued the spasmodic war against the Wahabis on behalf of the Turkish government. He also established good will with the British who were occupying Aden, a friendliness that increased after October 1914 when war between Great Britain and Turkey became an actual fact.

Hussain's prestige grew with success and in 1916 he rose against Turkey. Two years before, the Wahabi Emir of Nejd had also defied Ottoman rule and had become allied with the British. Turkey was tottering.

The following year, 1917, Hussain became King of the Hejaz and seven years later, in 1924, the Caliph. It was a move that once again provoked internal strife in Arabia. The Wahabi Sultan, Abdul Ibn Saud, of Nejd greatly resented Hussain's assumption of the title of Caliph — a title which implied his sovereignty over all Arabs.

That, and the fact that Hussain refused to discuss the matter of a disputed oasis brought about the Wahabi decision to attack Hejaz. The British endeavored to mediate the quarrel between Ibn Saud and the three Hashemite courts of Mecca, Baghdad and Amman, but at a conference at Kuwait, Hussain was so haughty and unyielding the English left him to his fate. The Wahabis invaded the Hejaz in September 1924, Taif was captured and the Hashemites defeated.

A month later, on October 4th, shortly after Mecca surrendered to the Wahabis, Hussain abdicated in favor of his son, Ali. Ali was promptly bottled up in Jeddah by Ibn Saud and on December 19th was forced to surrender. He went into exile in Iraq. Ibn Saud assumed the title of Sultan of Hejaz and Nejd and won the recognition of the British Government.

Mr. Haverbeck now turned to the frames which contained a complete showing of the stamps issued for the Hejaz, Jeddah, the Sultanate of the Nejd and the Kingdom of Hejaz and Nejd.

The first definitive stamp, a 1 piaster milky blue, appeared on August 20, 1916. This was followed by a ½ piaster red and a ¼ piaster green. These stamps, and all subsequent ones issued up to February 1922, were produced by the Survey of

Egypt Press in Cairo. They were, at first, perforated either 12 or 10, but of the three denominations produced in this form less than 150,000 copies were so produced. Their scarcity is not at all reflected in catalogue pricing. Mr. Haverbeck estimated that, in his opinion, those surviving in philatelic hands do not exceed three to four thousand copies in all. Perforated stamps on cover are definitely rare.

Perforation soon ceased and in December 1916 the stamps were rouletted. The first had a rouletting of 20 and later came with a zigzag roulette of 13 which can be mistaken for perforation at a casual glance.

During 1917 two additional denominations were issued; a ⅛ piaster and a 2 piaster in the same format as the first three stamps. All were inscribed, "Post of Hejaz," and, "Mecca the Glorious." In December 1921 existing stamps were overprinted, "The Hashemite Arab Government — 1922." The same legend was used in January 1922, this time within a frame. The overprints commemorate the assumption of the title of King by Hussain.

The design was changed in February 1922 to an upright rectangle incorporating the Sherifian arms as its central fixture. The stamps were rather crudely printed at the State Printing Works in Mecca by typography and were roughly perforated 11½. Many shades of ink were used and perforation errors were rife. A large variety of them were shown in the frames.

The issue boasts one rarity, the 10 piaster printed in two colors with the center inverted.

These stamps received an overprint in March 1924 commemorating the assumption of the title of Caliph by Hussain. Upon his abdication another overprint, reading "The Hejaz Government, October 4th 1924," was applied to all remaining stocks of stamps. This included the Survey of Egypt stamps and the Mecca definitives. Several types of these overprints exist and Mr. Haverbeck commented on the relative scarcity of them in relation to each other and to the previous issues.

The final stamps of the Hejaz, the "King Ali" definitive series, was printed by Mourafatti of Cairo. Prior to being issued to the post offices, these stamps received an overprint containing the date, "5 Rabi'al'awwal 1343.'" This was first applied in Jeddah and later in Cairo by the printer. The Jeddah overprints are far scarcer than those done in Cairo. Mr. Haverbeck thinks that the Cairo overprints were not delivered to Jeddah in quantity and that most of them were sold by the printer to dealers. There are significant differences between the two and they may be easily told apart.

The Wahabi Posts of Nejd did not issue their own stamps until March 1925. Their first issue consisted of a handstamp reading, "1925 Post of the Sultanate of Nejd." It was not only applied to the postage and fiscal stamps of Hejaz, but to Turkish stamps found in the interior as well. The overprint was applied by a handstamp, one finds a goodly number of errors in it. The format was changed in August 1925 to what appears as an upward curving semicircle.

