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# COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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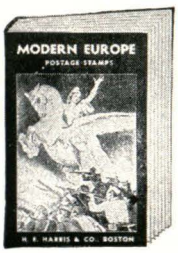



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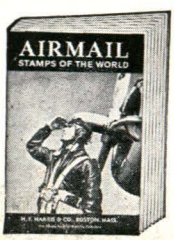



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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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Vol. XXV. OCTOBER, 1946 No. 4

# Postage Stamps of the Dominican Republic, 19th Century

By Clarence Hennan, M.D.

(Continued from Vol. XXIV, Page 14.)

## Fresh Font "centimos"

Surcharges in which "centimos" appears to have the usual type face but to be from a fresh font are believed not to have been printed for the same order or at the same date as the surcharges which were printed on stamps of the proper value and are known genuinely used. In the thick figures group these fresh font varieties include some 5c on 2c and *all of the* 25c *on* 1c *and* 25c *on* 2c which have been seen. They also include the thin figures short spaced inverted 5c on 1c (Scott No. 73d). These varieties occur uncancelled or struck with a Santo Domingo oval in black. None of them have been found to agree exactly with the usual surcharges on stamps from corresponding positions on any Series A or Series B form.

The 25c surcharges usually resemble normal surcharges from the Series A form. The thick figure 5c may resemble normal surcharges from either Series A or Series B and one seems to occur as frequently as the other. One minor variety has been found to repeat. It is not the sort of error which would be likely to occur twice on a small form of only 25 subjects. Yet it occurs on positions 2 and 6 of the 2c stamps with 5c surcharge and on position No. 1 of the 1c bearing 25c surcharge. Altho all three examples resemble surcharges from a Series A form, this minor variety has not been found elsewhere *on any surcharging form* of any value of the 1883 series.

To sum up the factors which seem difficult to reconcile with a supposition that the fresh font "centimos" is wholly legitimate;

(1)—Why does it appear only inverted or on stamps of the wrong values and so exists only as a philatelic rarity?

(2)—Why do the same positions on which it occurs also occur with the "worn font" surcharges which are found genuinely used?

(3)—Why does it occur with a cancellation which is believed to have been applied unofficially at New York, but not with any cancellation which is known to have been used in the Dominican Republic?

(4)—If it was printed from a 25 subject (5x5) form as were the genuine surcharges, why does a very peculiar and unusual minor variety of it occur on *two different positions* of the 2c stamp pane and on still another position of the 1c stamp pane?

All these factors may point to a reasonable conclusion that the fresh font "centimos" is a clever imitation. However, other possibilities, altho perhaps quite remote, should not be entirely disregarded. If this surcharge was "made to order" for philatelic purposes in Santo Domingo, did the stamps bearing it remain valid for postage? Legitimate use would prove validity; lack of such use would not prove lack of validity.

The following letter to the editor of the London Philatelist, and the enclosure to which it refers, were printed in that journal in the issue of October 1907:—

> "Dear Sir,—We enclose a copy of a letter which we have received from Santo Domingo, to which we have sent a reply to fit the occasion. Attached to the letter in question is a slip of yellow paper on which is a handstruck impression of the 'Un Real' Dominican Republic stamp of the type of 1865. As the impression appears to have been taken from the original die we shall be much obliged if you will insert a note in your next issue warning collectors against reprints of this stamp.
>
> Yours faithfully,
>
> October, 1907. Whitfield King and Co."

> "Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.,
> Ipswich, England.
>
> Dear Sirs,—I attach a rough print of the 1862 Santo Domingo 'Un Real' stamp, of which I am in possession of the original cliché. I will be glad to know if you could have a quantity of these printed for me, and if you can arrange to get this done on paper of the proper colour, having the appearance of age, and using old ink. I should want probably a couple of dozen prints of each issue. What would your terms be?
>
> Very faithfully yours,"
>
> (Signature not published)

No other reference to a reprint of the first issue has come to the notice of the present author.

## Colored Papers—1862-'79

Under "St. Domingo" the Scott catalog for 1879 (page 237) contains a statement, probably written by John Walter Scott, which seems to show why paper of so many colors was used for stamps of the issues before 1879. The varieties are given below but the only date given was the date of first issue (1862).

> "We have omitted the usual dates with the different colors because we are convinced by looking over postmarked specimens that colors were used indiscriminately and we have the word of an eye witness to these printings that the Postmaster sends out for a few quires of colored paper, takes any tint he can get, and then has the required number of the value printed without the slightest regard to color, and even expressed willingness to let the purchaser of the stamps find the paper."

## (Scott, 1879)

The following varieties were listed:

*Thin glossy paper;* ½ real on pink, bright lavender, buff.

*Laid paper;* 1 real on straw and on green, UN real on green.

*Wove paper;* ½ real on rose and on yellow; 1 real on green, pale green, and blue; UN real on green and on violet; ½ real in blue and black on rose, 1 (Un)-real on blue.

Until 1879 all stamps of the Dominican Republic, with one exception, were printed in black on colored paper. Scott No. 28 was printed in blue, usually occurs with "CORREOS" and "Medio real" in black, and rarely with these inscriptions in blue, or missing. During the regime of a postmaster who was so willing to oblige the patrons of his office, the possibility that these Medio real stamps with the arms and frame in blue were made to gratify the whim of a purchaser, or with malice toward none and profit for all concerned, seems too obvious to require further comment.

## ISSUE OF 1880

Under date of November 13, 1880, Official Gazette No. 335, the post office administrators announced a new series of stamps. Apparently the previous issue was demonetized for foreign correspondence and thereafter was to be valid only within the republic. The Dominican Republic became a member of the Universal Postal Union by the treaty of November 9, 1880 and the new issue was evidently prepared with a view to use on mail going abroad. The values are in centavos instead of reals as formerly, and the green, red, and blue colors of the 1c, 2c and 5c respectively, are those which were adopted by the U. P. U.

The new series is stated to have been produced in New York by the Hamilton Bank Note Company. Referring to the 1879 issue, in 1906 Phillips stated; "*the authorities went to New York for this new issue and the contract was secured by Mr. N. F. Seebeck," and listed the stamps as "Printed in New York by Mr. N. F. Seebeck." At the same date Phillips listed the stamps of the 1880 issue as "Typographed in New York by the Hamilton Bank Note Co." and also stated;

> "These stamps have hitherto been described as lithographed, but an examination of these imperforate colour proofs shows that they were printed typographically, probably from electrotyped cliches. It is also, I believe, the fact that lithography and rouletting in colour cannot be employed together."

Nevertheless, as late as 1922 the Gibbons catalog listed the 1880 issue as "Lithographed and printed by the Manhattan Bank Note Co., New York."

The facts are that the Hamilton Bank Note Co. started business in 1882 (at 61 Broadway), and therefore could not have printed the 1880 issue, nor that of 1879. Nicholas F. Seebeck does not appear in New York until 1880. He was a stationer, first at 3 Vesey St., then (1881-83) at 97 Wall, then (1884) at 61 Broadway. In 1885 he was "secretary" at No. 1 Broadway, which was also the address of the Hamilton Bank Note Co. after 1884. In 1879-83 no "Manhattan Bank Note Co." appears, but in 1879 and not after 1880 a Manhattan Photo Engraving Co. was located at 542 Pearl St.

Following the adhesive stamps of 1880 two series of post cards were issued in the Dominican Republic. In old Scott catalogs (1895 etc.) the date of issue is given as 1881 which was also the date of the first stamped envelopes. On the latter the stamp is in the same design as the adhesives; on the post cards the stamp is oval with a numeral of value at either side. One series of the cards was evidently intended for domestic use. The other series contains inscriptions in Spanish and French which show that the cards were suitable for use in the U. P. U. mails. Immediately below the lower edge on the face side these "U. P. U." cards carry an imprint reading, "THE MANHATTAN BANK NOTE CO. NEW YORK."

In the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST for January 1946 (page 31), Clarence W. Brazer mentions a Manhattan Engraving Co. (located at 71 Broadway, New York, in 1867), which, in 1881, produced postal cards for the Dominican Republic, and certain adhesive postage stamps. Their treasurer in 1867 was the well known engraver, George W. Thurber, who later was an official of the Hamilton Bank Note Co. The only Bank Note companies listed in New York in 1880 were the American, Franklin, Homer Lee, and Kendall companies. If

the adhesives of 1880 were printed by a bank note company in New York one of these four did the work, unless it was done by a "Manhattan" Bank Note or (Photo) Engraving Company. No direct connection appears between the "Manhattan" and the Hamilton Bank Note Co. other than the fact that Thurber was an officer in the former before he became a founder of the latter.

The stamps were placed on sale November 14, 1880. Typographed in panes of 25 (5 x 5), the stamps were separated by a colored roulette in the same color as the stamp. Evidently two panes were printed on each sheet. Usually the panes were side by side with a gutter of about one half inch between.

There is considerable evidence that the method of printing was first to print one pane on each double sheet of a quantity, and next to print another pane of the same value beside the first on the same sheets. This practice would account for differences in tint or shade between panes of the same double sheet, and for some other peculiarities which have been noted. A few sheets of the 2c stamps have been known with one pane printed on the back, but on all other complete sheets of the 2c the panes are believed to be tete-beche sideways. When the two panes were printed "work and turn" one would always be tete-beche to the other, hence either the pile of partly printed 2c sheets was turned around to print the second pane, or else the 2c sheets were completed "work and turn" one at a time. In the latter case one pane would be less apt to vary in color from the other.

## PROOFS

In *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, August 31, 1906, Charles J. Phillips listed a number of proofs. They are all composite sheets like the one illustrated here, or parts of such sheets. These proofs occur in at least fifty different colors on thin white wove paper, thin bluish wove paper, and laid paper in both colors.




