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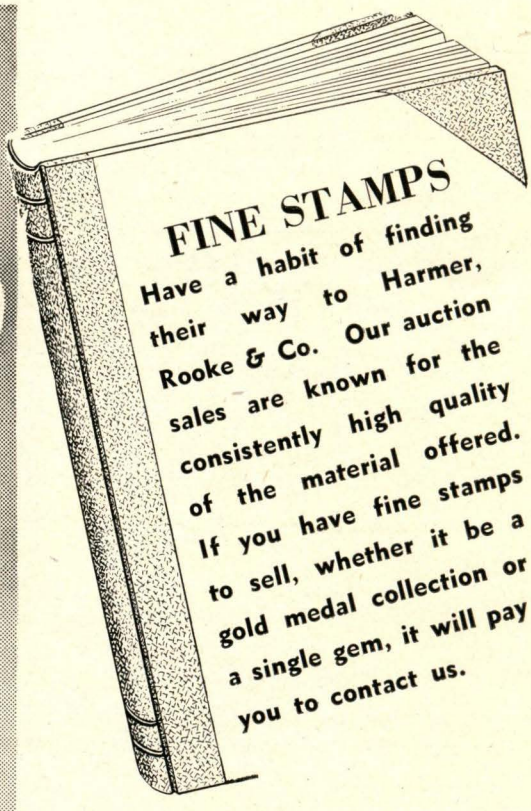
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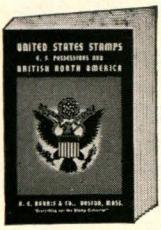
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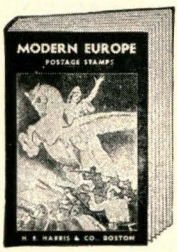
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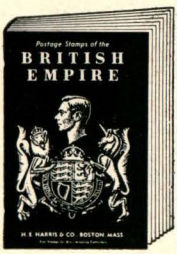
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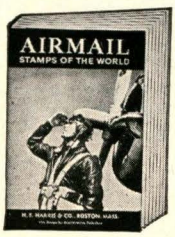
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Vol. XXVI. APRIL, 1947 No. 2

Postage Stamps of the Dominican Republic, 19th Century

By Clarence Hennan, M.D.

(Continued from Vol. XXV, Page 151.)

SURCHARGES OF 1883

Under the heading "Sixth Issue" the paragraphs quoted below, together with two reference lists,* were published by C. J. Phillips in 1906. Probably this record comprised the most complete knowledge of the centimos and franco(s) surcharges at that date.

> "In January 1883, the stamps of the preceding issues, both on plain paper and on paper covered network,£ were surcharged locally.
>
> In the American Journal of Philately for October, 1889, there is a note to say that these surcharges were printed in San Domingo, owing to a temporary change in the currency in use, and that no New Yorker either made or influenced the surcharges.
>
> The surcharging was done with type, set up to cover five rows of five stamps, being thus arranged to overprint one pane at a time. The work was no doubt done by native workmen, who apparently knew little and cared less how or upon what stamp they put any particular surcharge, and thus we find a large crop of errors in this issue, many of which are of a high degree of rarity.†
>
> Some of these errors are being rather well forged, and I should advise collectors to purchase copies of the scarcer varieties only from well known firms, who may be depended upon to know what they are selling.
>
> The setting of the surcharges varies considerably, and I have not yet been able to collect enough material to reconstruct plates of several of the rarer settings, but I give a short list, with some notes and illustrations, of what I have been able to get together in this very interesting issue." (End of quotation)

A curious fact about these surcharges is that they did not change the value of the stamps to which they were properly applied. One centavo equalled five centimos and one peso equalled five francos. Hence, to express the same value in the new currency it was necessary merely to multiply the numerical expression

* The "thin figures" surcharges which appeared late in 1883 were separated from the "thick figures" surcharges of January by listing them under the heading "Seventh Issue."

£ After the stamps were printed a network was overprinted on some of them but throughout his article Phillips referred to the paper itself as "plain" or "with network."

† A contradiction may be inferred here. If the work was so carefully done that many errors resulted none of them might be rare. Although about fifty errors of surcharge are cataloged the facts seem to indicate that no very large quantity of any one of these varieties was issued, and in many instances the quantity was very small.

which was used on an original stamp by five in the surcharge. The proper surcharges therefore are;

5 centimos on the 1 centavo stamp, 25 centimos on the 5 centavos stamp
10 centimos on the 2 centavos stamp, 50 centimos on the 10 centavos stamp
1 franco (equal to 100 centimos) on the 20 centavos stamp
2 francos 50 centimos on the 50 centavos stamp
3 francos 75 centimos on the 75 centavos stamp
5 francos (equal to 500 centimos) on the 1 peso (100 centavos) stamp

Most of the surcharge errors were made in one or the other of two ways; either printing the surcharge form upside down to the stamps, thus creating inverted surcharges; or printing a form on a value for which it was not intended, i. e., on which the 5:1 currency ratio did not fit. No evidence appears of a wrong value or inverted unit in any surcharging form, therefore the existence of a stamp with an inverted or wrong value surcharge shows that at least one entire pane of that error was printed.

When handling the sheets it was not always easy to see which was the top or bottom of the stamp design. This was particularly true with certain of the colors and especially on sheets which had strong network. The print shop lighting may not have been good. Under such conditions errors were to be expected. In the present writer's opinion the errors, generally if not always, were due to inadequate facilities or insufficient care, and not to intent. Some of them are found on ordinary correspondence and evidently were sold and used as normal stamps in the ordinary course of affairs.

A resumé of the surcharges which are listed as being authentic emissions on stamps of wrong value is given below.

Thick Numerals—January 1883

No network, Scott No.	Surcharge	With network, Scott No.
*57d	5 centimos on 2 centavos	*74a
59a(£)	5 centimos on 5 centavos	76a(£)
59b	10 centimos on 5 centavos	
*54d	25 centimos on 1 centavo	*71e(£)
*57e	25 centimos on 2 centavos	*74b(£)
	25 centimos on 10 centavos	*78b(£)
59c(£)	50 centimos on 5 centavos	76c(£)

Thin Numerals—Late in 1883

60b(£)	5 centimos on 5 centavos	
*56c	10 centimos on 1 centavo	73c
60c(£)	10 centimos on 5 centavos	
56d	25 centimos on 1 centavo	
58b	25 centimos on 2 centavos	
(*?)60d(£)	50 centimos on 5 centavos	

It will be noted that the franco values and the thin figure 5c with tall spacing are not listed as surcharged on the wrong stamps, and that only 1c, 2c and 5c stamps, and the 10c with network, occur with wrong value surcharge. The Scott listing of a 10c on 1c as No. 55c may be a mental aberration. It does not exist as a genuine emission because no such surcharging plate was used. In other particulars the Scott listing agrees with the list which Phillips published in 1906. No inverted "wrong value" surcharges are now listed and those which have been seen are fraudulent.

* indicates a genuine type undoubtedly exists.

(£) indicates that one or more types of imitations have been seen.

Fonts of Type

Characters from four fonts of type were used in the surcharging, "centimos" always being from the same font.

First font; "centimos" on all varieties (occasionally with acute accent instead of dot over "i"); "Franco" and "franco" on the 20c stamp; "franco" on the 25c stamp; and "francos" on the 50c and 75c stamps. The upper left serif on "r" varies in shape and does not always print. For convenience all numerals on the "1", "2", "3", "5", "10", "25" and "50" thick figure overprints (except when a fourth font "1" was substituted), are considered to be from the first font.