As the cities of Mecca, Medina and Jeddah successively fell to the Wahabi onslaught, the basic stamps of Hejaz also received commemorative overprints. They, too, are of considerable rarity.

The first definitive stamps of the Nejd appeared in February 1926. They were inscribed, "Post of Hejaz and Nejd." Some time later the inscription was changed to read, "Kingdom of Hejaz and Nejd." It is interesting to note that covers from this period are relatively scarce. Mixed frankings of these definitives and the handstamped issues can be found well into late 1926.

The presentation was followed by a question and answer period which brought out several points which had only been lightly touched upon during the talk.

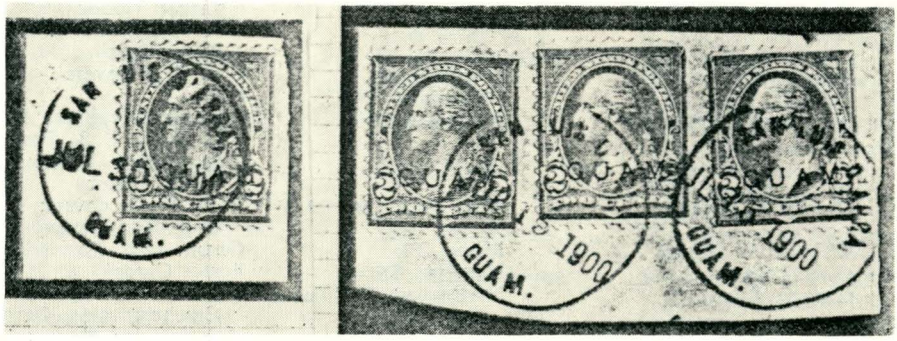
New Members Admitted Since July 1, 1974

No.			Collecting Interest
4342	Mrs. Frances J. Taylor	Seattle, Wash.	POW covers of the world
4661	Paul Taubman (Re–instatement)	Blauvelt, N. Y.	Music in Philately
5720	Hugh G. Mc Clean	Canada Scarborough, Ont.	Worldwide
5721	Clifford L. Friend	Youngstown, Ohio	U. S. (1861–1868)
5722	Earl G. Fossum	Boyertown, Pa.	Costa Rica
5723	William C. Hillman	Barrington, R. I.	Modern Locals; India
5724	Leonard Lazar	New York, N. Y.	U. S. Regular & Air Mail
5725	William A. Sandrik	Washington, D. C.	Austria Used Abroad
5726	Steven M. Roth	Rockville, Md.	N. Y. C. Postal History (Colonial – 1900)
5727	Clayton J. Goodpastor	Auburn, Calif.	Aerogrammes; Air Letter Sheets; Artist's Proofs
5728	William L. Kullman	Kent, Wash.	Chinese Locals of the Shanghai Local Post; Formosa
5729	Fisher E. Simmons, Jr.	New Orleans, La.	U. S. Waterway Packet Marks
5730	E. W. Proud	Heathfield, Sussex, England	British Colonial Postal History to Independence
5731	Roger J. Szymanski	Milwaukee, Wisc.	Germany, Austria, Central Europe; Postal Stationery
5732	Sidney M. Schwartz	McAfee, N. J.	U. S. & Possessions
5733	Allan Maccoy	Bermuda	New Zealand "Chalons"; Line Engraved Great Britain
5734	George W. Holschauer	Boston, Mass.	British Africa to 1935; German Colonies
5735	Joseph von Hake	Paupack, Pa.	Colonial & U. S. Stampless; U. S. 1847–51; Zeppelin Mail
5736	Richard D. Bennett	Livingston, N. J.	France; South America
5737	Erik W. Martini	Milwaukee, Wisc.	Germany; Austria; Croatia
5738	Albert H. Ewell, Jr.	Middlebury, Vt.	China; Falkland Islands
5739	Alfred Donald Hoch	Somerville, Mass.	Philatelic Literature
5740	Joseph N. Tygett, M. D.	Cape Girandeau, Mo.	U. S.; U. S. Plate Blocks
5741	Thomas E. Stanton	Oxon Hill, Md.	U. S.; BNA; St. Louis Postal History; U. S. Postal Cards
5742	William H. Waldman	Westville, Ind.	Papua, New Guinea, New Zealand; Gilbert & Elice
5743	Grant A. Leiby, Jr.	Parma, Ohio	Argentina; Brazil; Vatican
5744	J. Lewis Blackburn	Basking Ridge, N. J.	China; Japan; Hong Kong; Korea; Western Europe
5745	Roger C. Good, M. D.	Scottsdale, Ariz.	Mexico; WWI; Peru Seebecks
5746	Isaac Backal	Mexico	Mexico Pre–philatelics and early issues
5747	Dr. Alan Keith Huggins	Watford, Herts., England	Great Britain; Postal Stationery; Sweden
5748	Barbara Williams de Violini	Oxnard, Calif.	Japan, Ryukyo; China
5749	Geoffrey N. Oakden	Hempstead, N. Y.	None given
5750	Neil D. Thompson	New York, N. Y.	Classic Issues (Especially U. S. & Scandinavia)
5751	Henry L. C. Wenk, III	Garden City, N. Y.	Classic U. S.; 1847's; Housatonic R. R.
5752	Richard John Micchelli	Boonton, N. J.	Danish West Indies Postal History
5753	George Alevizos	Santa Monica, Calif.	Tibet; Nepal; Mongolia; Korea; China
5754	Eileen Maisannes	Jersey City, N. J.	U. N.; N. J. Postal History
5755	Roland Rustad	Minneapolis, Minn.	U. S. 1861 issue; Regular issues on cover
5756	Blake M. Myers	Canton, Ohio	Civil War Patriotic Covers; The Union & the Confederacy