**Group of six cliches of the 5c stamp printed on stamped envelope paper. No. 1 on this small sheet has the top of "O" in "CINCO" broken, and a colorless flaw enlarges the upper serif on the "C" of "REPUBLICA." This cliche was used in the 5c stamp plate, evidently in position #6, but all stamps with the broken "O" do not have the C flaw.**




**Composite proof sheet of 25 subjects consisting of three each of 1c, 2c, 5c and 10c, two each of 20c, 25c, 50c and 75c, and five of the 100c (1 peso) value. Some or all of these cliches were used in the stamp plates. In the top row the 5c cliche shows a colorless flaw at the left of the "B" in "REPUBLICA" which defect also occurs in the top row (position #2) of the 5c stamp plate. The 5c cliche in the third row shows a small colorless flaw at the right of the "U" in "REPUBLICA" which also occurs in the third row (position #11) of the 5c stamp plate. The 100c cliche in the top row agrees with some stamps from the "UN PESO" plate.**

They are considered by some to be contemporary proofs but, in the present writer's opinion, they were made at a much later date than the original issue of stamps.

A second set of so-called proofs has recently appeared on the market. These impressions were printed in panes of five or six of one value on paper which was used for the stamped envelopes of 1881 and not for adhesive stamps. All the issued values from 1 centavo to 1 peso (100 centavos) were included, also 15c, 30c and 45c values which were not issued as adhesive stamps.

## DESIGNS AND PLATE VARIETIES

The master design was probably a drawing or engraving without numerals in the upper corners and without the value in words in the lower panel. The design for each denomination was completed by adding the proper value in figures and words and then each complete design was reproduced to make a printing form of 25 subjects. As the outer rectangular frame line did not always reproduce perfectly on each subject, more or less constant variations of this line may be found. They furnish some aid in plate reconstruction. By noting peculiarities of the colored rouletting the position of multiple pieces and some single copies can be located on full sheets and, theoretically at least, the "plate" of any denomination may be reconstructed.

A few positions of the 1c and the 5c panes show typographic flaws where the color failed to print. The most noticeable of these are a colorless blob beside the right hand numeral on the 1c, (position No. 24 in all printings, as noted by Phillips), and colorless areas in and near the lower left spandrel on the 5c, (position No. 20). According to the Phillips article the first printing of the 1c was in gray green and the stem of the "T" in "CENTAVO" on position No. 11 was not broken off until after the left hand panes were printed. Hence the defective "T" shows on the right hand panes of that printing and on both panes of later prints. A block of 1c showing stamp No. 11 with the "T" complete is illustrated.

## QUANTITIES ISSUED

In connection with the quantities of the stamps of 1880-'83 which were issued, a record has been found which states that the total order amounted to 90,000 pesos (silver). In the next issue (1885) the lower values (1c to 20c) amounted to the sum of 38,000 pesos.* An aggregate of 90,000 pesos of face value can be obtained for the stamps of 1880-'83 by doubling the quantities of those five stamps of 1885 and adding enough 25c, 50c, 75c and 1 peso stamps to equal 14,000 pesos. The quantities for 1880-83 thus obtained would be; 1c, 600,000; 2c, 1,000,000, 5c, 200,000; 10c, 200,000; 20c, 100,000, for the lower values, and the remaining 14,000 pesos of face value might be divided among the high values as follows; 25c, 10,000; 50c, 10,000; 75c, 6,000; 1 peso, 2,000. This estimate appears to allow too few stamps in the high value group; also, the quantities of the five lower values may have totalled less than 2,100,000 stamps, especially if the face value of the high value group exceeded 14,000 pesos. However, no reason appears why the proportionate quantities of the various denominations should have differed greatly between 1880-'83 and 1885-'91.

## NETWORK OVERPRINT

The Phillips article stated;

> "I am unable to say whether the stamps were printed over the network or the network over the stamps, but the fact that the two panes of the 2c stamps are always tete-beche in this service also, would seem to show that the network was added to stock already printed."

* It is not certain whether this was the first order or included the entire supply.

Elsewhere in the same article reference is made to stamps "both on plain paper and on paper covered with network" which could be taken to mean that some stamps were printed on paper to which the network had already been applied. The present writer is convinced that the network was applied to the sheets after the stamps had been printed, altho often this is not apparent when the network is faint, or on the 100c stamps. The pink (rose) network is rather difficult to see over the blue of the 5c stamps.

The pink network is noted on all values from 1c to 50c, both in 1881 and on the surcharged stamps (1883), and also on the thin paper 75c of 1880.

The orange network is noted on the thick paper 75c, both in 1881 and surcharged in 1883. An unused 5c stamp (1881), and a surcharged 10c (1883) used on cover are also noted with orange network.

The brown network is found on the 100c stamps, both in 1881 and surcharged in 1883.

The 20c with orange or brown (?) network and the 100c with rose network have been reported.

The various reasons for applying the network which have been given from time to time are more remarkable, perhaps, for their divergence than for any similarity to each other, or agreement with known facts.

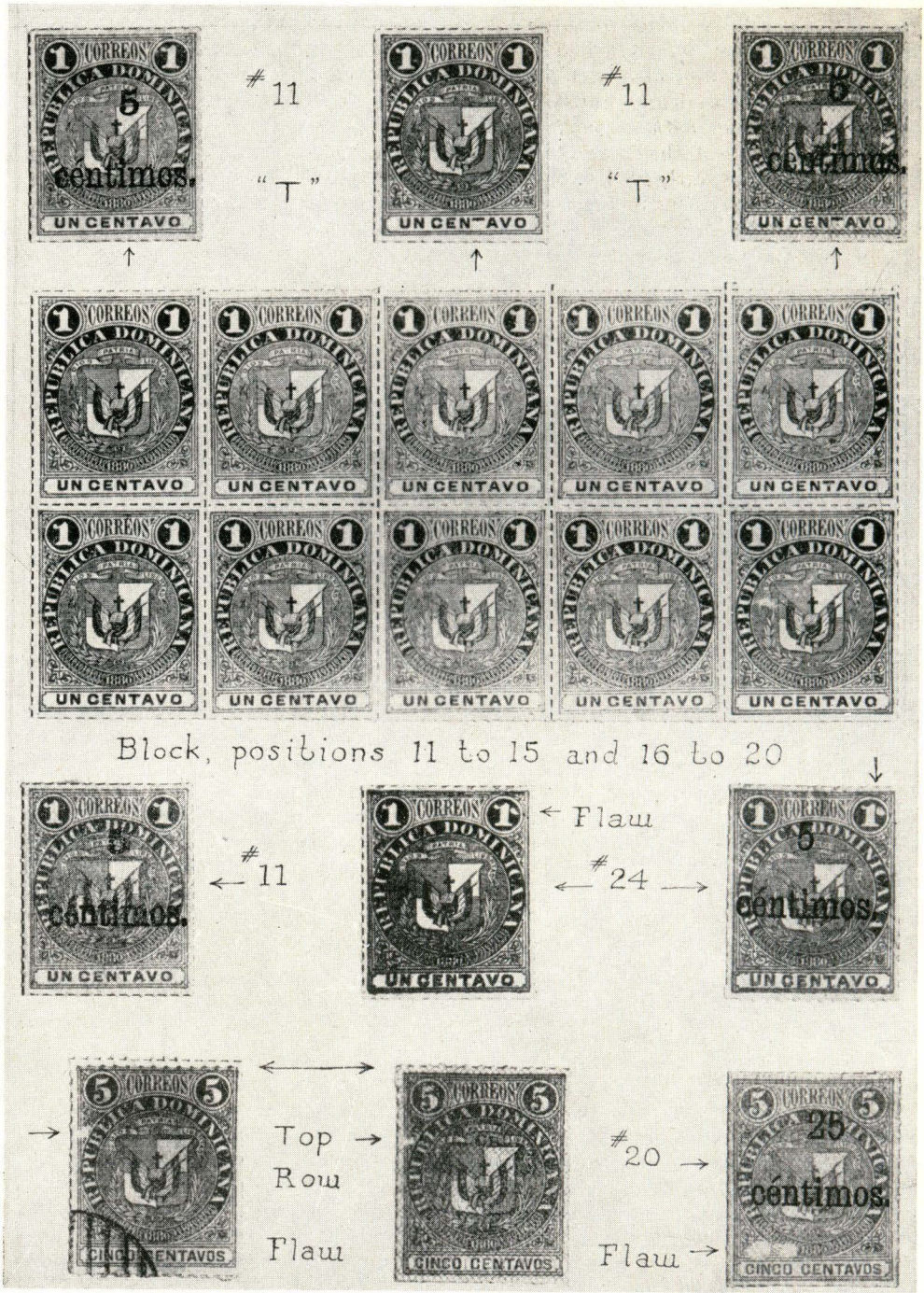
As early as 1879 the claim was made that the reason one set without network and another with it were issued was speculative. The New York dealer who bought the remainders desired to have more varieties to sell to collectors. Ten years later *The New York Philatelist* printed an account of the Dominican Republic and its Postage Stamps which was written there by a resident, Mr. W. F. H. Moore. Apparently Mr. Moore did not recognize the network as being a collectable variety for he made no mention of it.

An article in the *Weltpost* (Vienna) in 1881, states that the network overprint was not ready in time to be applied to the first supply of the stamps. From this it may be inferred that there was only one issue—instead of two issues a few months apart,—that the intention was to apply the network to all the stamps, and therefore that the stamps without network were issued in an unfinished state. Another idea considered is that the stamps without network were to be used in the capital city and those with network were intended for other post offices. In this way a check could be obtained on the quantities which were sold in Santo Domingo and in the other localities. However, no such plan seems to have been carried out. Covers which have been found show that stamps without network and with network were used from Santo Domingo and from other offices, and on letters to foreign countries.

As late as 1906 Phillips stated;

> "I fancy that this network must have been adopted as a safeguard either against cleaning the stamps or against forgery, but I cannot find any information on the subject."