Second font; numerals on the "thin figures" 5c, 10c, 25c and 50c overprints; the "25", "50", and "75" on the 25c, 50c and 75c stamps respectively, and the "5" on the 1 peso stamp (with "francos" from the third font).

Third font; broad "franco" on the 20c stamp; "francos" on the 1 peso stamp (with thin "5" from the second font).

Fourth font; a short "1" (3 mm.) with straight serif at top which appears on a few positions in several settings, viz., in the "thick figures" 10c, in all three settings of the 1 franco, and in the 1 franco 25 centimos surcharges. A similar variety appears to be from a normal type on which the upper tip is broken off. For convenience it is classed as "straight serif" in this article.

None of the illegitimate surcharges exactly agree with the authentic types, and any surcharge in which "centimos" or "franco" does not agree with the fonts listed above may be open to suspicion, to say the least. Many surcharges of uncertain parentage come from three fonts on which the following and other peculiarities may be found.

Font FA; letters too heavy; the "r" may have the upper left serif incorrect, incomplete, or missing and resemble that letter in the first font of authentic type.

Font FB; no accent on "e" in "centimos."

Font FC; a hump on the top of "n" in "centimos."

These curiosities often occur inverted, doubled, (or both), or on stamps of a wrong value, and less frequently in imitation of normal surcharges.

Surcharge Settings—According to Phillips

According to the Phillips listing there were two settings for the thick figures 5c surcharge and only one setting for each of the other thick figure surcharges. In the thin figure surcharges there was one setting for the shorter spaced 5c, another for the taller spaced 5c, and one each for the 10c, 25c and 50c.

In the first setting of the thick figures 5c "Nos. 3 and 20 have the top of the 5 nearly flat, the neck is shorter, and the whole appearance is as tho the figure had been hit with a hammer and crushed down." No. 24 has an acute accent on the "i" in "centimos." In the second setting of this 5c surcharge the accent on "i" comes on position No. 17. Phillips had this variety in a block of four, Nos. 11-12, 16-17, on network paper, position No. 11 having the incomplete "T" in "CENTAVO."

According to the Phillips listing the setting for the thick figures 10c agrees with the second setting of the 5c in having the accented "i" on No. 17 position. "The only other prominent varieties are Nos. 19 and 24 which have a straight serif to the "1" in "10." " These varieties appear as stated on the setting illustrated by Phillips.

Of the thick figures 25c Phillips stated;

> "This setting is similar to that of the 5c, first setting, and the varieties are in the same positions on the pane; apparently the figures "2" were inserted in front of the figures "5" and the two figures were then centered a little, and no other alteration made. I have a full pane of the stamps on the plain paper, but

> no blocks of those on the network paper. From a careful examination of single specimens, however, I conclude that the setting is the same on both."

Phillips had a block of four, Nos. 4-5, 9-10, and a square corner block of nine, Nos. 11-13, 16-18, 21-23, of the thick figures 50c on plain paper. He stated;

> "these are sufficient to show that the accent on "i" comes on No. 17 in the pane, and single specimens are known with the short "5" with flat top; I think it therefore highly probable that this setting of the surcharge is similar to the second setting used on the 5c."

Phillips seems to have had no idea that the stamps themselves could be plated, yet had he realized that possibility his material probably would have been sufficient to yield more information and certain conclusions other than as quoted in the preceding paragraph. As each stamp pane and surcharging form contained 25 subjects arranged 5x5, it is obvious that if the position of any stamp in the pane from which it came can be determined, the surcharge which was printed on that position will also be known. If the surcharge is inverted it will be from the position on the surcharge form which is found by subtracting the number of the stamp position from 26. Consider stamp No. 1 on any pane. If the surcharge is normal it came from position No. 1 on the surcharge form; if inverted it came from No. 25 on the form. As stamp No. 13 and surcharge No. 13 come in the center position on each pane or form, No. 13 in the surcharge form, whether normal or inverted, comes on stamp No. 13.

The panes of some of the stamps have been completely reconstructed; others approach completion. Surcharges from corresponding positions on the forms have been compared. The conclusion has been reached that there were not less than two settings of each of the various types of surcharge. Minor shifting of type in either or both series of surcharging forms may have been by accident or by intent and could have been the cause of some positions which have the same value and type existing with more than two variations in the surcharge. For instance, three stamps from a known position may have three distinguishable variations of the same type of surcharge and several such instances have been found among the 10c and 2f50c surcharges.

Yet it is not certain that there were three different forms for any type of surcharge. The 1 franco on 20c may be an exception. On the "1 Franco." form, and the form for "1 franco" (broad letters—Series C), the cliches were carefully spaced and aligned vertically as well as horizontally, whereas the arrangement of the cliches on the "1 franco." (Scott Type d) is less regular. Various imperfect letters which occur on the Type "d" setting have been found in corresponding positions of 1f25c, 2f50c and 3f75c settings (Series B form) and none of these characteristics appear anywhere on the "1 Franco." setting (Scott Type e). Type "e" could not have been made from Type "d" (or vice versa) merely by changing the "F" (or "f") and altering the position of the cliches.

The present writer is of the opinion that instead of setting the type in surcharging forms for all the values in either the January or the later 1883 series and using the forms simultaneously, not more than four distinct forms, (perhaps only two), were in existence or in use at any one time, and that the various values were made by changing the necessary pieces of type in those few forms.

If the four lower value surcharges were prepared successively with the fewest possible changes of type the sequence could have been as follows: first by setting the 5c form; then changing it to print the 25c surcharge by placing a "2" before each "5" and centering both (as suggested by Phillips); then changing it to print the 50c surcharge by taking out each "2", moving each "5" into a "2" space and placing an "0" behind it; and finally changing it to print the 10c surcharge by replacing each "5" with a "1". Another sequence could have been used for the five higher values by changing more pieces of type.

The same sequence which was used for any one set of surcharging forms could have been used equally well for two sets.

Proof that two surcharging forms of each value were used and were changed successively to print the various new currency values is given below. The reason for this procedure may have been that only about enough suitable type was available to set two forms and that two forms would permit simultaneous use of two presses on the same value.

It might be supposed that two 5x5 forms of each value were made to be locked together either in normal position for normally placed panels, or tete beche for the many 2c or other tete beche panes, so that two-pane sheets could be surcharged at one operation. Possibly that would have been practical had the two panes on each sheet of stamps been printed at one operation, but as the stamp panes were printed separately their alignment and the spacing between them was not uniform. The spacing and alignment of the surcharges is so consistently uniform as to show that each pane of stamps was overprinted separately.

5c "Thick Figures"—Two Surcharging Forms

Altho Phillips knew from his block of 5c surcharges Nos. 11-12, 16-17 that there was a second setting of the 5c in which the "i" with accent occurred on No. 17, he was not aware that Nos. 3 and 20 which have the short "5" in the first setting also exist with normal "5", or that No. 24 which has the accent in the first setting also exists with the "i" dotted. Further proof that these recent discoveries come from a second setting is found in the location of the numeral.