5757	Kurt Kimmel	Switzerland	Lombardo–Veneto; 1st Issues of Venezuela
5758	Wolfgang Diesner	Cologne, Germany	Old German States; U. S. Postal History; Phil. Lit.
5759	Lynn Kanaga Brugh, Jr.	St. James, Md.	Postal History from A–Z
5760	Mrs. Yvonne Z. Newbury	Eleighwater, Somerset, England	Siege of Paris
5761	Earl L. Bailey	New York, N. Y.	WW II; Third Reich; Germany; and General
5762	Alexander Krassowsky	New York, N. Y.	Russia; France; Switzerland; United Nations
5763	Peter M. Warner	Nyack, N. Y.	World's Fairs & Int'l. Expositions
5764	Francis J. Fitzpatrick	Broomall, Pa.	First Day Covers
5765	Philip T. Wall	Greensboro, N. C.	U. S.
5766	Mary Ann Owens	Waukesha, Wisc.	Topicals (Elephants & Blue Danube) U. S. Postal Stationery; Wisconsin Postal History
5767	Chester S. Forrest	New York City, N. Y.	Early Flight covers; U. S. War Covers
5768	Richard A. Sicking	Miami, Fla.	Guam; U. S. Possessions
5769	G. S. Leonard	Houston, Texas	Postal Cards
5770	Gary S. Ryan	Northwood, Middlesex, England	Classics of Hungary; Czechoslovakia; Lawyers & Law on Stamps
5771	Dr. William G. Field	Bedford, Mass.	U. S. Dept. Specimens; Prussia; Stellaland
5772	John M. Wilson	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia
5773	James P. Haggett	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Netherlands; Vermont Postal History
5774	Anthony Espinoza	Red Bank, N. J.	U. S.; Germany to 1945; China to 1945
5775	Alan T. Atkins	Milford, Ohio	19th Century U. S. Postal History
5776	Arthur Rosenzweig	Monticello, N. Y.	World–wide plus Air Mail Plate Blocks
5777	Robert W. Grant	Norwell, Mass.	U. S. 19th Century on cover; Civil War Postal History
5778	Ross Albert Towle	Champaign, Ill.	Chile; Phil. Lit.; Postal Stationery of South America
5779	John D. Hayhurst, O.B.E.	Ashford, Middlesex, England	French Postal History
5780	Renald M. Curlew	Calverton, N. Y.	Polar covers & stamps
5781	Dr. Ralph J. Holmes	Jamesburg, N. J.	U. S.; Switzerland, British Commonwealth; Stamps on Stamps
5782	William Reuben	San Jose, Costa Rica	Costa Rica; Guatemala
5783	Stanley M. Piller	Berkeley, Calif.	19th Century U. S.; 3c (1851)
5784	Terfik Kuyas	Istanbul, Turkey	Turkey; Brazil; Egypt; Cape of Good Hope
5785	Austin H. Menaker	Roslyn Heights, N. Y.	Postal History, San Marino
5786	Robert Ferracani	Paris, France	France; Cape of Good Hope; U. S. Cancellations; Postal markings & postal history
5787	Sam Malamud	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Israel; U. N.; U. S.
5788	Simmy Jacobs	Boston, Mass.	None given
5789	Ronald P. Gerwin	Abington, Pa.	None given
5790	Louis M. Golden, Jr.	Rydal, Pa.	Hawaii; U. S. Duck Stamps
5791	Ira Moss	Woodbury, N. Y.	U. S. Fancy Cancels, Revenues; Israel; U. N.
5792	Allan Bernard Cohen	New York, N. Y.	British Commonwealth; Europa
5793	N. Clifford–Jones	Ockley, Surrey, England	Newfoundland; Netherlands; Tasmania
5794	George A. Ray	Delta, B. C., Canada	Canada