An account which appeared in 1933,* and evidently was based on official records, intimates quite plainly that some stamps without network were a clandestine issue, not ordered by the government, but obtained from the printers to defraud the post office revenues. Furthermore, that so many of this unofficial issue were circulated in the mails that the authorities noticed a great discrepancy between the amount of mail being handled by the post offices and the quantity of stamps which were being sold. When the government made these facts known to the printers a new supply of the same quantity as the first order was then delivered, but in order to protect the government against the fraudulent issue the printers applied the network overprint before delivering the new supply. The price was reduced so the new stamps cost less than the government had paid for the stamps without the overprinted network. At this date the supply of the latter had not been exhausted and apparently those outstanding were taken back from post offices in exchange for the network stamps.




(See bottom of facing page.)

The 1c, 2c, 75c and 1 peso are cataloged on laid paper as a legitimate issue. The above account states that these four varieties were found in the clandestine issue. They are cataloged in used condition but none of the copies seen bore cancellations which were authentic beyond question. In the Scott catalog the 75c on laid paper and also with the 3f-75c surcharge of 1883, both without network, are priced used and unused. In addition, the 75c with that surcharge is listed on laid paper *with network*. If this listing is correct there must have been a legitimate issue of the 75c on laid paper, as otherwise this variety could not exist with network, either with or without the surcharge. According to the above account the secret issue included the normal 1c in gray green, also with broken and missing "C" in "CENTAVO," all on ordinary paper, the 25c on laid paper, and the peso in double impression on ordinary paper and on laid paper. The laid paper varieties of the 25c and double print of the peso do not appear on any other listings which have been seen.

Greater credit might be given this account if it contained fewer statements which seem difficult or impossible to reconcile with known facts. For instance, the date of issue of the network stamps is given in this account as July 21, 1881,

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## PLATE POSITION #11—FIRST STAMP IN 3RD ROW

1880; complete "T" in "CENTAVO"; upper left corner stamp in block of ten from the left pane of an early printing (See Charles J. Phillips article, August 31, 1906).

1883; single (above block) with "5 centimos" (thick figures) surcharge. Another single (below block) is in gray, with network and same surcharge.

1880; the stem of "T" in "CENTAVOS" is missing; single without network. 1883, same variety; single with network and thick figures surcharge.

## PLATE POSITION #24—COLORLESS FLAW BESIDE RIGHT HAND "1"

1880; single, heavily printed. 1883; with "5 centimos" (thin figures) surcharge. Both are without network. The size and shape of the flaw varies but most copies of No. 24 show it clearly.

## ILLUSTRATIONS

### 1c

One of the 1 centavo stamps which are illustrated is gray. The other singles and the block are dull green—yellowish to olive.

### 5c

1880; top row stamp without network and showing a small colorless flaw at the left. On the copy which is illustrated the upper frame line is ragged, resembling a series of blobs or short dashes. The material which has been examined indicates that similar ragged frames are fairly common on the 5c, 25c, 50c and 100c stamps and rarely, if ever, occur on the 1c, 10c, 20c and 75c values. The outer frame (and sometimes the inner frame also) may be ragged at top or bottom on stamps from any position on the plate of any of the four values noted, but never occurs at both top and bottom on the same copy. There is reason to believe that any stamp showing this variety came from a sheet on which the other stamps also had a ragged frame. Apparently the cause of the ragged frames was connected with inking the colored roulette as each dash or blob on the frame line comes directly above or below the space between two colored dashes of the adjacent rouletting which parallels that frame.

1881; with flaw, same position as last, but on network paper and showing normal frame lines at top and bottom.

1883; position No. 20 (5th stamp in the 4th row), with network and "thin figures" surcharge. The colorless double flaw at lower left appears to be constant on No. 20 in all printings.

which allows more than seven months, instead of the rather short period of seven weeks, for the fraudulent issue to be extensively used, discovered, and the network stamps to be obtained. But as authentic covers bearing one or more values of the network stamps used to Europe in March, April and May of 1881 are known to exist, perhaps the network stamps were issued in February or March instead of January 1st. Again, the 1c with defective "T" in "CENTAVO" is mentioned as if it occurred only in the clandestine issue, whereas it seems to occur in all printings except the left pane of the first printing.

One fact which seems not to have been commented upon in connection with the reason for using the network overprint is the variation in color and paper in the stamps without network. The 1c stamps occur in a wide variety of gray or greenish gray, grayish green, and green hues. The 2c stamps are found in several red and red orange tones, and also on pelure paper. The 75c has been listed in blue and in ultramarine. In all the values some distinct color variations probably are due to intensity (thickness of the ink film), but other variations seem to be differences in hue, resulting from a change in the ink itself. These varieties of color and/or paper which exist without network are well known to collectors.

The period between November 14, 1880 when the "no network" stamps were placed on sale, and January 1, 1881 when those "with network" are stated to have appeared, was not quite seven weeks. If all the stamps which were supplied to the Dominican government to succeed the "no network" issue, and in time to be placed on sale January 1, 1881, were with network, then all the varieties mentioned above, without network, were included in whatever shipment(s) arrived before that date. Apparently only one legitimate order preceded the network stamps. A single printing should have been sufficient. But the unusual variation in color and paper, particularly when occurring in the relatively small quantities of 75c and 1 peso stamps, does not seem consistent with a single printing made for a legitimate issue. Such variations are more likely to occur in successive printings made over a considerable period than they are in a single printing.

Obviously the supply of stamps without network which were legitimate (or were made so by surcharging in 1883?) must have been considerable, for all values were on hand and were surcharged in 1883 and few of the normal surcharges are rare. In the writer's opinion many of the facts point to a second printing of the stamps without network, which printing included varieties of color and/or paper differing from those of the first printing. To call the legitimacy of this second printing questionable may be an understatement.

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# Postmarks and Cancellations Prior to 1880

The dates given below are not necessarily the earliest which have been found. Type SD-G is known on stamps of 1865, but none of the ten types which are illustrated have been found on or with the stamps of 1879 or later. The Santo Domingo oval Type SD-F1 of 1880-85 is found in purple and in black on the 1879 issue and some examples in purple may be genuine. Partial strikes of the 7 bar and 9 bar grids of 1880 et seq. in purple also appear. In general, cancellations on the 1879 issue should be approached with caution.

* "Revista Postal," Santo Domingo, October 1933, page 25.

## SANTO DOMINGO HANDSTAMPS

SD-G; used as a canceller in black on the UN real No. 24 to Curacao "25-APR-68," and February 21, 1869. Again as postmark in black on a cover of September 11, 1869 to Curacao with Type SD-FC as canceller on an Un real blue paper.

SD-H; this "ribbon stamper" was used as an arrival postmark in blue, with "P.P. DE AZUA" handstamp used as a canceller, on the Medio real No. 28, to Santo Domingo on April 25, 1872 and April 4, 1873.

SD-J; used as a postmark in blue, with the FRANCO canceller Type SD-FC, in December 1873 and July 1875. Also as an arrival postmark on cover with Medio real No. 29 from Azua.

SD-FA; noted on cover of October 19, 1868 to New York, with red British "St. Domingo," blue "NA 1" in oval, red crayon "4," and black "N.Y. STEAMSHIP-NOV-5-10" struck twice. The medio real stamp (No. 1) is cancelled with the handstamp of a private firm. Another example cancelled an UN real No. 24 to Curacao, February 21, 1879. SD-FA is noted in blue only.

SD-FB; this "ribbon stamper" in blue cancelled the UN real No. 24 to New York on March 19, 1869, via British Post Office (and Havana ?). The cover also shows SD-FA in blue and a black 23 mm. circle enclosing "N.Y. STEAMSHIP-APR-1-10" (cents). On another cover which went to Curacao on August 26, 1872 the Medio real on rose was cancelled twice with SD-FB and the cover was struck with SD-H.

SD-FC; used as canceller in black on a blue paper Un real on cover of September 12, 1870 which arrived at Curacao five days later. Again as canceller in gray or faded blue on pair of Medio real No. 9 or No. 13 with Type SD-J as postmark, to Curacao, December 30, 1873. Again as canceller in blue on the UN real No. 31 with Type SD-J as postmark in blue to New York in July 1875. A 25 mm. circle in black encloses "NEW-YORK- JUL 27 - DUE 5 CTS."

SD-FD; this blue canceller was used on an Un real pelure paper to New York on August 9, 1868, with red British "St. Domingo" postmark and black "NEW YORK-AUG-21-U. S. 10 NOTES." Again on a Medio real on yellow on October 2, 1875 with Type SD-J struck as an arrival postmark in blue four days later. Again on an UN real No. 30, February 19, 1878. This cover was handstamped "DUE-10-CENTS" on arrival at New York.

## OTHER HANDSTAMPS

FRANCO (straight line); in black cancelling a Medio real on yellow on a cover of March 20, 1877 to New York. The black postmark reads "NEW YORK-APR-5-DUE 5 CTS." Another example is seen in black across a diagonal half of the UN real No. 30a, via the British Post Office in Puerto Plata, May 22, 1877, to Hamburg.

AZUA; the handstamp of this office has been noted only used as a canceller in black and is mentioned in the paragraph on Type SD-H. Other examples in which even the "P.P." is scarcely legible have been seen.

Gridiron; this round grid of about 22 bars was struck in purple over the diagonal edge of a split UN real No. 30a on a Puerto Plata cover of July 20, 1877. The only postmark is a 55 mm. circle in black which encloses "NEW-YORK-AUG-2-DUE 5 CTS." Other examples of this grid are known on stamps of the 1866-73 group but satisfactory proof of its authenticity has not been obtained.

After the above was written a 20c of 1880 or 1881 was found which appears to be cancelled with this purple grid.




SD-FB




SD-G




SD-FD




SD-FA



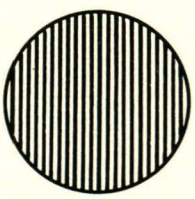




SD-FC




SD-H



FRANCO




SD-J

## POSTMARKS AND CANCELLATIONS—1880-'84

Beginning in 1879 or 1880 each change of stamp designs in the Dominican Republic appears to have been accomplished by a somewhat general change in the handstamps which were employed as postmarks and/or cancellers. Old stamps which were used after a new issue appeared would be cancelled, generally, with a new device, and so in the absence of covers or loose adhesives bearing dated markings, it may not be possible to determine that a postmark or canceller belongs to the same period as the adhesive stamp on which it was struck. For the purpose of this article certain markings which were in use during or after 1880 are placed in the 1880-'84 period, altho they also are found on the stamps of 1879.