Several blocks and many singles which have been examined indicate that in many or all positions on the second setting a vertical line drawn through "i" would pass through the "5", while in the first setting the "5" comes at the right of such a line. However, the "5" is not far enough to the right to demonstrate that the 25c form was made first and that it was changed by removing each "2" in order to make the first setting of the 5c.

10c "Thick Figures"—Two Surcharging Forms

On the plate of the 10c surcharge which Phillips illustrated the "i" with accent comes on No. 17, the "1" on Nos. 19 and 24 has straight serif at top,* and the "i" on No. 24 is dotted. Phillips called this the first setting and called his illustration of a plate of the "thin figures" the second setting of the 10c surcharges.

Actually there were two settings of the thick figures 10c and as Phillips' plate has the accented "i" on No. 17 in agreement with the second setting of the 5c, 25c and 50c, his so-called "first setting" evidently belongs to the Series B set of forms. Proof that the Phillips plate was not the only setting of the thick figures 10c surcharge is available. Nos. 3, 5 and 6* have been found with straight serif, No. 17 exists with "i" dotted, and No. 19 exists with normal serif. None of these varieties occur on those positions on the Phillips plate.

25c "Thick Figures"—Two Surcharging Forms

Two settings of the 25c surcharge are proven by several recent discoveries. On what seems to have been the first setting positions Nos. 3 and 20 in the form have the short "5", on No. 17 the "i" is dotted, and the "i" with accent comes on No. 24, as in the plate illustrated by Phillips. But positions 3 and 20 also exist with normal "5", No. 17 exists with accent on "i", and No. 24 exists with dotted "i". Obviously these varieties must have come from another setting.

* On the Phillips illustration No. 15 also appears to have either the straight serif, or the normal serif with tip broken off. The same applies to No. 6 on the Series A form.

50c "Thick Figures"—Two Surcharging Forms

Phillips illustrated two surcharge plates which evidently are the first settings of the 5c and 25c forms. On each of them Nos. 3 and 20 have the short "5" and the accent on "i" comes on No. 24. Copies of the 50c surcharge were stated by him to exist with the short "5" and, because of these and his block of nine of the 50c surcharge which contained No. 17 with accent on "i", Phillips thought it "highly probable that this setting of the surcharge is similar to the second setting used on the 5c." This statement may serve to show how near one may come to the truth and yet miss much of it. The clue was in Phillips' hands but he misinterpreted it without realizing that a different conclusion would agree with his information and the facts.

The present writer's conclusion is that there were two 50c forms; that No. 17 with accent on "i" is from the second setting (as Phillips thought highly probable); but if positions Nos. 3 and 20 exist with short "5" they are from the first setting in agreement with the first setting of the 5c and 25c surcharges. The fact is that positions No. 3 and 20 have been found with normal "5" and as they could not have come from a setting on which they had the short "5" they show that there was more than one setting or form for the 50c surcharge.

It should be understood that in the listing of the surcharging forms which is given below wherever a "1" with straight serif was substituted for a first font "1" on a 10c, 1 franco or 1f25c form, it is considered to be from the fourth font. Also that wherever Scott catalog numbers of major varieties are given they are intended to include any other varieties which are listed under those numbers.

JANUARY 1883—THICK NUMERALS

5c, 25c, 50c Surcharging Forms

Type from first font; Scott surcharge Type "a"; Scott numbers 54, 59, 61 without network, 71, 76, 78 with network.

Positions	Series A	Series B
3 and 20	short "5"	Normal "5"
17	dotted "i"	accent on "i"
24	accent on "I"	dotted "i"

A 1c stamp has been seen on which the surcharge has an accent on "i" and normal "5", is believed to be quite authentic, and yet does not agree with the established plating. Instead of coming from position 24 on the Series A form, or position 17 on the Series B form, this stamp is from position No. 3 on an unidentified form or setting.

10c Surcharging Forms

Description similar to last but Scott numbers are 57 without network and 74 with network.

3, 5 and 6	straight serif on "1"	normal serif on "1"
15, 19, 24	normal serif on "1"	straight serif on "1"
17	dotted "i"	accent on "i"
24	accent on "i" (*)	dotted "i"

1f25c, 2f50c and 3f75c Surcharging Forms

Numerals "25", "50", "75" from second font; Scott Type "g" surcharge; Scott numbers 66, 67, 68 without network, 83, 84, 85 with network.

* not seen but is believed to exist.

1 franco 25 centimos

4	normal serif on "1"	straight serif on "1"
20	straight serif on "1"	normal serif on "1" (*)

Other positions from a Series B form, including Nos. 2, 8, 9, 10 and 18, have been found.

2 francos 50 centimos

Stamps from several positions which evidently belong to a Series A form have been found, also some positions including Nos. 2, 4, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15 and 18 from a Series B form. Third varieties of certain positions also exist. They are believed to come from an A and/or B form but the possibility that they belong to a third setting or surcharging form is not denied.

3 francos 75 centimos

Stamps from a few positions which apparently belong to a Series A form have been found, and positions 4, 10, 14 and 18 from a Series B form. It is believed that positions 2, 8, 9, 15 and 20 from a Series B form, and all these positions in Series A, will eventually be found.

In addition to the minor varieties listed above and those which occur in the 1 franco and are listed later, certain peculiarities in "centimos" and/or "franco(s)" have been found on Series B forms of the January set. A description of these surcharge varieties and their positions in the settings is given below.

In "centimos"

Variety (tc) has "t" slightly raised; (m) has the left leg of "m" imperfect and the upper left serif missing; (nc) has the left leg of "n" broken in two; (tf) has the upper left corner on "t" open; (ls) has the lower left serif on "i" pointed and the stop after "s" resembles a comma.

In "franco(s)"

Variety (f) has the top of "f" broken off; (ff) has the top of "f" too open; (fs) has the lower left serif of "f" missing; (n) has the lower right serif of "n" missing; (r) has almost no serif on "r" at lower left; (ra) has no serif at top of "r" and the lower left curve of "a" is broken; (ro) has no serif at top of "r" and the left side of "o" is flattened.

Variety	5c	10c	25c	50c	1f	1f25c	2f50c	3f75c	5f
(tc) position	1	1	1	1*					
(m) position	2	2	2	2		2	2	2*	
(nc) position	15	15	15	15		18	18	18	
(ls) position						10	10	10	
(tf) position						4	4	4	
(f) position					(nf)	14*	14	14	
(ff) position					2	2	2	2*	
(fs) position					20	20	20*	20*	20
(n) position					9	9	9	9*	
(r) position					4	4	4	4	
(ra) position					8	8	8	8*	
(ro) position					15	15*	15	15*	

nf; The "f" is normal on position 14 of the "1 franco." (Series B) form.
* Not seen but believed to exist.

The recurrence of these varieties shows that the cliches containing them often but not always occupied the same position in successive settings when the value was changed in the surcharging form or forms. None of these varieties appear on the "1 Franco." form (Scott Type e).

1 franco surcharging forms

Type from first or third fonts; Scott surcharge types d, e and f; Scott numbers 63, 64, 65 without network and 80, 81, 82 with network.



Positions	Series A Form	Scott Type "e"

Type from first font; "Franco" with capital "F"; Scott numbers 64 and 81.

6, 11 and 19	straight serif on "1"
except No. 15	period after "Franco."
15	comma after "Franco,"
3 £, 8, 17, 20, 24	round raised stops



£ Altho Phillips had a full pane and correctly noted Nos. 8, 17, 20, 24, he seems to have overlooked the raised stop on position No. 3.