5795	Carlos C. Swanson, M. D.	Downey, Calif.	Thailand; Philatelic Literature
5796	Sigurdur Thorstensen	Iceland	Iceland – Postal History
5797	John M. Blood	Holyoke, Mass.	None given
5798	Rabbi Amos Schauss	Cincinnati, Ohio	Judaica, Israel, U. S. Plate Blocks

GUAM — SAN LOUIS D'APRA (Contd.)



Circular **SAN LOUIS D'APRA,/GUAM.,** Murphy type 1.26 in the addenda to be published — illustrated by the above examples; black — July and August 1900 with small dater within.

Spanish map of Guam (Guajan) from the archives of the Spanish Ministry of Defense. It clearly shows that the name of the harbor at that time was "Puerto de San Louis D'Apra."

Turning to the 1937 issue of the "Guam Recorder," [10] I found a notation that until March 29, 1901, the post office for the island was aboard the station ship (originally the U.S.S. Yosemite). It was not moved inland to the Government House at Agana until after that date.

Putting two and two together, we can conclude that "SAN LOUIS D'APRA, GUAM" found on the cancel was a corruption of San Louis de Apra, the name of the largest bay of the island and not the name of a town at all. Since the post office was aboard the station ship during this period it is almost axiomatic that the San Louis D'Apra markings were used by them until the shift to the capital, Agana.

10 Reprinted in 54 *Stamps* 420 (1946).

HAITI LIBERTY HEADS — ADDITIONAL NOTES (Contd.)

the results predicted by him. However, the evidence does not conclusively establish the exact order of printing of the last four values in the tabulation.

One revision — a minor adjustment of detail to a very comprehensive work — in the indicated order of printing, involves the 2c and 7c denominations from the first printing of Plate 2 (Hausburg, Plate 1) where Mr. Purves surmised that the 2c value was printed first. The history of position 3 proves that the 7c denomination was printed first since the characteristic dent in the left frame line, which appears on a copy of the 2c value and all later printings, does not appear on an example of the 7c stamp of this first Plate 2 printing.

Mr. Purves has been shown this later evidence and concurs in the revision.

Conclusion

The experience of working with an outstanding philatelist in a project of this type is stimulating. It is hoped that such efforts will convert others to the fascination of the Liberty Head issues. The writer will be pleased to work with interested parties toward the completion of the picture.

Book Reviews

United States Mail and Post Office Assistant — Oct. 1860 to Sept. 1872. Two Vols. in slipcase, 577 pages. Intro. by Michael Lawrence. Reprint of the semi-official government journal. Pub. by the Collectors Club of Chicago, 1029 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60611. $125 postpaid.

The Posted Letter in Colonial and Revolutionary America. By Alex L. terBraake & 8 others. 650 pages. Published by the APS American Philatelic Research Library, P.O. Box 358, State College, Pa. 16801. Clothbound. $15 postpaid.

This is a biased review, for in this reviewer's opinion these two contrasting books represent the zenith and nadir of U. S. postal history published during the last few years He did not expect to speak as well, or as badly, as is needed now that the volumes are in hand.

The Chicago Collectors Club has covered itself with glory by making available, in a sumptuous two-volume set, some of the rarest and most useful source material in classic U. S. philately.

The U. S. Mail and Post-Office Assistant by Special Agent J. Holbrook was a basic reference for the postmasters of the 1860-75 period, answering their questions and serving as a semi-official record of the department. It is very scarce and few philatelic libraries have a copy of even a single issue. It appears that only one complete set of the 1860-72 period has survived.