Covers bearing stamps of the designs of 1880 are very scarce. Nearly all of those known to exist were mailed to a few countries in Europe, to the United States, or to Canada. The extreme scarcity of covers which show domestic use makes it impossible to be definite regarding markings which may have been used on correspondence within the republic. As will be noted however, on authentic covers which bear dates from early in 1881 to 1885, all markings are in magenta, purple or violet only. For the purpose of this article all such color variations will be classed together as "purple" whether they were struck on covers or on loose stamps, and with regard to loose stamps, possibly this grouping should include some markings which are noted below as "blue."

According to the C. J. Phillips article of 1906;

> "Genuinely used copies of this issue have never been very common, but it is difficult to distinguish the proper used ones from those obliterated in New York by a firm who ought to have known better. At least three of the commonest postmarks were copied.
>
> "1st. Large circle, date in centre. CORREOS at top, and SANTO DOMINGO or PUERTO PLATA at bottom.
>
> "2nd. An oval, double lined, SANTO DOMINGO at top, FRANCA at bottom, and a wavy line in the centre.
>
> "3rd. An oval as last, but filled with thick bars, no names or date."

In attempting to identify original obliterations and the copies of them which Phillips stated were applied in New York, some 325 stamps of the 1880 designs with legible cancellations were examined, and about twenty others on which the cancels were not complete enough to be identified with certainty. The three commonest markings which were found are;

1. PUERTO PLATA circles—Types PP-1, PP-2,—altogether 49 legible examples. Only eight of these—all in purple—are on the surcharged stamps of 1883. Of the remaining 41 examples, 4 are in black, 9 are in blue, and 28 are in purple, on unsurcharged stamps.

2. The SANTO DOMINGO oval with wavy line in center and FRANCA below it, Type SD-F1. In all, 145 examples were examined, divided as follows; on unsurcharged stamps in purple 34, in blue 11, in black 8, total 53; on surcharged stamps in purple 88, in blue 1, in black 3, total 92.

3. A circular grid, of which there are two varieties, one having 9 thin bars and the other 7 thicker bars. Altogether 63 examples were examined, of which 8 were in purple on surcharged stamps. Of the remaining 55 examples on unsurcharged stamps, 38 were in purple, 8 were in blue and 9 were in black. As no "oval filled with thick bars" was found on any stamps of the 1880 designs the possibility is suggested that the oval grid mentioned by Phillips was part of the circular grid of 7 heavy bars which is relatively common.

Whether the round grids of 7 bars or those with 9 bars were used to cancel stamps in any Dominican Republic post office appears open to serious question. In no instance were either of these grids struck squarely on the stamps as was the common practice with postmarks or cancellers which are evidently authentic, and, what may be even more significant, *no cover bearing either of these grids has yet come to the author's notice.* The evidence may indicate strongly that these two grids are fraudulent, but in any event neither of them could be a copy of an original which did not exist.

## SANTO DOMINGO DATED CIRCLE—TYPE SD-K

As for the Santo Domingo circle with date, which was included by Phillips as possibly being one of the postmarks that were copied to obliterate Dominican Republic stamps in New York, only two loose stamps of this series have been found cancelled with what is unquestionably a SANTO DOMINGO circular postmark. These two are a 5c cancelled "10-MAY-1881" and a 10c cancelled in June 1881, both of the 1880 issue. This postmark agrees with a handstamp which was found on no less than eighteen covers, all evidently authentic, the dates running from March 1881 to December 1883. (See illustration). On each of three covers (dated March 15, April 8 and May 10 in 1881), a 5c and a 10c




(or 25c) stamp were placed close together and were cancelled by a single strike of this postmark. Many of the other fifteen covers also originated in Santo Domingo (dates from August 9, 1881 to December 16, 1883), and on all of these the postmark was struck on the cover and the stamps were cancelled with the FRANCA oval of Santo Domingo (Type SD-F1) which Phillips stated was copied in New York.

The available evidence indicates that Type SD-K was the only dated postmark in regular use in Santo Domingo from March 1881, or earlier, to December 1883, or later; that it was used as a canceller for at least four months (March, April, May, June) in 1881; and was used as a postmark, (in connection with the FRANCA oval Type SD-F1 as canceller), at least during the 29 months beginning in August 1881, i.e., to December 16, 1883. No tangible evidence appears that Type SD-K, or any later postmark of Santo Domingo containing a date, was copied or imitated privately in New York or elsewhere, for philatelic purposes or otherwise.

## SANTO DOMINGO "FRANCA" OVAL—TYPE SD-F1

For several years from about August 1881, this oval, struck in purple, was used to cancel stamps going overseas on covers which originated and were postmarked at Santo Domingo. A similarly marked cover to Puerto Plata which is illustrated may indicate similar use of this oval on other domestic mail. Genuine examples should not be uncommon and, as noted above, more than a third of the cancelled stamps of 1880-'83 which were examined bore this marking.




Covers on which the stamps of 1880, 1881 and 1883 are cancelled with this oval are postmarked with the Santo Domingo circle Type SD-K as late as December 1883. They went to Puerto Plata (''9-AGO-1881''), New York, Halifax, N. S., Buenos Aires, and to several places in Germany and Italy. Three dates are in 1881, one is in 1882, and ten are from ''21 FEB'' to ''16 DIC'' in 1883. The latest recorded use of the SD-F1 oval is January 5, 1885, cancelling a ''thin figures surcharge'' 5c stamp of 1883. This is on a cover to Canada which was postmarked with the Santo Domingo circle Type AD-L.

On loose stamps which show a similar oval in black or blue only about one half usually appears and no complete strike has been found. For this and other reasons examples in these colors and which resemble SD-F1 may be regarded with suspicion. Some strikes in purple are probably authentic. By combining partial strikes at least two ovals which resemble SD-F1 and are believed fraudulent have been identified. Either may be the New York ''copy'' referred to by Phillips.

## PUERTO PLATA DATED CIRCLES—TYPES PP-1, PP-2

In this period all Puerto Plata handstamps which have been seen on authentic covers, and the most nearly complete dated postmarks on stamps off covers, are in purple and invariably have the month *below the day and over the year.* In contrast, on single loose stamps which show about a quarter of the postmark in a corner, when enough of the date appears, the day is found *between the month and the year.* The present information indicates that all such quarter strikes, and any strikes in blue or in black, may be considered doubtful if not fraudulent. Two authentic Puerto Plata postmarks with day, month and year in a circle have been identified. Each of them has been imitated with the dating incorrectly arranged.

PP-1. The enclosing circle measures 30 mm. Two examples are on covers to Habana. One was used to cancel a 5c without network on ''17-MAR-1882,'' and the other postmarked a cover bearing a 10c stamp without network which was struck with the starfish cancellation on the 20th of April 1882 (''20-ABR-1882''). Another strike cancelled a loose 5c stamp with network. A similar type (PP-1a) of questionable authenticity has the day *under the month and over the year.* Three examples noted have dates early in 1880, viz., ''FEB-26'' and ''MAR-19,'' which were many months before the stamps were issued! A block




of 75c stamps of 1880 has a partial strike of this handstamp at top and another at bottom. As shown here a 25c stamp is superimposed, almost completing the illustration of this "1880" variety.

PP-2. This dated postmark in a 28 mm circle may have been in continuous use at least from September 1882 until December 1890, altho no examples have been found after August 1885 until January 1887. It was used as a postmark and the stamps were cancelled with the FRANCA oval Type PP-F1 on covers dated as follows; September 6, 1882; April 3 and December 7, 1883; April 21, 1884. Other dates of the period which were found on off cover stamps were; January 26, April 3 and 17, August 12, in 1883; and August 27, 1885.

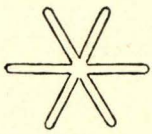
On stamps showing part of a postmark (PP-2a) which is believed to be an imitation of Type PP-2 the year "1881" may appear. No other year may exist in this imitation. However, at various dates between November 1882 and April 1884, authentic round postmarks of Azua, Las Matas, Monte Cristy, Samana, and Seybo are known which have the day under the month and over the year. These have "CORREOS" above, similar to Type PP-2, and one of those post office names below. When only the upper part of such postmarks appears the post office can be identified with difficulty, if at all. Either or both imitation Types PP-1a and PP-2a may be the New York copies of a Puerto Plata postmark which are referred to in the Phillips article. No complete strikes have been found and some significance attaches to the fact that so many strikes which are believed to be fraudulent were made near the middle of a block of four so that about a quarter shows in one corner of loose stamps.

## "FRANCA" OVAL OF PUERTO PLATA

PP-F1. This canceller has "FRANCA" in block capitals in a double line oval measuring about 30 x 17 mm. On blurred strikes the frame may appear as a heavy single line. It is about the fourth commonest of the Dominican Republic handstamps of the period and all examples seen are believed to be authentic. Dates from September 6, 1882 to April 21, 1884 on covers bearing the stamps of 1880-'83 have been found.



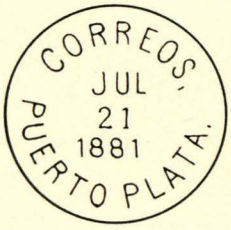

PP-1



Starfish




PP-1a



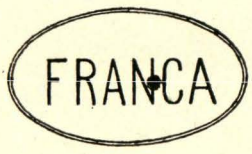

PP-2a



Grid




SD-K




PP-F1




Fraud ?