Series B form Scott Type "d"

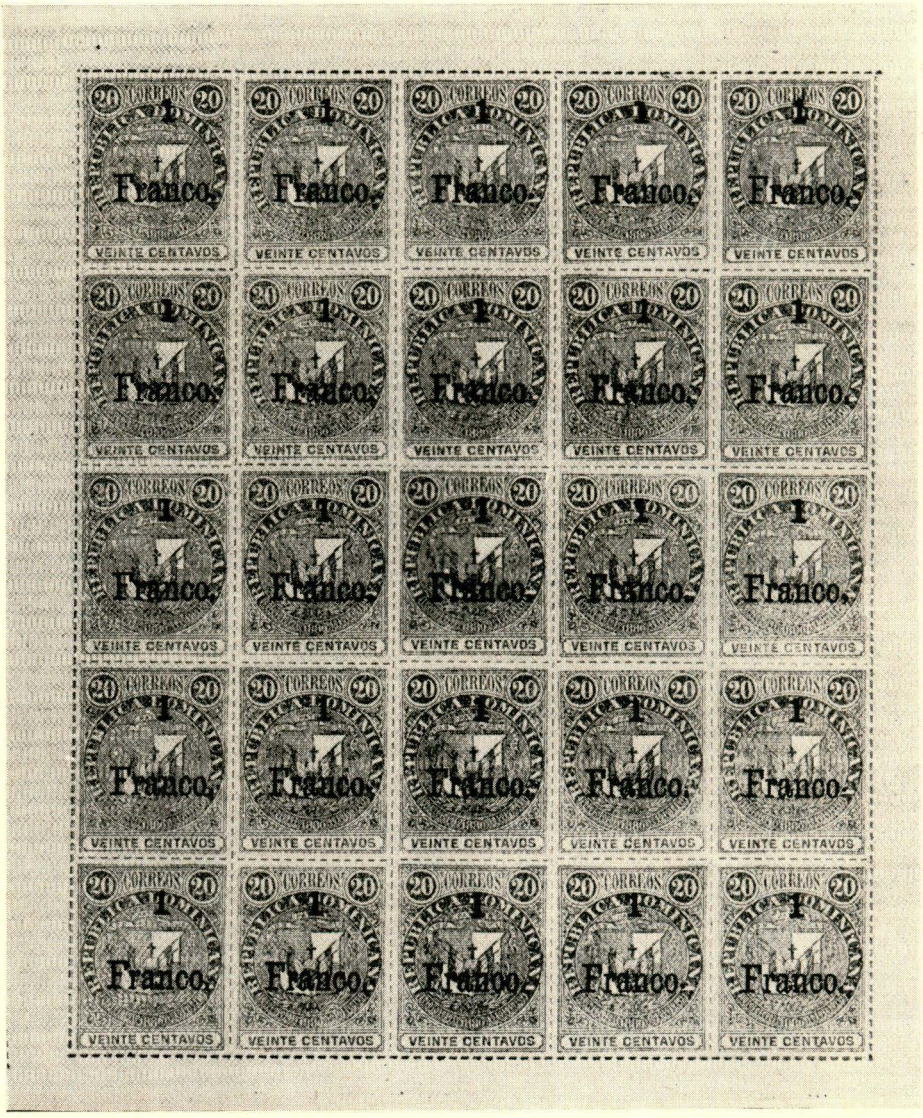
Type from first font with lower case "f"; the period after "franco." varies in size, shape and location; Scott numbers 63 and 80.

9, 23 and 24 straight serif on "1"

Series C form Scott Type "f"

Numerals from first font; letters from third font with lower case "f"; no stop after "franco"; Scott numbers 65 and 82.

1, 17 and 22 straight serif on "1"



5 francos surcharging forms

Type from first, second or third fonts; Scott surcharge types h and i; Scott number 70 without network, 86 and 87 with network.

Series B Form Scott Type "h"

Type from first font; "francos." with period; Scott number 86.

20 no lower left serif on "f"

The surcharge positions which have been found on this form agree with the same positions on the "1 franco." Series B form. Evidently this 5 francos setting was made from the "1 franco." form by changing the "1" to "5" and "franco." to "francos.", or vice versa.

Series C Form Scott Type "i"

Numeral "5" from second font; "francos" from third font; no period; Scott numbers 70 and 87.

So few imperfections occur in the third font of type that it is difficult to be certain, but as some positions in this setting agree with the same positions on the "1 franco" Series C form it is reasonable to suppose that only one form was used by changing "1" to "5" and "franco" to "francos," or vice versa.

LATE IN 1883—THIN NUMERALS

Series A **5c, 10c, 25c, 50c Surcharging Forms** **Series B**

Numerals from second font; letters from first font; Scott surcharge Types "b" and "c"; Scott numbers 55, 56, 58, 60, 62 without network, 72, 73, 75, 77, 79 with network.

Variations in the centering of the numerals indicate that there were two sets of 10c, 25c and 50c forms and four 5c forms—two of each spacing—making ten forms altogether. However, only the two forms of any one value or variety may have been in use or in existence at any one date, for the same reasons which are found in the thick figures surcharges. Which forms belong to Series A or to Series B, or all the surcharges which belong to which forms, has not been determined with certainty.

Two 5c forms have a wider space (10½ mm.) between the numeral and "centimos" and no stop after that word. On two other 5c forms and on all forms for the 10c, 25c and 50c surcharges the space between the numerals and "centimos" is 6 mm and there is a period after "centimos." All 10c surcharges have the 3½ mm "1" with straight serif which is characteristic of the second font. The accent on "i" does not occur on any authentic "thin figures" surcharge.

January 14, 1883 is the earliest date of use which has been found for a thick figures surcharge. July 28, 1884 is the earliest for a thin figures surcharge. The surcharged stamps continued to be used after the 1885 issue appeared and as late as August 1888. Apparently the unsurcharged stamps remained valid at least as late as January 26, 1883. A 10c stamp with authentic cancellation of that date is known.

In this article on the Seventh Issue, (the thin numeral surcharges), Phillips wrote;

> "This edition was printed more carefully, and I find many fewer * errors in it than in the preceding issue. The figures of the overprint seem to be all correct, and I do not find any value with the acute accent on "i" in 'centimos.' I

* Altho perhaps technically correct, this expression seems rather reminiscent of "English as she is wrote."

do, however, find **forgeries** showing such varieties, and one result of my study of these issues is that I have been enabled to eliminate several stamps with forged surcharges from my collection and from the stock of our publishers. I do not consider it wise to point out where the forger has gone wrong, but the differences are quite apparent to anyone who has studied these stamps closely."

As Phillips in the same paragraph had already pointed out where the forger had "gone wrong" the wisdom of any later discretion regarding accented letters is not apparent. No thin figure surcharges with accent on "i" have been found by the present writer either with the sheep or among the goats, but thin figure imitations from font FB without accent on either "e" or "i" are well known inverted as single or double prints on the 10c stamps with or without network.

Inverted surcharges which appear in the Scott catalog are included in the listing which follows and which has been compared with the "Monthly Journal" list compiled by C. J. Phillips in 1906.