For this reprint the original pages which were the size of a newspaper, have been reduced to 11½ x 20 inches and put on durable stock. Each contains 5,000 to 10,000 words so it can be seen that an immense amount of source material is now available, source material that served as the basis of studies by Hargest, Ashbrook and Perry among others.

Michael Lawrence, in his introduction, has put the work into perspective by drawing attention to the character of each of the typical four pages that appeared in the once-a-month periodical. Its chief lack is an index. However, at least two students, who have intentions of reading every page, have indicated that they will construct partial indices.

These volumes contain the key transatlantic rates for the period, the opening of every post office, the history of the postal service insofar as the original editors could find it — and they did search — official notices and reports of the Post Office, mail packet sailings, data on the carrier system and a question-and-answer section for postmasters. This last answers all sorts of problems and gives a real insight into the postal operations of the time. In other words, this work has almost anything and everything (including comic address covers) to delight the heart of a U. S. postal historian.

Even those who collect off-cover stamps of the clasic period or only have an outside interest in the era will find some of the data in these volumes pertinent. For example, it explains unusual cancellations on classic stamps — who made them and what they meant. Whether it is the Mormon stamps (Page 177) or the distribution of stamps to the Army of the Potomac (page 201) or early philatelic publications (page 189) this volume has it. Although not the product of original research, it is a treasure trove of original source material.

It would be nice to state that the *Posted Letter* is also outstanding. Its original concept of bringing together archival documents and letters for general availability is an excellent one, but the execution fails for three reasons. The failure falls on both coordinator terBraake and the APS' APRL.

1. Although handsomely bound, the work is shoddily produced. The work is in two parts — 24 chapters (about 497 pages containing some 104 maps, documents, charts and 137 odd illustrations of letters) plus a 134 page section illustrating 116 postal

markings on cover, classified by state (a number duplicate text illustrations) and 18 pages of explanatory, bibliographic, index and erratum material.

While the cost of obtaining photostats or reproduceable photos from the archives may justify the use of photo offset to reproduce most of these, there is no excuse for offsetting raw typescript pages of text replete with typos, strikeovers, misspellings, etc. It is not that difficult for the APS or APRL to get competent editorial assistance or even a typist. Even typescript adjusted on both left and right margin is not that hard to produce. Only a complete disregard for the collector can explain the $15 price *for this quality of production.* The photocopies in many cases, haven't been strengthened to make them clear enough to be read. It might be noted, too, that, in their publicity the APRL claims an extra 100 pages that aren't delivered, at least in the three copies I counted. (While biased, the opinions expressed in this review are shared by at least two dedicated co-workers who called to express their opinion.)

2. Some of the techniques used to obtain illustrations are ethically questionable. While there was great care taken with institutions to see that reproduction rights were preserved, the same was not done with owners of published and unpublished covers. Figure F-25, for example, was never authorized for publication by the owner who purchased it for exclusive first publication in the CCP. It was apparently obtained by using auction lot inspections to obtain a copy and was used despite specific requests that the present owner's covers not be included. A unique item, D-21, was used despite prior publication and copyright by the owner.

3. Disregarding the two previous points, what are the merits and demerits of this work? For the sophisticated postal historian the merits outweigh the demerits. For the lay reader, there is a serious question whether or not bringing together an immense amount of illustrative and documentary material in one convenient book outweighs the numerous factual errors in it.

There are many plusses. Mr. ter-Braake uses his familiarity with Dutch and Dutch postal history to enlighten the archival material he presents from New Netherlands. His explanation of the red crayon stuyver marks on Dutch correspondence from the New World (F-13 and text) is superior to that earlier suggested in the *Postal History of New Netherlands.* Mrs. McDonald has done her usual effective job in locating new and interesting material in the Canadian archives while Homer Kendall has done the same in Maryland. Alvin Kantor has dipped into his hoard of colonial collateral material to shed some new light on Ben Franklin and William Goddard, while Marc Martin has combined a search of U. S. newspapers with material primarily available to French specialists only to add to our knowledge of the post-Revolution packet mails.