SD-F1

**ILLUSTRATIONS OF POSTMARKS AND CANCELLERS—1880-'84**

PP-1; authentic type and (PP-1a) "1880" imitation. PP-2a; imitation of PP-2. Month is above the day. PP-F1; oval canceller of Puerto Plata. Starfish; canceller used at Puerto Plata. SD-K; authentic; "CORREOS" is often found unbalanced in the circle, as shown. SD-F1; oval canceller of Santo Domingo. Open grid; found on stamps of the 1883 issue; office not known. Cartagena circle; partial strikes in purple are known on loose 20c and 100c without network. The possibility that this marking is authentic seems to be remote.

Single 25c superimposed on block of 75c, both cancelled with the imitation postmark of Puerto Plata dated "MAR-19-1880."

Santo Domingo postmark Type SD-1 struck as canceller on "10-MAY-1881." This cover shows use of no network (25c) and network (5c) stamps together in U. P. U. mail to Genoa.

Santo Domingo handstamp Type SD-1 struck as postmark on a domestic cover "9-AGO-1881" to Puerto Plata. The network on the 5c stamp extends onto the sheet margin. Cancellation is by the oval handstamp Type SD-F1. The private handstamp of K. Parisot & Co. is of interest or significance in connection with the unauthorized "U. P. U." surcharges of 1891 on the stamps of 1879 and 1880-'83 which were a speculation of one H. K. Parisot with connivance of an official.

*(To be continued.)*

# Six Cuartos Spain 1850

## Unknown Setting Evidenced

By B. H. Homan, Jr.

Stamps of type II of the 6c Spain 1850 have always been scarce in multiple pieces and it is for this reason that Griebert was unsuccessful in completely establishing all the transfer arrangements in each of the various lithographic stones prepared to print this stamp. Griebert suggested that the transfers were made through an arrangement of 35 stamps 7x5 with 5 sub-varieties, a, b, c, d and e added in various parts of the sheet to complete the transfer of 255 stamps.

Arcaute put forth in his monumental work of this stamp a different theory stating that the transfers were accomplished by using 40 individual types 8x5 and arranging transfers consistently in the sheets and trimming off one vertical row of 5 stamps where it was not needed.




It now appears that through the discovery of the above illustrated block that both Arcaute and Griebert were unable to carry their work sufficiently far in that the latter's work shows no setting with marginal stamps 39 above 7. Griebert does, however, say that since so few multiple pieces of type II exist, and that although he believes there are possibly 5 different stones, he has been unable to conclusively prove this.

Arcaute shows 3 complete sheet arrangements from all the items he has had at hand, and it is obvious that Mr. Griebert is more nearly correct, since we now possess definite evidence that there must be an additional hitherto unknown setting.

# Brazil—The 100 Reis of the 1894-97 Issue

## New Information and Corrections

By Ralph E. Warner

Since the publication of my article on these stamps in July and October, 1942, in the Collectors Club Philatelist, continued investigation has brought to light new information which necessitates some additions and corrections for statements made then.

### THE DATE OF THE 100R WITH TYPE V HEAD

It is correct to label the whole issue, Scott's Nos. 112 through 124, as the issue of 1894-97 because the 50r blue, printed from one plate, and the 10r, with the word REIS on each side of the numeral, were apparently issued in 1897. I know of no cancellations to prove the contrary, but these stamps have not yet received the study from collectors that has been devoted to the 100r. It is, however, inaccurate to date the 100r with the re-drawn head, i. e., type V, as anything but 1896. Cancellations of that year, reported by Dr. Frederico Barata, and recorded by me in 1942, are December 23 and 27, 1896. Recently I found a copy of type V dated from Rio, 31 DEZ 1896. (Fig. 1). This is the first 1896 cancellation that I have actually seen on this stamp, and, while not so early as those reported by Dr. Barata, it furnishes additional proof that the type V head appeared in 1896.

The cancellation on this copy is not very dark at the side where the words RIO DE and the numeral 31 appear, but it is legible to the naked eye. The 96 is especially clear because it strikes the red border and not the black center as does the rest of the date.

Some collectors of my acquaintance have questioned the validity of dating stamps from the cancellations alone. Nevertheless, that is the only procedure possible in the case of the various 100r types of the 1894-97 issue. It is true that small town cancellations from Brazil are not dependable because occasionally the date in the cancellation device was left unchanged for days. However, Dr. Barata's argument for the validity of Rio cancellations is sound. One can hardly imagine errors of cancellation, as a result of failure to change the date in the cancelling devices, in a post office with the volume of mail and the number of clerks that the Rio office had.

In dating any of the varieties of Brazil No. 116, it has been standard practice to depend on Rio dates and distrust others unless they were very well supported. Pack tried whenever possible to show a series of dates for a given variety. Recently I started to form a collection of the 100r types I and V with every Rio cancellation and date that I could find. The sequence from 1894 to 1898 is not yet complete but it helps to show the continuity of Rio dates. One thing that such a reference collection can be used for is to check against possible faking of cancellations.

Since the dates were apparently slipped into the cancelling device by hand, all sorts of poor typesetting took place. For example, on one day one of the numerals of the date "22" is dropped almost ½ mm. below the level of the rest of the date line. On another day the numerals were inverted. Sometimes a numeral was spaced too far from the following period, or the numerals might be squeezed too close to the inner circle.

Whatever the variation, all cancellations of the same date and from the same device show the same peculiarities. The postal clerks evidently didn't care how they set the dates, but at least there was enough activity in the main post office to make the changing of the date a matter of routine.

## SETTINGS OF TYPE V

In 1942 I repeated the statements made by Pack concerning three settings of the snub-nosed head (Type V) as follows:

1. Subjects ½ mm. apart.
2. Subjects 1 mm. apart vertically and ½ mm. apart horizontally.
3. Subjects very close together although not so close as the hairline separations of the earlier Grecian heads.

All I can say about that now is that it was pleasant to be able to believe in so simple a scheme of things. One should remember that the statements above were made by Pack and accepted by me largely on the basis of a study of blocks and pairs in Pack's collection and of off-center singles (which are almost the rule with all types of the 100r) in his collection and my own. Lately I have acquired a number of pairs, both vertical and horizontal, of type V. Vertical spacings of ½ to 1 mm. alternate or combine with each other in such a fashion that I see almost no logic to the above description of settings.




**Fig. 1. 100r Type V (Snub-nosed head), cancelled Rio de Janeiro, 31 DEZ 96.**

Working with left marginal copies of type V with flaws in the edges and corners, I have started to reconstruct a plate of this stamp. So far I have not completed even one side of a pane but I have gone far enough to believe that, besides settings of mixed spacings, there is probably one in which both the horizontal and vertical ones are 1 mm. wide. Also, judging from the fact that the stamps of 1899 with large perforations show some of the flaws to be found on the type V heads printed in 1896-97, I believe that there may have been a setting like number 3, above, used for the late printings of type V in 1897 and the large perforation stamps of 1899. In other words, we know less about the various settings of the snub-nosed head than we thought we did. While it is discourag-

ing to have to throw out what seemed a clear and correct scheme of things, we can at least be sure that we are nearer the truth even if our present information is extremely sketchy.

The above remarks should not be taken to invalidate the method of identification of type VI, the Grecian head used as a substitute in a plate of type V. Type VI can be identified by the fact that it has a 1 mm. spacing between itself and all adjacent stamps. That fact alone is safe identification because a 1 mm. spacing was never used in any known setting of type I. Without exception, every copy of Type I showing a 1 mm. spacing in the Pack collection and every one that I have found has proved to be a Grecian head substituted in a plate of Type V.

## CORRECTIONS IN DATES IN THE CHECK LIST

It was to be hoped that the check list with dates of the varieties of Brazil No. 116, as presented in 1942, would receive corrections. Unfortunately, I can report only on my own findings. With this article I am repeating the check list in revised and corrected form. The following notes explain the changes made.

Type I head. White opaque paper. Perf. 11-11½. The oldest recorded date was Pack's November, 1894. I have found a copy dated from Rio 30 NOV 94. Although Pack's copy might easily be older, this is the older complete date.

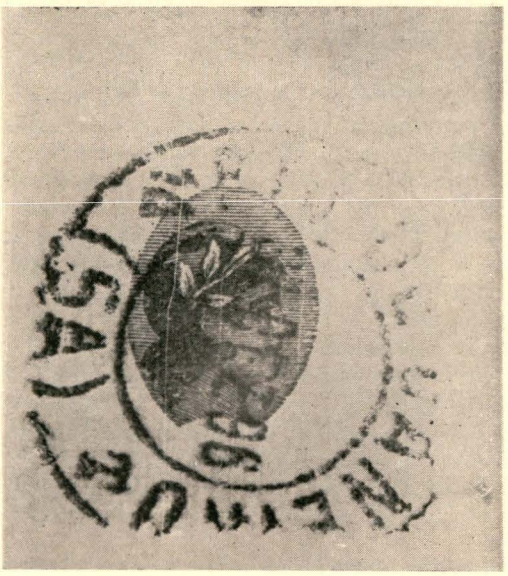


**Fig. 2. The same stamp photographed through a red filter on panchromatic film.**

Type I. Mesh paper. Perf. 11-11½. The date recorded for this is May 19, 1896, because, as I pointed out four years ago, Pack's touched-up date 22 ABR 96 is suspect. It should be said, however, that the date above recorded from *two* of my copies of this stamp cannot by any means be considered the earliest possible. I reported a small town cancellation 17 M[AI]O 96 and have since found another: . . . TÉ (probably Taubaté) from the state of São Paulo which is 8 MAIO 96. When one remembers that the Type III head (200r) on mesh paper is in Pack's collection with a date May 6, 1896, and that so far two small town cancellations, May 17 and May 8, have been found, it seems odd that May 19 should be the earliest date for the Type I on mesh paper. It is quite possible that the first printings on mesh paper were shipped out of

Rio but it would take a series of cancellations from one or several towns other than Rio to make that assumption tenable. In any event, the earliest date known for mesh paper, May 6, 1896, has been found on a substitute 200r head.

Type III (200r head). Perf. 11-11½. Pack's earliest date for this is April, 1895. I have found a copy dated from Rio 8 ABR 95.