Thick Numerals—January 1883

No network, Scott No.	Inverted Surcharges	With network, Scott No.
54c(£)	5 centimos on 1 centavo	71c(£)
*57a	10 centimos on 2 centavos	
59d(£)	25 centimos on 5 centavos	76a(£)
*61a	50 centimos on 10 centavos	*78a(£)
64b(£)	1 Franco on 20 centavos	
65a	1 franco on 20 centavos	
66a	1 franco 25 centimos on 25 centavos	83a(£)
*67a	2 francos 50 centimos on 50 centavos	*84a
68b	3 francos 75 centimos on 75 centavos	
	5 francos on 1 peso	86a

Thin Numerals—Late in 1883

55d	5 centimos (tall spacing) on 1 centavo	*72c
	5 centimos (short spacing) on 1 centavo	73d
	10 centimos on 2 centavos	*75a
60a	25 centimos on 5 centavos	77a
62a(£)	50 centimos on 10 centavos	

The listing by Phillips in 1906 does not mention the 25c on 5c with network (Scott 77a), but does list a thin figures 50c on 5c (Scott No. 60c) both normal *and inverted* †, instead of normal only as in the Scott listing. With these two exceptions the Scott catalog list of inverted surcharges agrees with that of Phillips.

The 10c No. 75a exists in block and is evident that the inverts did not come from inverted units in the surcharging forms. In the same connection it may be stated that of the considerable number of blocks and other multiples with normal surcharges which have been seen none contained an inverted unit. Various fraudulent surcharges of varieties not listed above and including some double impressions are known, such as 1 franco No. 63, 5 francos No. 70, and 50c No. 79.

Inverted 1 Franco

The 1 Franco without network (No. 64) listed above and priced used by Scott has not been seen, but a genuine inverted surcharge of this type has been found with network (No. 81) and bears a cancellation which appears to be authentic and contemporary.

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* examples which are undoubtedly authentic are known to exist.

(£) one or more imitation types have been seen.

† This variety was omitted from the Gibbons catalog as early as 1922.

Colors of the 1c Stamp

The color variations of the 1c stamp so shade into each other that an accurate or wholly satisfactory division may be unattainable, but a division into three groups may be as convenient as any other separation. Phillips listed three color variations,—gray-green, olive-green, and bright-green, all without network and "with orange * network added." In this listing all the thick numeral surcharges were grouped together as "1c green (shades)," and the thin numeral surcharges were listed merely as "1c green." In the present study the groups are called "gray" (which includes greenish gray), "olive" (which covers a considerable range from yellowish green to dark olive), and "blue green."

No entirely satisfactory explanation has been found for the occurrence of three such distinct variations in an original printing, and again in a later printing with network added. If, for instance, the gray stamps without network came from a clandestine issue it would seem odd for this color, and two green colors, to be printed again and overprinted with network for legitimate issue. However, if an entire supply of a clandestine printing was not delivered the printers could have used any undelivered 1c stamps of any color for the network issue. Another possibility may be that the original green was not a stable color and that climatic or other conditions in the republic caused some stamps to become bluer or yellower and others to fade to greenish gray or gray.

All three color groups are found with the surcharges of 1883. As is shown below the only 1c stamps which have not been found with a genuine surcharge are without network and are in the gray or blue green color groups.

Without network		5c surcharge on 1c	With network	
Thick—Numeral—Thin			Thick—Numeral—Thin	
			gray	gray
olive	olive		olive	olive
			blue green	blue green

25c Thin Numerals

Writing of the thin numerals 25c surcharge C. J. Phillips stated in 1906;

> "I have a reconstructed pane of twenty-three out of the twenty-five stamps, but the left upper and left lower corner stamps are missing, and curiously enough I have seen several other corner blocks from which the same stamps are missing. These are Nos. 1 and 21 on the pane, and if any of my readers happen to have left corner blocks or single stamps I should much like to see them. It is possible that these two stamps bore some striking errors, which were noticed and removed before the stamps were sold."

A corner block with No. 1 or No. 21 missing has not been met in the present study but a block containing stamp and surcharge from position 21 on the Series A (?) form has been examined. The surcharge is normal. This fact may apply only to the Series A form. Two 25c forms are indicated and so far as present information extends the supposition which Phillips entertained might apply to the Series B form. A few single stamps from positions 1 and 21 have been seen on which much of the surcharge is faint or missing. No proof is available that this is more than happenstance. However, they do prove that all copies from positions 1 and 21 were not removed from the sheets and destroyed.

Positions 15, 20 and 23 of the thin figures 25c form which is tentatively assigned to Series A have defective letters in "centimos." Identical defects have been found on position 15 of a 5c form and positions 20 and 23 of a 50c form. There is reason to believe that each of these peculiarities repeats on the same position on Series A forms of 5c, 10c and 50c thin figure surcharges.

* The network on the 75c is usually orange. On the other values below 1 peso the network is usually rose (pink).

Broken "T" in CENTAVO"

The cause and occurrence of this variety were described by Phillips as follows;

> "1c., grey-green, stamp No. 11 does not show any error in the left-hand panes, but when all these left panes in grey-green had been printed an accident took place to the cliche of stamp No. 11, breaking off the down stroke of the "T" in "CENTAVO." Later on a second printing of the 1c was made in bright green, and in this the "T" has no down-stroke both in the left and in the right-hand panes."

The broken "T" was listed by Phillips in the colors which he called grey-green, olive-green and bright green, on 1c stamps with and without network unsurcharged, and less definitely on surcharged stamps. On thick figure surcharges the color was noted as "1c green (shades)" and on thin figure surcharges merely as "1c green." In the present study many of the varieties have been found, and also some stamps which do not reconcile with all of Phillips' listings or conclusions.

A block of ten without network or surcharge and containing No. 11 has been examined. This block is definitely green (suggesting olive) and as the "T" on No. 11 stamp is complete it should be from the left pane of the first printing, if Phillips was correct. A block of four with network and thick figure surcharge, and also including No. 11 with "T" complete, is a quite different color for it contains so much gray and so very little green that it is classed in the "gray" group in the present study. A single copy of No. 11 of the same description, but possibly containing even more gray, has also been seen, and stamps from other positions in similar gray.

These items present a contradiction, for if the block of ten is in the color which Phillips called "gray-green" another printing (but in gray) before the "T" was broken is indicated, but if the block of four and single are in the color which Phillips called "grey-green" another printing (but in olive green) before the "T" was broken is indicated.

In other words, stamps in both olive green and gray with complete "T" show that both of those colors were printed before any stamps which had the "T" broken in both panes of a sheet. Yet, according to the Phillips article, the color he called "bright green" was the *second printing.* Obviously there could not have been two "first printings." However, even if there was only one delivery of 1c stamps before the clandestine issue, a first delivery might have contained more than one color variety.

The blue green 1c and the color of the clandestine 1c present additional complications. The blue green color exists with network unsurcharged and surcharged. It also exists without network or surcharge and such copies might have come from a legitimate order or from the clandestine printing. No. 11 with broken "T," network, and thick figure surcharge exists in this color but the complete "T" has not been found on any blue green stamp.

As any color in which No. 11 may be found with complete "T" would have been printed before the "T" was broken, if the break occurred before the clandestine issue was printed the broken "T" would appear on each copy of No. 11 in that issue. The clandestine issue is stated to have contained the following 1c stamps;

1 centavo gray green (wove paper); also on laid paper; also with broken "T", also with broken "C", also with "C" omitted.