Nevertheless there are problems. *Sourcing is often inadequate or omitted.* (F-6, D-4, m-20, m-21, etc.) Mr. Berthelson in his *An Express from Lexington* uses a "You Are There" approach which is interesting, but raises serious questions about its accuracy through an utter lack of documentation. A key pivot in this story states that Mr. Bissell rode all the way to New York, yet the documents cited, specifically limit his ride to the Connecticut border. Further, *some material is irrelevant.* For example, Eric Newman, a major writer on colonial currency, does not cover the problems of conversion between New England Lawful money, Old, New and Middle Tenor or the shift between pennyweight acounting and pence accounting — all problems the collector is likely to run into in attempting to understand his covers. Rather, he has given us the types of currency used, particularly in the depreciated currency period where few collectors will ever see a cover. It's interesting, but irrelevant to a colonial postal history collection. In his "striking example" of error by otherwise meticulous researchers (page A-11), Mr. ter-

Braake draws attention to, "I herewith present you with 2 rarities, a pacquet . . ." as an erroneous reading of, "I heere presented you with 2 rarities, a paquett . . ." In light of the other omissions of past writers on this letter, e.g. data on prepayment, separate letter bags, etc., Mr. terBraake's "striking example" of past tense confusion adds little or nothing.

A number of points are lost because the *supporting data doesn't support.* In an attempt to warn about problems in using *Gaine's Register* mileage charts, terBraake cites a letter (A-4) which he ascribes to Great Carrving Place, Me. He reproduced it without permission. Had he checked either the present or past owner he would have learned that this letter by John Bancker was obviously written at Great Carrying Place, N. Y. — even the auction catalog noted this. The correspondence is part of a series by Mr. Bancker from upstate New York owned by this reviewer and the town is Ft. Edward, the best-known Great Carrying Place in the nation — even being so listed in the encyclopaedia. For over a year Mr. terBraake's collaborators have known this, having called me to discuss the fact that Norridgewock, the next town south in Maine to that Carrying Place was settled in 1775, although explored for settlement in 1771 so that the *Gaines Register* would be correct in stating a letter could go there. Mr. terBraake has assumed further that the Gaines list only represented post road stages. It also covers stages on non-post roads — a stage being a stop not a stagewagon.

Rating problems create the outstanding errors of this work. In light of the warning on rating on page A-11 and Mr. ter Braake's own problem with Savannah ratings, it is frustrating to find such a plethora of rating error interpretations. In C-21 he refers to a letter bearing "2 dwt" forwarded by land from Charleston to Savannah in 1774. However, this bears a 2d (16 gr.) rate which makes it an incoming ship letter at Savannah. Finlay on pg. 58 of his *Journal* makes it clear no land route existed in January 1774 and no land postage had ever been charged on ship letters between the two towns. Page D-19 refers to a 13¼-oz letter while the caption on pg. D-20 shows 30¼ oz. The illustration of 3¼-oz. fits the rate!

The rate chart for the so-called Revolutionary war-rates (D-49) includes rates that never were used, e.g. 12/12/1780. Further, the chart indicates the dates are the effective dates. Yet, the leading authority on the subject, Sterling Dow, in his classic *Postmaster Samuel Freeman and His Account Book,* cited by ter Braake, but apparently unread, clearly demonstrates otherwise.

On pg. B-19 we find the "Post Payd" marking used in January 1673 illustrated as a postal marking. On pg. F-20, F-21, and A-5 we find markings Mr. terBraake tells us are postal markings from the New World of 1689 and 1690. Yet, on page K-7 he tells us the earliest colonial marking is the Boston item of 1703. Which can be believed?

Examples of ship letters and their ratings are given on F-28, F-29. Yet, the illustration of the "double ship letter" on F-28 is actually land rated Bos (not Bo Sh) ¾, or 4 dwt, which translates into 12d in New England Lawful Currency or 40d (¾) in Massachusetts Old Tenor. This is the standard land rate Boston to Newport, R.I. The cover at the top of F-29 is land rated with a 5-times rate for 1¼-oz. overland. Newport to New York — again not ship rated. In the analysis of D-25, D-26, D-27 — a set of rate markings, at least one of which is illustrated without the eowner's permission — Mr. terBraake has relied upon a prepayment notice of William Franklin in 1756 to term all these prepaid, ignoring the clear "to pay" markings on the cover which has to apply to the American side as the rates do not fit England. In addition his analysis ignores the evidence adduced by Mrs. McDonald (P-12-P-14) and the complaints of the New York Packet Master, published in the *Franklin Papers.*

In the Virginia section, VA2 is

noted as being rated by a "misinformed post master" to explain a rate problem, ignoring the fact that VA3 is underrated in the same fashion. Thus, an interesting philatelic point is brushed aside as "postmaster error." Other points, such as the use of the so-called Boston "occupation" marking in the post-occupation period are buried in footnotes, rather than brought forth for study.