Type VI (100r Grecian head substituted in a plate of Type V). Thin paper. Perf. 11-11½. Two of these substitutions are known. As explained previously, one can be identified by the 1 mm. spacing; the other by the white dot which precedes the U in the "Unidos do Brazil" label. I have already reported a copy of the latter in my collection dated March 20, 1897. Now I have another one from Rio dated 22 FEV 97. I should not be surprised if someone found an even earlier date for this stamp. We know from a study of cancellations that the substitutes in the plates of Type V occurred in the course of the early printings. Also we know that this stamp went into use earlier than was suspected when Pack wrote about it thirty-odd years ago. In other words, if we date the Type V head as late '96 instead of '97, we may expect to find either of these substitutes earlier than the March 20 and April, 1897, previously recorded.

## ERRORS OF PERFORATION

In the accompanying check list, two changes have been made in the manner of listing the errors of perforation. The first is putting them after the other perforation varieties of a given head type and paper. I believe this makes the check list easier to use and the practice is more reasonable because it is impossible as yet to say where the error lies. To illustrate, a normally perforated stamp of this issue should measure (1) 11-11½ or 12½-14 on all sides; or (2) 11-11½ at North and South and 12½-14 at East and West; or (3) the reverse of (2). The errors of perforation consist of stamps perforated 11-11½ on three sides and 12½-14 on the fourth, or 12½-14 on three sides and 11-11½ on the fourth. In 1942 I ventured the guess that at least the majority of such stamps are marginal copies, and that the error consisted of leaving off the last row of perforations on the outside edge and then putting the sheet back into a different machine for the last row of perforations when the error was caught. Most of the stamps involved are marginal copies but apparently not all. At least if they all are, in many cases the margins were cut off completely by a close perforation. The result is that one cannot be sure. After all, a row of perforations might have been missed in the middle of the sheet and corrected later.

To show more specifically what the difficulty of classification is, let us take one example: a stamp perforated 11-11½ at EWS and 12½-14 at N. The intent might have been to produce a stamp perforated 12½-14 x 11-11½, in which case the perforation 11-11½ at S would be the error. Or if the intent were to perforate the stamp 11-11½ all around, the perforation 12½-14 at N would be the error.

The second change in the check list on this point is a matter of simplification of the form of listing. A stamp perforated 12½-14 at EWS and 11-11½ at N. is listed as: 12½-14; 11-11½ at N.

No attempt has been made in the past to set down the earliest date of the occurrence of errors of perforation. Theoretically, any error could occur on any of Types I, II, III or IV from the moment each came into existence. Most of the copies of the errors in my collection have no dates of significance. However, recently I found a copy of Type I on thin paper, perforated 11-11½ and 12½-14 at N, dated Rio 31 OCT 94. The cancellation is early enough to be truly interesting. In any future revision of the check list I shall include any other early dates on these errors that come to my attention.

In closing these few remarks, I should like to add that correspondence with anyone interested in the study of Brazil's 1894-97 issue from any angle will be very welcome.

# CHECK LIST OF 100 REIS, 1894-97

(Authorized first day of issue—Sept. 20, 1894)

Note. The location of copies with the earliest dates known to me is indicated by the letters P (Pack's collection, now owned by the Collector's Club), W (my collection), B (the collection of Dr. Frederico Barata).

## TYPE I—GRECIAN HEAD

**Thin Paper**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Perf. 11-11½ | | Sept. 26, 1894 | P |
| 12½-14 | | Nov. 6, 1894 | W |
| 12½-14 x 11-11½ | | Oct. 22, 1894 | P |
| 11-11½ x 12½-14 | | Dec., 1894 | P |
| | Errors of Perforation | | |
| 12½-14; 11-11½ at N | | | P (1 copy) |
| 11-11½; 12½-14 at S | | | |
| 11-11½; 12½-14 at N | | Oct. 31, 1894 | W |

**White opaque paper**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Perf. 11-11½ | | Nov. 30, 1894 | W |
| 12½-14 | | Dec. 26, 1894 | W |
| 12½-14 x 11-11½ | | No date legible (Listed in Gibbons') | P (1 copy) |

**Mesh paper**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Perf. 11-11½ | | May 19, 1896 | W |
| 12½-14 x 11-11½ | | No date legible | P (1 copy) |

## TYPE I WITH RETOUCHED HAIR

**Thin paper**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Perf. 11-11½ | | July 29, 1896 | P |
| | Variety. Vertical pair (NE corner of pane) | | |

## TYPE II—700 REIS HEAD

**Thin paper**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Perf. 11-11½ | | March, 1895 | P |
| 12½-14 | | ? (Listed by Gibbons', Thut) | |
| 12½-14 x 11-11½ | | June 10, 1895 | P |

**White opaque paper**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Perf. 11-11½ | | June 16, 1896 | P |

**Mesh paper**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Perf. 11-11½ | | June 8, 1896 | P |

## TYPE III—200 REIS HEAD

**Thin paper**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Perf. 11-11½ | | April 8, 1895 | W |
| 12½-14 | | June 10, 1896 (Not a Rio cancel) | W (1 copy) |
| 12½-14 x 11-11½ | | April 27, 1895 | P |
| 11-11½ x 12½-14 | | No date legible | P (1 copy) |
| | Error of perforation | | |
| 11-11½; 12½-14 at S | | April, 1895 | P (2 copies) |

**White opaque paper**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Perf. 11-11½ | | 1896 | P (1 copy) |

**Mesh paper**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Perf. 11-11½ | | May 6, 1896 | P |

## TYPE IV—500 REIS HEAD

**Thin paper**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Perf. 11-11½ | | June 14, 1895 (Small town cancel) | W |
| | | Nov. 2, 1895 | P |
| | Horizontal pairs | | |
| | Types IV + III | Jan. 23, 1896 | P |
| | II + IV | Jan. 26, 1896 | P |
| | IV + IV | April 10, 1896 | P |
| Perf. 11-11½ x 12½-14 | | June 16, 1896 | P (1 copy) |

**White opaque paper**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Perf. 11-11½ | | No legible date | P (3 copies) |

**Mesh paper**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Perf. 11-11½ | | May 30, 1896 | P |

**TYPE V—SNUB-NOSED HEAD**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Thin paper** | | |
| Perf. 11-11½ | Dec. 23, 1896 | B |

**TYPE VI—GRECIAN HEAD AS SUBSTITUTE**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Thin paper** | | |
| Perf. 11-11½ | | |
| With 1 mm. spacing | April, 1897 | W |
| With white dot before U of UNIDOS | Feb. 22, 1897 | W |

# Royal Sends Index

The Royal Philatelic Society, London, has sent to The Collectors Club a copy of its new cumulative index for *The London Philatelist* 1892-1944, Volumes I to LII, representing an important addition to the library.

# Lowe Philatelic Dictionary

Robson Lowe of London has kindly forwarded a copy of his very handy 37-page Philatelic Dictionary, with three sections of terms in French to English, German to English, and English-French-Germany, which is invaluable to students referring to non-English stamp publications.

## IMPORTANT

All inquiries and particularly registered mail intended for the Philatelic Foundation and its Expert Committee should be directed specifically to that group, 22 East 35th Street, and NOT to The Collectors Club or through its care. The Collectors Club cannot accept any responsibility for material intended for the Philatelic Foundation.

# A. P. S. Plate Block Guide

The long awaited Listing of Relative Values of Mint and Used Plate Number Singles compiled by the Plate Number Unit of the American Philatelic Society, is available from the A. P. S. Handbook Committee. Please address Arthur G. Hall, 533 Boulevard, Westfield, N. J. It is priced at 65 cents less 20% discount to A. P. S. members.

The booklet of 16 pages, in convenient pocket size, lists the Bureau issues by Scott's Catalog numbers, with the relative values for mint and used plate singles of each catalog number. Included under separate headings are the sheet, booklet, coil, airmail and miscellaneous issues sent to press to May 1, 1946. Also listed in the booklet are the scarce plate numbers and those assigned but never sent to press.

Obviously, in the first issue of a publication such as this, there are certain to be an error or so, especially among the "Scarce" and "Dead" lists of numbers. In order that corrections may be made in future issues of the booklet, collectors are urged to notify the chairman of the Valuation Committee regarding any errors noted.

# The San Francisco Post-Office in the Gold Rush Period

By Captain James A. Bull, U. S. N. R.

California has just celebrated the Centenary of the Bear Flag Republic and San Francisco will be one hundred years old shortly after this article is published. Up to that time known as "Yerba Buena," San Francisco was officially so named by a notice published in the "California Star" of January 23, 1847. A survey of the city was completed in August of that year, showing it to then consist of some eight hundred acres of steep hills, mud flats and sand dunes with a scattering of houses radiating out from what is now Portsmouth Square. The waters of the bay lapped the base of the hills and most of the business district of today was several feet under water.

And so it remained until Marshall's momentous discovery at Sutter's Mill. The only postal service was a military mail, operated by Captain Folsom of the Army Quartermasters Department and running to San Diego with stops at Monterey, Nipomo and Los Angeles. Civilian letters were carried free as an accomodation and "The Californian" of March 15, 1848 noted with gratitude that the Captain had had "letter boxes fitted up for the accomodation of those receiving letters from the South by the Government mail."

However the discovery of gold and the tremendous growth of San Francisco as its result made an official postal service imperative and, acting with commendable promptness, the Postmaster General, on November 1, 1848 appointed William Van Voorhees Mail Agent at San Francisco. Van Voorhees left New York on December 1st, 1848, on the steamship Falcon, reached Chagres, now Colon, on the 27th, and sailed for San Francisco January 31, 1849 on the Pacific Mail steamship "California"—then on the last leg of her maiden voyage from New York via the Horn. His long journey ended with his entrance of the Golden Gate on the morning of February 28th, 1849.