From this it would appear that the "T" was broken before or during the clandestine printing and thus should occur on some panes of 1c without network and on all No. 11 stamps with network. No evidence appears that the break was repaired. The 1c stamp with "C" of "CENTAVO" broken or missing

apparently has not been mentioned elsewhere than in the record of the clandestine issue.

Other facts point to a greater relative number of No. 11 stamps with complete "T" than reconcile with Phillips' conclusions. Only three times as many No. 11 copies have been found with broken "T" as with the "T" complete altho the broken "T" is a listed variety and would be sought for, whereas the complete "T" has not been so recognized as a collectible variety and not being readily identified would usually pass unnoticed.

Colorless Roulettes

On this subject the article by Phillips says;

"Several values may be found with double roulettes, but these do not seem worth listing as philatelic varieties. The second roulette is generally colorless, and is no doubt due to two sheets of paper being passed through the press together, the second receiving a colorless roulette, and being afterwards used for printing stamps upon."

In the present study surcharged 2c, 75c and 100c stamps which have normal colored rouletting and extra indentations from colorless rouletting across the stamp design are noted.

Normal and Tete-beche Panes

According to Phillips a quantity of sheets had one pane of stamps printed on them first and then, on the 2c, "the paper was reversed after the first printing and the panes are always tete beche in all the full sheets I have seen."

A left pane block of 2c has been seen on which the rouletting at the right is from the right hand edge of a right pane, (i. e., the right hand side of the pane as viewed in normal position). The right hand edge of the block and the rouletting which belonged to it are missing. In this instance two panes were printed tete beche with no gutter between and the second pane (at right) overlapped slightly on the first pane (at left). The panes were not in horizontal alignment nor exactly parallel.

The distance between the panes varied on the different denominations as shown below, and that it was constant on any denomination seems unlikely. The following data merely records known facts which may not apply to any other panes.

Stamp	Gutter width	Parallel	Aligned	Normal or tete beche
1c	15 mm	yes	no	both
5c	13 mm	yes	within 1 mm	normal
20c	8½ to 12½ mm	no	no	normal
50c	7½ mm	yes	no	normal
1 peso	14 mm	yes	no	tete beche

There is not sufficient evidence to conclude that on the sheets of any value the panes were always normal, always tete beche, or that normal and tete beche panes occurred in all values.

The network was printed on full sheets of the stamps, including the pane gutter, and usually the outer margins, but when out of register it would not always cover all outer margins and might miss the outer edge of a row of stamps. It varied in intensity from very faint to so heavy as to make the stamp design almost illegible, particularly on some 10c and 25c stamps.

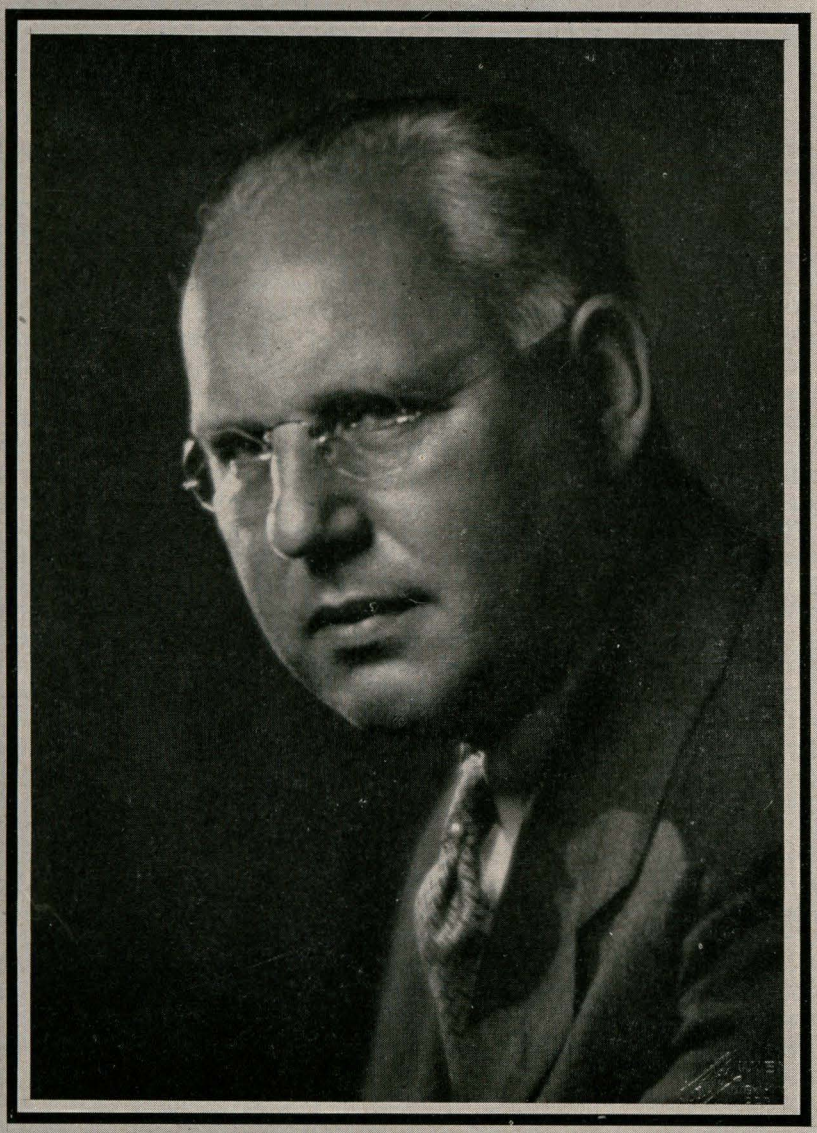
(To be continued.)

Alfred F. Lichtenstein

In memoriam

When we with grief and sorrow are laid low,
And heavy night seems clouding all our day,
Not understanding why you had to go
So very soon, so suddenly away;
Knowing that you would have us do our part
In all that you had planned and done before,
We proudly lift our hand, our head, our heart
To carry on your flaming torch once more.
Remembering your kindness to a friend,
Your gracious, open hand to all in need
Of any help or comfort you could send,
And ever true and fine in word or deed—
Though you have traveled to the farthest shore,
You will dwell in our hearts for evermore.

T. E. S.



Alfred F. Lichtenstein
1876 – 1947

The California Post Office and the Expresses

By Captain James A. Bull

This morning I dropped a letter into my San Francisco corner post office box and said to myself "Now Bill can let the gang in New York know what we have been doing." It was as simple as that. The letter was in Uncle Sam's hands and failure by him to deliver it to its destination was just a ten million to one shot.

But a little less than a hundred years ago San Franciscans enjoyed no such conditions. The picture presented us by contemporary writers of 1849 and the early 50's was one of great confusion and little accomplishment as far as the mails were concerned, all because the discovery of gold and the tremendous influx of population had placed an unexpected burden on the newly installed postal facilities.

The ten years preceding Marshall's discovery of glittering particles in the newly-opened mill-race had seen much quietly happening in this far away land. The explorations of Jedediah Smith and the Patties had been followed by parties of settlers headed by Bidwell, Walker, and Lansford W. Hastings, to name only a few. The stream of emigration grew heavier with the years. More and more parties came down from Oregon, over the tortuous Trukee Pass, where one party brought even their wagons through intact, over the easier Carson Pass, down the Owens Valley and through the broad Walker Pass into the Southern San Joaquin. Fremont appeared and mapped the routes for those who followed. Up and down the Sacramento Valley, where Sutter had already established his inland empire, along the San Joaquin and its tributaries, the fertile well-watered valleys and the timbered mountainsides all offered a promise for the more abundant life.