Another problem with the *Posted Letter* is the failure to double-check previously published data with original sources. Having been caught by this in the past, this reviewer can be sympathetic, but it is the responsibility of a hard-cover publication to correct such errors. An example, missed by Mr. terBraake, is the Bristol packet sailing date data illustrated as F-17. A morning in the library with the source material would quickly show, as it did to this reviewer, that the table is not based upon a "painstaking search" of the records. The dates cited for the key voyage of the Bristol packet in the published article, as reported in contemporary newspapers, *do not match* those reported in this Table.

Inasmuch as a major function of a book such as the *Posted Letter* is not only to give an overview of the colonial posts — which has been well-done by Harlow and Rich earlier — but also to help collectors interprete their covers, this book fails. The just-cited examples of error types found throughout the *Posted Letter* are such as to raise questions about any analysis of covers based upon data in this book. Further, the inaccuracy of the text observation about markings that are illustrated and therefore checkable, raises questions about rates and markings which do not reproduce clearly or where the author-coordinator is the sole source of information about the contents. Illustration F-20 is one such. Perhaps the reported description is accurate, but in light of the inability to distinguish a 2d from a 2 dwt or a Bos from a Bo, can we be sure? The *Posted Letter* needs to be used with care. *(CMH)*

IMPERIAL RUSSIAN STAMPS USED IN TRANSCAUCASIA: Part Two — Tiflis, Tiflis Town Post. By P. T. Ashford. 134 pages, illustrated. Published by the British Society of Russian Philately. Order from: P. T. Ashford, 9 Pentre Close, Ashton, Chester, CH3 8BR. Price, $4.00 post free.

Part one of this series of handbooks was published in 1972 under the subtitle, "Postal History." Further parts will be published at intervals. Originally, it was hoped that the work would be completed in five volumes of about sixty pages each, but it is now clear that more volumes and larger ones will be needed to bring the series to an end.

The present handbook was intended to cover the listing of Imperial Russian cancellations used in the city of Tiflis as well as those used in the post offices within the province of Tiflis. The ramifications of the subject were such that the project could not be encompassed in one volume. Half the pages in the present volume deals with the absorbing subject of the Tiflis Town Post. It includes much valuable information recently unearthed by B. Kaminskii of Moscow which originally appeared in "Filateliya SSSR." The balance of the book records the cancellations and usages by the Imperial Post within the city of Tiflis. The postal history of Tiflis Province will constitute Part Three of this encyclopaedic work.

P. T. Ashford is a philatelic student of considerable stature. He has earned his laurels by collaborating with the late, great student of Russian philately and postal history, S. D. Tchilinghirian, on a monumental work on Russian stamps used abroad. This present series of handbooks is an equally important study and can only increase his reputation.

I do not feel competent to comment on the depth of Mr. Ashford's research despite my many years of study in the field of Russian postal history. Suffice to say, it opens an entirely new vista to me. In all fairness, however, it must be pointed out that despite the

implications of the title, the area covered was at the time an integral part of the Russian Empire and should not be considered as Russia used abroad.

We are only too aware of the typographical limitations of this book. It is a direct offset print from typescript. The text is readable enough, but some of the illustrations suffer in reproduction, especially those of entires and those of the Tiflis Town Post. The drawings of the cancellations, however, came through very clearly.

This is a minor criticism and should not detract from the usefulness of the volume in any way. We are aware of the cost factors in any publishing effort and fully realize the restrictions imposed by even the basic costs in such a labor of love. *(H.D.S.H.)*

LA POSTE MARITIME FRANCAISE, Tome IX, "Les Agences Postales Conculaires Francaises en Amerique de 1860 a 1881. Raymond Salles, 1975 — From the author: R. Salles, 7 Rue St. Denis, 92100 Boulogne, France. 54 pages. $13.50.

Now that his 8-volume encyclopedia of the French Maritime Mail, with a total of over 1800 pages and 2500 postal markings, has seen the light of day, the extraordinary Raymond Salles has begun to refine the work by issuing a ninth volume (or booklet). A tenth, he informs us, is in preparation.