He had brought with him all the way from New York the first Post Office mail (one sack to be exact) to enter the Port of San Francisco but found no postmaster to receive it nor post office to shelter it. A postmaster with the unusual name of York-at-Lee, had been appointed November 9, 1849 and instructed to "get going" at once but there is no record that he ever even started. Van Voorhees finally prevailed upon C. L. Ross, a prominent merchant, to take charge of the precious mail-bag and to distribute the mail from his store at the corner of Washington and Montgomery Streets. Henry F. Williams, a carpenter by trade, had also been a passenger on the "California" and many years later told of converting Ross' 10x12 private office into the new Post Office by the simple expedient of fitting a dry-goods box with pigeon holes and knocking out a window.

The "Oregon" which followed the "California" on April 1st brought a new Mail Agent and Postmaster rolled into one, Colonel J. W. Geary, but Colonel Geary's tenure of office was short lived. The P. M. S. S. Panama which came into port on June 4th, produced a successor to Geary as Postmaster, Jacob Bailey Moore, who unlike his rapidly changing predecessors, was destined to serve out his full term of four years.

Meanwhile the changes in post office buildings had also been rapid and by the time Moore relinquished his office in 1854, five post offices had been successively occupied, each one larger than its predecessor. The reasons for all this are apparent when we realize California's rapidly expanding population and her growing importance in the national economy, as she steadily increased her shipment of gold east and at the same time continued to develop her production of

grain, hides and lumber. Van Voorhees during his short tenure of office had recommended that all eastern incoming mail, with the exception of mail for Monterey, be routed to San Francisco and distributed from there. This recommendation was approved by the Post Office Department, went immediately into effect and continued for a considerable time. In addition to this all mail from the interior post offices was brought into the San Francisco office for sorting and packaging there. With all these factors it is indeed easy to see why this post office soon became one of the country's most important.

The second post office was but a temporary one used by Geary during his month of office, but the third one has been made famous by Bayard Taylor's vivid description of the scenes that followed the arrival of three months' accumulated mail. This one stood on the south side of Clay Street, midway between Stockton and Dupont Streets and miraculously escaped all the many fires of the early days only to succumb to the Great Fire of 1906.




The Post Office, corner of Pike and Clay streets.

**THE THIRD POST OFFICE**

During the period of 40 cent postage to the east which ended July 1, 1851 no stamps were sent to California. Consequently covers of that period are stampless covers with the exception of one cover which Stanley Ashbrook illustrates in Volume II of "United States One Cent Stamp of 1851-1857." Five different types of rate markings for eastern letters were used from San Francisco during this period, if we count the early manuscript markings as one type. These have all been illustrated in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST of January, 1946. A double rate cover is illustrated below. Triple and quadruple rate covers exist but carry the rate marking in manuscript.




**Figure I**
**Collection of the Author.**

For the local rate of 12½ cents three types have been noted of which one is illustrated below:




**Figure II**
**Collection of the Author.**

Another type is similar but much narrower and a third type has the rate encorporated in the circular town-mark.

With the change on July 1, 1851 to 6 cent prepaid, 10 cent unpaid postage to the east, stampless covers still continued in use. In August of that year a supply of the new stamps were sent out and were receipted for under date of September 18th. by J. B. Moore, Postmaster at San Francisco. This initial shipment consisted of 150,000 one cent, 410,000 three cent, and 40,000 twelve cent. It seems curious that these were consigned to Moore rather than to Colonel R. T. P. Allen,

Mail Agent for the West Coast, and I have not been able to find any record of these having been distributed to the outlying post offices, although there were well over sixty, large and small, when this first consignment arrived. This first shipment was supplemented, during the two years ending July 1, 1853, with further shipments on June 8th., 1852 of 600,000 three cent and on November 18th of 100,000 one cent and 450,000 three cent; not a very large total to take care of the needs of a population as large as California's had grown to be on June 30, 1853.

However, scarcity of stamps is only one of several reasons why letters bearing stamps are not common during the period ending April 1st., 1855. A second more important reason was that letters during this period could be sent unpaid, postage to be collected upon delivery. The annual report of the Postmaster General dated December 1, 1853 acknowledges the government's failure to furnish satisfactory mail service to the outlying districts. Furthermore, stories of mails lost or stolen crossing the Isthmus were current in the mining regions. Valuable documents could not afford to be delayed or lost entirely. What more natural, then, than that important letters be turned over to the Express Companies to go east in their own sealed bags and that the less important ones be sent unpaid where no pecuniary loss would be suffered if they did not reach their destination.

Slowly, however, postal conditions continued to improve and on April 1st, 1855 the Post Office Department put into effect a new law establishing a 10 cent single rate east and making prepayment obligatory. The day of the stampless cover, with its picturesque and varied markings, was over.

Concluding, I wish to express my gratitude to the Society of California Pioneers for material I have obtained from their Publications. Notes given me some years ago by the late Fred M. DeWitt of Oakland, California have also been most valuable.

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## Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912,

Of The **Collectors Club Philatelist**, published Quarterly at Federalsburg, Maryland, for October 1, 1945.

State of New York, County of New York, SS:

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Collectors Club Philatelist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537 Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, The Collectors Club, 22 East 35th St., New York City.
Editor, Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., 22 East 35th St., New York City.
Managing Editor, None. Business Managers, None.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent. or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, Company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) The Collectors Club, 22 East 35th St., New York City. President, Hans G. Zervas, 22 East 35th St., New York City. Vice President, Robert L. Graham, Jr., 22 East 35th St., New York City. Treasurer, Edwin E. Elkins, 22 East 35th Street, New York City. Secretary, Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., 22 East 35th St., New York City.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state). None.

FRANKLIN R. BRUNS, JR., Editor.

## The Collectors Club, Inc.

22 East 35th Street, New York

OFFICERS 1946

HANS G. ZERVAS, *President* — ROBERT L. GRAHAM, JR., *Vice-President*

FRANKLIN R. BRUNS, JR., *Secretary* — EDWIN E. ELKINS, *Treasurer*

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BOARD OF GOVERNORS

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| GEORGE R. M. EWING | CHESTER SMELTZER | MALCOLM JOHNSON |
| ALFRED F. LICHTENSTEIN | THEODORE E. STEINWAY | HANS G. ZERVAS |

## The Collectors Club Philatelist

Published Quarterly by THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

FRANKLIN R. BRUNS, Jr., Editor.

Office of Publication, 104 Academy Ave., Federalsburg, Md.

Editorial and Executive Offices, 22 East 35th Street, New York, N. Y.

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Entered as second-class matter July 5, 1927, at the Post Office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under Act of March 3, 1879.


### MINUTES OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS—MAY 22, 1946

Regular meeting of the Board of Governors was held on Wednesday, May 22, 1946, at 8 P. M.

The President called the meeting to order.

Present: President H. G. Zervas; Messrs. F. R. Bruns, Jr., A. W. Deas, E. E. Elkins, G. R. M. Ewing, J. S. Glaser, R. L. Graham, Jr., C. A. Smeltzer.

Mr. Graham reported on the condition of Mr. Clark who, in a hospital at that time, was on the road to recovery. The members present directed the sending of flowers to Mr. Clark, to be paid for by them.

The President asked for the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting on April 24th which were accepted as read.

**OLD BUSINESS:**

**Re: Safe Release from Foundation**

Counsel Graham reported that the release from the Philatelic Foundation for the rental of a Club safe was pending a resolution by the Trustees of the Philatelic Foundation at their next meeting when it will be signed by Mr. Lichtenstein and be ready for the June meeting of the Club Board.

**Re: Appointment of Study Group Comm. Chairman**

The President reported the appointment of Mr. Chester A. Smeltzer and his acceptance as Chairman of the Study Group Committee in place of Mr. Clark.

**Re: Library Report**

The Library Chairman reported that items, desired for our Library from the Thiele Library could not be purchased at the present time but that the Club would have to await its disposition by either private sale or by auction at some later date, at which time the Club Library would submit bids for such items as are wanted for the Club Library. The Secretary was directed to write to C. Edward Cedar, in charge of the collection to inform us of the date of private sale for the purpose of submitting our bids, or if sold by auction to send us a catalog for the same purpose.

**TREASURER'S REPORT**

The Treasurer's report of receipts and disbursements also giving the Club's general financial condition was accepted with thanks.

**NEW BUSINESS**

The Board voted "yes" to questions 218 and 219 of the National Federation of Stamp Clubs relative to photographing exhibits at the 1947 exhibition and to being willing to show such photo-exhibits at the Club.

**Re: Window bars**

The Chairman of the House Committee submitted two estimates regarding window bars for the three meeting room windows. He was authorized to go ahead with the offer of the Century Iron Works, who submitted an estimate of $105, adding an additional sum of about $15 to $25 for the extension of the bars permitting the cleaning of the windows.

**Re: Increase of Club Insurance**

The President informed the Board that he had increased the Club fire insurance coverage from $40,000 to $58,000 because of the increase in replacement value of the property, based on Insurance Company's appraisal. The $18,000 increase is necessary to take care of the 80% protection. Upon motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, the action of the President was ratified.

**Re: Donation**

The President reported the receipt of five silver and bronze medals from F. Hugh Vallancy of England which were accepted with appreciation and thanks. They were referred to Mr. Deas, as a member of the Medal Committee, for description and valuation whereupon they are to be added to the other medals in the Luff Room.

The President also reported the re-arrangement of one complete volume of the reference material by John Bash which received very favorable comment by the Board members present. The Board ordered that a letter of thanks and appreciation be sent to Mr. Bash as per copy attached.

**Re: Library work**

It was moved, seconded and unanimously carried that a letter of deep appreciation be sent to Julian Gros for his untiring help and cooperation in the Library, as per letter attached.

The President reported that work will shortly begin on the work relative to transferring all reference items from LONG'S PHILATELIC INDEX onto cards, increasing the Library's card index by approximately 10,000 items.

In connection with the Library the President offered a suggestion, and asked advice as to possible support from one of the larger Foundations for the indexing of the Library, through the medium of "Grants." The Carnegie Foundation was named as an example for such approach. The members present were very interested in this suggestion and Mr. Graham volunteered to ascertain how properly to establish contact with such an organization, or a specific one. It was the general belief that the President should contact Mr. Lichtenstein personally with regard to the above matter and Mr. Graham volunteered his collaboration.