Oregon was becoming rapidly settled and it was to Oregon rather than California that Congress devoted its debates on mail service to the coast at this time.

Then, in 1846, the Oregon Boundary Treaty extended the United States-Canadian International Boundary to the Pacific Ocean along the 49th Parallel, and Oregon ceased to be a no-man's land and became an undisputed part of our United States. On February 2, 1848 the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo made California also formally and forever United States territory. At long last, after continuously facing the possibility of English annexation, our Great West was consolidated.

With the final and definite annexation of these far off territories, Government in all its ramifications must needs be set up; and not the least of these—postal communications. The route by Panama was by far the shortest and most feasible. England had already established a steam picket line to Chagres, on the east side of the Isthmus of Panama and placed two small steamers on the west Coast running between Panama and Valparaiso, but nothing as yet served Oregon or California.

On September 3, 1847 a contract for a fortnightly mail service between New York and Chagres was finally smoothed out and signed and on November 16, 1847 the contract for a monthly service between Panama and Oregon was also signed. On February 28, 1849, the first mail entered San Francisco harbor on the pioneer steamer California, followed shortly by the other new steamers, Panama and Oregon. The gold rush was at its height and each succeeding steamer brought an ever-mounting mail. The Argonauts had been coming in by every sailing ship that rounded the Horn and in ever increasing wagon trains across the plains. The diggings already extended from Quincy and Gibson Ridge on

the north to Mariposa on the south. San Francisco and the coast towns were like ghost towns. Ships were tied up by the score with no crews to take them to sea. Everyone had joined the mad search for gold.

Yet the letters came piling in by the thousands; "Jim Hill, San Francisco —"; "George Brown, San Francisco, Please forward." Forward where? A few interior post offices had been set up by July 1849, but they were already far to the rear of the diggings and offered no solution.

That solution was unexpectedly at hand. In July '49 two men came by the same bright idea independently, and each proceeded to put it into effect. Alexander H. Todd had gone to Stockton to work in the mines but his health failed and he conceived the idea that picking up miners' letters in San Francisco and delivering them to the owners might well work into a handsome business. He made up a list, at a dollar a name, that at one time numbered over two thousand. Armed with this he invaded the Post Office in San Francisco, picked up the letters for those on his list, and threw in two-bits a letter for the postal clerk which was indeed "manna from heaven" for that overworked and underpaid individual. Then with the letters Todd returned to the far-flung mining camps and made many a homesick miner happy at the slight cost of an ounce (of gold) for a letter and $8 for an eastern newspaper. Occasionally a miner had to refuse his letters because he did not have the wherewithal and these Todd was forced to return to the San Francisco Post Office; but the pickings were still good.

I have gone into some length about Todd, (1) because he was the pioneer expressman, and (2) his procedure was followed by all the express companies, large and small, that sprang up shortly in great numbers. Ballou, the other man with ideas, followed closely on the heels of Todd as a competitor through the Southern mines, and on October 8, 1849 Weld's Express advertised in the "Alta California" a similar service to the Northern Mines. Others followed rapidly to cover the entire mining country, and very shortly Express messengers were carrying heavy loads between both coasts; bullion, merchandise and, despite the protests of the Post Office Department, letters in great numbers.

The Express companies were now a basic and important factor in the California economy, and for many years carried on most of the functions of the Post Office. Post Office appropriations were most limited and specifically allocated for certain purposes. The annual report of Postmaster General H. K. Hall for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851 states there were as of that date 34 post offices in the entire state of California. The highest paid postmasters—five of them received $2,000 per annum, 4 earned between $1,000 and $2,000, and the balance between $500 and the vanishing point of less than $25. Postal clerks were just as poorly paid—and no one gave more than perfunctory attention to his job, which was part time in most cases anyway. Sacramento and Stockton had regular mail service by steamer but communication with the other post offices was both irregular and undependable.

Even at as late a period as June 11, 1853 the "Alta California" had this to say;—"It (the mail service) has been so useless that business men place no reliance on it, but confide their business entirely to the expresses. In certain interior towns, where the stages arrive and depart daily and the express is as punctual as the rising of the sun, the mail bag is not relied on at all, for it may come and it may not."

In contrast to all this, the expresses were organized to every ravine and hillside of the mining country where gold had been found. They subsidized the mail clerks, who were glad of the extra money and the lessened work. They delivered the miner's letters to him in all of the out-of-the-way spots, which the post office could never have done, and they picked up his letters to the coast and saw them to the nearest post office.

I have never encountered a more accurate summing up of conditions as they existed than that embodied in the annual report of Postmaster General James

Campbell for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853. It reads in part as follows: "Our local mail service on the Pacific is strongly marked by two peculiarities, especially in California—very high prices and great difficulty in giving the people the mail facilities which they require.—And notwithstanding the Government incurs a heavy unrefunded expenditure in supplying the citizen of that state with his letters, newspapers and other mail matter, the citizen himself employs other facilities for the conveyance of his letters, and pays therefor at a rate twenty to forty-fold greater than the government charges for similar service."

"The facilities referred to are the expresses. The Government has not been able to keep pace in its organized mail arrangements with the movements of the miner. His settlement is suddenly made and rapidly extended long before the mail contractor and postmaster can be provided. The expressman is at hand and the wants of the miner are immediate. His orders are all sent by them to the Central post office, to which, not knowing where his eventual location will be in the gold region, he has directed his letters to be addressed. The postmaster has favored the expressman in the prompt delivery of his letters, and in return has received a compensation much larger per letter than any commission ever allowed him by the Government. The Express charge is one dollar per letter, two dollars, and so on, rising in some instances to five dollars, according to distance. Once commenced the habit of the miner of relying on the expresses is continued long after the post office and the mail route have reached his neighborhood."

"Different influences combine to produce this result. The principal one, it is alleged, is the utter failure or refusal of the central postmaster, at whose office his letters come from the states to forward them in the mail. Vicious practices at the large offices in California—have—much retarded the use of the mails and encouraged the employment of expresses."

Unfortunately Congress gave Campbell little support. There were no statutes to prohibit the Express Companies from carrying letters outside the mails, and no penalties if they were caught doing so. But Congress had at least tried to solve the problem by indirection. By the Act of 31, 1852 Congress went to the other extreme. It legalized the conveyance of letters by the Expresses outside of the mails, provided these letters were enclosed in Government stamped envelopes, which envelopes were authorized by the same Act. In effect the Post Office Department acknowledged that the Express Companies were performing its functions more effectively than the Post Office itself, but demanded that it be allowed to share in the revenue as though it actually had performed these services.

The new stamped envelopes were slow in reaching the Coast but the Expresses made attempts to comply with the spirit of the new law and we find during this period express letters with U. S. adhesives. Stamped envelopes were put into more and more general use, and finally on October 1, 1856, the express companies ceased to carry letters that were not enclosed in their own franked stamped envelopes.

The lion had lain down with the bear. As the country became more settled and conditions more normal, the Post Office grew in stature and spread out over the land, with careful schedules and adequate mail routes. *The Evening Bulletin* lists 161 post-offices with full time Postmasters as of January 1, 1855—; as of December 1, 1855 this number had grown to 207; and these appeared adequate for normal business.