This latest addition to his massive compilation deals with the French Consular Postal Agencies in South America and the Caribbean. Salles, in his foreword, states that the establishment of post offices attached to French Consulates originated on the American continent as an adjunct to the developing French ship lines and for a long time the numerous markings of these agencies were looked upon as ship cancellations. In fact, the "land postal agents" of the Consulates, just like the postal agents abroad ship, were supplied by the Postal Administration with postage stamps and cancellation devices, among which was the well-known anchor in lozenge of points.

Approximately 30 markings are described in the text, including dates of use, postage due and prepaid postage. They are classified by stamp issues, periods, rates, etc. and those who collect or wish to collect the maritime covers of Central and South America will find M. Salles' information invaluable. Those who own the 8-volume encyclopedia will not fare so well since this volume is actually a 54-page consolidated reprint of chapters in volumes III and IV published in 1964 and 65.

All the markings and their varieties carry prices which the author did not change from previous editions giving us only a fair indication of relative values. At current market prices the valuations given are rather low.

As is usual with Mr. Salles, the overall presentation of this small book is excellent, but the text, apparently reprinted from previous typographical settings is not as neat as that in the first publications. *(M. Martin)*

GENERAL SCHEME OF NEW JERSEY WITH DIAGRAMS OF POST ROUTES, SEPT 1, 1891. The Historical Documents Publishing Co., P.O. Box 105, Vineland, N. J. $8360. $3.50

The railroad buff, the transit postmark collector and the historian will find this well-printed little gem quite helpful in their researches. The publisher has taken an annotated copy of "The Scheme" (a route-book listing of all New Jersey post offices then existing which were serviced by rail, plus a sublist of all New Jersey railroads), added photographs of relavant trains and P.Os and packages it as a neat handbook. Covers with little-known postmarks, as well as railway mail service forms and documents relating to the career of the owner-clerk, are handsomely reproduced. An added attraction, is a handy state map illustrating all the rail lines.

Only 500 copies of this interesting little volume were printed. When it was introduced at the South Jersey Exhibition (SOJEX) in Atlantic City, 50 copies were snapped up in an hour. *(E. E. Fricks)*

then a complete break (for about 1.5 mms.) as far as the corner; (b) small dent in left frame just under N.W. corner with small break in its middle; (c) breaks in base frame S.W. of left 'C' and under right period sometimes obscured by ink; (d) 'deep edging' along base frame.

No. 49: (a) Base frame broken just in from S.E. corner sometimes obscured by ink; (b) green smudge in value tablet 0.5 mms. S.E. of N.W. corner; (c) top frame weak or missing for about 1 mm. from N.E. corner; (d) 'deep edging' along base frame.

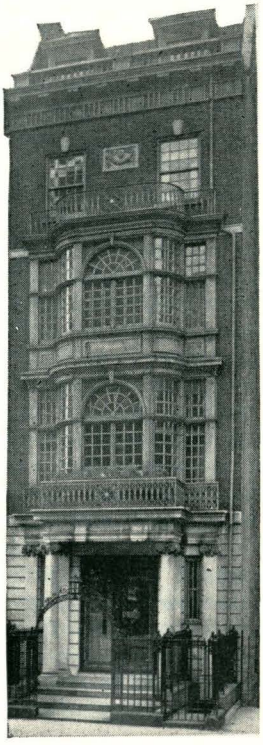
No. 50: (a) Slight swelling in base frame (which then slopes upwards) at S.E. corner; (b) break or incipient break in top frame 0.5 mms. in from N.E. corner; (c) 'deep edging' along base frame, and right frame thicker than normal.

existence of Duttia's Postal Administration 10 years earlier than hither to believed.

I am still undecided whether these items represent adhesive postage stamps or essays as Mr. Patel suggests. I know of the existence of at least one other set in England, and there may be more. Further research must be done. I encourage Mr. Patel to go on from here and to make an attempt to get information from Duttia State records if they still exist.

It must be noted that the inversion of the illustrations and reversal of the captions mentioned by Mr. Patel was not the work of Mr. Haverbeck's "old printer's devil," but of a much younger one residing in our editorial offices.

Ed.



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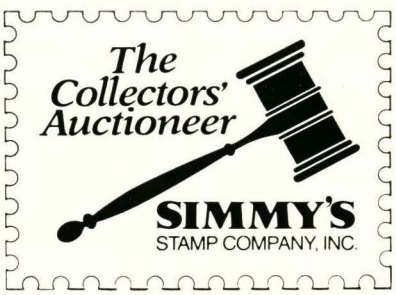
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