**Re: Club 50th Anniversary Dinner**

After due discussion regarding the activity for this event, the President appointed a committee of three consisting of Messrs. H. L. Lindquist, Theodore E. Steinway and Robert L. Graham, Jr., to be responsible of getting that dinner going, with the privilege of designating their own chairman as well as adding other members to that committee.

**MEMBERSHIP REPORT**

Upon motion, duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, the following applicants were elected to membership.

U. S. N. R.—Chas. C. Gill, Balboa, Calif., by F. R. Harris; Henry Meyer. James E. Stockton, Jr., Phila., Pa., by Archy Meyers; V. Domanski. John B. Kaiser, Newark, N. J., by Edgar Jessup; T. W. Simpson.

FOREIGN—Gerald Wellburn Duncan, B. C., by A. F. Lichtenstein; T. Steinway.

Upon motion, the meeting was adjourned at 10 P. M.

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## MINUTES OF BOARD MEETING HELD APRIL 24, 1946

Regular meeting of the Board of Governors was held on Wed., April 24, 1946 at 8 P. M.

The President called the meeting to order.

Present: President H. G. Zervas; Messrs. Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., Arthur W. Deas, Edwin E. Elkins, Geo. R. M. Ewing, Robert L. Graham, Jr., Theodore E. Steinway.

The minutes of the meeting held on March 24, were read and accepted, upon motion made, seconded and carried.

**OLD BUSINESS:**

Arising out of the minutes pertaining to the rental of a safe from the Club by the PHILATELIC FOUNDATION, it was suggested that Counsel prepare a release whereby the Club will not be held responsible for the contents or loss thereof or for any damage to the material kept in that safe by The Philatelic Foundation. Such release to be signed by the proper officers of that organization. Mr. Graham agreed to prepare the necessary papers.

Mr. Graham reported steady progress of improvement by Mr. Clark.

The Treasurer's report for four months of receipts and disbursements and general financial condition of the Club was accepted with thanks.

**Re: Huberich Legacy:**

Counsel reported that no further communication was received from the attorney handling the Estate of Victor Huberich regarding the Club legacy of the Bolivia collection valued at about $750. Mr. Steinway volunteered to have one of his agents in Pasadena contact the Estate for further details in the matter and in an effort to secure the collection.

**NEW BUSINESS:**

The Secretary presented the Membership report and upon motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, the following applicants were elected to membership.

Walter Toscanini, New York City, by F. R. Bruns; Hugh M. Clark. John B. Morton, Buffalo, N. Y., by J. D. Connor; Carrol Chase. James E. McCann, Baltimore, Md., by Sol Glass; P. W. Fuller. Gordon H. Kille, Baltimore, Md., by Sol Glass; Wm. Beck. Paul J. Eisel, Baltimore, Md., by Sol Glass; C. Stevens. Dr. J. P. O'Connell, Highland Park, Ill., by C. W. Hennan; E. Perry. John B. Foster, Newark, N. J., by S. G. Rich; C. A. Smeltzer. Reid D. Macafee, Boston, Mass., by S. Harris; H. E. Harris. H. Robt. Holmes, New Malden, Eng., by Denwood Kelly; Sol Glass. Joseph Carson, Bryn Mawr, Pa., by F. A. Hollowbush; Walter Quelch. Edward J. Hughes, Indianapolis, Ind., by David Caldwell; Geo. Turner.

Reinstatement—Olaf Nagel, Chicago, Ill.

Class Change—Paul Albertis. Back from Service as of April 1, 1946. Charles F. Bourke, transferred to Service Roll (foreign).

**REPORTS:**

The Library Chairman reported shipment of 57 volumes of magazines to the binder and progress on the collating of further material. He also reported having received a list of the Library belonging to Mr. Thiele, through the courtesy of Mr. Lichtenstein, which disclosed that the Library could use about a dozen items.

The Secretary reported having had a talk with Mrs. Klein regarding Eugene's Library, but that she is not as yet inclined to dispose of it.

The Editor reported that he hopes to bring out the July C. C. P. on time.

The President reported the appointment of Chairman of the Study Group Committee but that the acceptance had not as yet been received.

**Re: 1947 International Exhibition:**

An informal and general discussion was had on the Club activities during the Exhibition week in 1947 and the consensus of opinion of the members present was that particular effort must be made to bring the Club into the foreground to emphasize its importance in philately by special activities at the Club-House as well as the Club Lounge at the Exhibition. The members were urged to give much thought to this matter.

Meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

## MINUTES OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETING HELD JUNE 26, 1946

Regular meeting of the Board of Governors was held on Wed., June 26, 1946 at 8 P. M. The PRESIDENT presided.

Present: President H. G. Zervas; Messrs. F. R. Bruns, A. W. Deas, E. E. Elkins, G. R. M. Ewing, J. S. Glaser, C. A. Smeltzer, T. E. Steinway. Trustee H. L. Lindquist, invited.

The minutes of the May 22, meeting were approved as read.

ARISING FROM PREVIOUS MEETING

**Re: Huberich Legacy**

The PRESIDENT, in the absence of Counsel, reported the content of the Will of Victor Huberich by which the Club will receive his 5 Centavo Green, First Issue Bolivia collection. The SECRETARY was instructed to contact Counsel Graham for arrangement of having this legacy delivered to the Club.

**Re: Grants**

The President reported having seen Mr. Lichtenstein and discussed the idea of securing possible "grants" from Foundations such as Carnegie, for the purpose of indexing the Club Library by a paid Librarian. Mr. Lichtenstein was somewhat opposed to this plan at this time as he advocates exhausting all other means for such funds and to revert to this plan only when others fail. In other words, "self help should be exercised first." In this connection, Mr. Lichtenstein recommended the services of his former, now retired employee, Miss Ripple, whom the President will engage for this work at an hourly basis of 50c to work either at the Club or at home for a trial period of two or three months during which time an adequate opinion may be formed whether or not to continue this work on this basis. Although Mr. Lichtenstein volunteered to Mr. Zervas some contribution toward this work, the President was in favor of the Library being on a self supporting basis.

**Re: Safe Release**

This document, to be signed by two Foundation Trustees is in the hands of the Counsel.

**Re: Annual Dinner (Fifteenth Anniversary)**

Upon invitation by the President, Mr. H. L. Lindquist, one of the Committee for this event attended the meeting for the sole purpose of imparting his advice and suggestions pertaining to a Dinner-Dance on December 7th.

**NEW BUSINESS:**

The Historian, Mr. Deas reported the donation by Mr. Frank Crane of an album with clippings around the 1890's which he will study for possible information on the Club and philately in general. Mr. Deas also showed the Board the mounting of the five Vallancey medals showing both sides of the medals, advocating that all should be mounted in this manner.

**Reports**

The Treasurer's report was read and accepted with thanks.

**Re: Library Accessions**

The President reported 25 items for the Library, purchased at the Billig and Rich sale, for slightly over $165. In connection with the Library he also reported the delivery within a few days of the 57 volumes of magazines which had been shipped for binding, amounting to about $145.

**Re: Study Groups**

A Study Group AERO PHILATELY, through Mr. Glaser, asked the privilege of meeting at the Club. This matter was referred to the Study Group Committee Chairman for investigation and action, with power to issue an invitation if his findings met with his approval.

**Re: Club material for A. P. S. Convention.**

The President brought up the question of having Club material of the Pack Canada collection exhibited at the A. P. S. Convention in Chicago. The Board members voted 60 pages to be sent, properly insured, providing it is approved by the Trustees. Mr. Steinway, a member of that group gave his consent. (Mr. Lindquist and Mr. Lichtenstein also agreed by letter at a later date).

**MEMBERSHIP REPORT:**

The following candidates for membership were elected upon motion, seconded and unanimously carried:

RESIDENT: Edgar Lowe, New York City, by H. Goodkind; A. Levitt. Samuel Boyaner, Jackson Heights, by G. Mozian; F. R. Bruns. Albert Higgins, East Paterson, N. J., by S. Lake; A. Gillardon.

RESIDENT UNDER 35: Jules L. Wacht, New York City, by H. Goodkind; R. S. Bohn.

NONRESIDENT: John D. Graham, Devils Lake, N. D., by J. Barraclough; J. Levine. Wm. H. Young, Bethesda, Md., by H. H. Marsh; E. Dennison. Maj. C. J. Donohugh, Washington, by P. S. Warren; D. D. Caldwell.

CHANGE: Wm. H. Knemeyer from Nonresident to Resident, gain $20. R. E. Townsend, having returned from service in June, was allowed one-half year's dues.

DEATHS: **Life Member,** R. C. Osborne, Winter Park, Fla. Nonresident, G. M. Mosler, Palm Beach, Fla.

**Re: Reinstatement, former member, Jos. Niedermaier, who expressed desire to rejoin.**

The Secretary was instructed to write Mr. Niedermaier that the Club will be happy to consider his reinstatement just as soon as the regulations of the United States permit, but that conditions at this time do not make this possible.

The Chairman of the House Committee reported the painting of the meeting room, installation of lock on the door of that room as well as the erection of window bars. The report was approved as submitted.

The meeting adjourned at 10.30 P. M.

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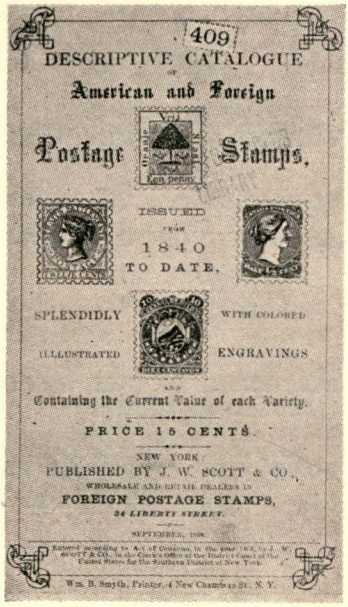
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