As the new mines opened up in Utah, Nevada, Idaho and Wyoming, the Express Companies pursued their appointed roles and did their noteworthy part in opening the new frontiers. Agriculture and industry were putting an end to the colorful years, and one by one the expresses folded their tents or were gathered into the firm embrace of giant Wells Fargo. The big fellow was dominant, and for him letter carrying was no longer the lucrative business it once had been. On April 30, 1895, Wells Fargo & Co. ceased to carry mail in the United States and the curtain went down on a most dramatic and colorful era of our Western history.

Morocco

POSTAL CONDITIONS BEFORE 1912

By Alf. G. Johnson

There are not many countries which have had such strange developments in postal affairs as Morocco, and from a philatelic point of view this country is most interesting.

I became first aware of these developments many years ago when I specialized on Gibraltar. It was the stamps of Gibraltar used in Morocco which aroused my attention. Later, during the war of 1914-1918, I secured a nearly complete collection of the Locals of Morocco—stamps issued by the private mail services there.

Besides these private mails there also existed an official one which, as well as the British, French, Spanish and German, had its own post offices in a number of the towns of Morocco. This article will deal with the private mail routes and the Morocco Government mail, and will give a summary of the foreign post up to 1912, when Morocco became a French protectorate. First, however, I shall give a geographical and historical prologue.

"Marruecos" is the Spanish name, the Arabs call it "Marrakech" (Morrakesch) after the town of this name. This name is found on several stamps. The Moors called the country "Magrebel-Aksa," meaning—"The Extreme West," or "El Gharb" meaning "westland." In antiquity there was a realm called Mauretania in the Northern part of Morocco, which in the year 43 became Roman. One will remember from ancient mythology that there, in the extreme West, "Atlas" was placed to carry a corner of the world on his head and arms as a punishment for having taken part in the Titanian war against the gods. Later Perseus transformed him into a stone with the "Gorgo's" head, and he is there now as the mountain-ridge Atlas with its peaks up to 4700 m. It divides the country into two parts. It is mostly the part north of the Atlas chain which forms Morocco proper. The land with the oasis in the south is about 800,000 sq. km. or about the same size as Norway and Sweden combined. Of this territory about 400,000 sq. km. is ruled by the sultan of Morocco. I believe, however, that the domain has decreased during later years. A part of the southern territory is either separated from, or has been united with, other parts of French Africa. Politically about 530,000 sq. km. are under the French Protectorate. The population is between six and eight millions.

The Rift mountains stretch along the Mediterranean coast and it is here the independent semi-savage Berber tribes live. They have never acknowledged the supremacy of the sultan. As a curiosity I can mention that about 30% are fair-haired and with blue eyes. As we know it Morocco was one of the pirate states which pursued this nuisance and the government of Morocco had no authority left and was compelled to pay for damages for the Berber-piracy.

Between the Riff and the Atlas mountains the Arab Tribes live a nomadic life. They are partly genuine Arabs and partly Berbers who have accepted the Arab language. The settled population consists of the Moors, which is an intermixture of Arabs, Berbers, Negroes and the Moors expelled from Spain. These resident Moors are strongly inimical against the Europeans, they are also fanatical Mohammedans. The whole of the rest of the population are Mohammedans. The European element amounts to about 100,000. In the towns there are about 300,000 Jews. who control the greater part of the trade. As is known the Jews were expelled from Spain together with the Moors in the early part of the 17th century—this explains why Morocco has such a large percentage of Jews, and these have retained the Spanish language.

In the northwestern part of Africa the sultan of Morocco is regarded as the caliph, in the same way as the sultan of Turkey was regarded by the Orient before he was dethroned by Kemal Pasha.

The form of government in Morocco has always been a despotism. The sultan never produced a budget and there never was a national debt. The country has always suffered from interior disturbances and the population may in general be characterized as uncivilized.

Before the French commenced their civilizing construction the country was without communications. There were no railways, no decent roads, no bridges across the rivers, no boats—even wagons were not used. The transport of goods and men was done by camels, mules and horses. It is plain that these poor communications had their effect on the postal conditions.

Morocco has, as we know, played a certain significant role in European political powers. Domestic disturbances gave the powers an opportunity to try to establish themselves permanently, and to look after their own interests (as it is so nicely called). Older readers will remember that the Norwegian judge, Lord Chief Justice Beichmann was president of the court in the Brothers Mannesmann case. These brothers were Germans who a short time before the World-war had obtained concessions of large copper mines in Morocco.

The French had gradually secured quite an influence and obtained a free hand in Morocco by a treaty with Great Britain in 1904. France, on her side, acknowledged the right of Great Britain to remain in Egypt. A student of French political history will find that from this date Morocco becomes a very significant state and has overthrown more than one cabinet. The treaty of 1904 led to complications with the other powers, particularly Germany. In the Algeciras conference of 1906 the powers acknowledged France's superior influence in Morocco.

That this acknowledgement was conditional is evident by the constant friction with Germany. For instance there was the affair of Casa Blanca in 1908. Due to some German deserters from the Foreign Legion, a clash occurred between the French military authorities and the staff of the German consulate. The conflict sharpened so much that it looked like war. However, the affair was settled by arbitration. Again, there was the Agadir affair of 1912 when Germany sent the gun-boat "Panther" down pretending to protect the Germans living there. The French, who were backed by Great Britain, interpreted it as a preamble to German annexation of southwestern Morocco and a war was not far off again. By direct negotiations between France and Germany the latter acknowledged the privileges of France in Morocco. (Admittedly against a compensation in French Congo). France thereby established its protectorate over the greater part of Morocco. This was expressed philatelically on the French postage stamps, for when used in Morocco, they were overprinted "Protectorate Francais." These stamps were placed in use in 1914, however, about two years later than the establishment of the protectorate.

A part of Morocco—the coast along the Mediterranean—is under Spanish administration. The most important town is Melilla. Spain has met with many difficulties in Morocco and has had several wars, not with the Sultan, but with the native tribes of Morocco. Especially troublesome have been the Berbers from the Riff Mountains. One will perhaps remember the unfortunate campaign against Abd-El-Krim early in the year of 1920.

The city of Tangiers and its surroundings are under international control. Tangiers is situated opposite Gibraltar. It is the most important town of Morocco and the seat of its culture. During the Hitler wars Tangiers was occupied by fore that for a long period the government mail did not exist in any form in the Spaniards.

When we look now at the postal conditions of Morocco in the last century, we will understand that, in an uncivilized country like Morocco, there cannot have been much need of a mail-service. Foreigners except the Jews were for-

bidden to enter the country for a long time and the natives certainly did not have a large correspondence even if they were able to write. It is believed therefore that for a long period the governmnt mail did not exist in any form in Morocco. Even Dr. Otto Rommel in Leipzig, who has written an extensive monography on the mail and stamps of Morocco issued 1906 or 1907, maintains this assertion in his book. Only in a supplement to the book he gives information to the contrary. There had of course been a mail service at an earlier date, but this was arranged privately.

The government mail dealt only with the domestic mail service. No foreign service was needed by the population, but little by little as the country was opened by the Europeans and trade improved, consulates etc. were opened, and this called for a mail service between Morocco and Europe. This was looked after by the Europeans—more of this later on.

While the government gave poor postal service a most curious mail service developed between the various towns in Morocco—the Morocco locals (les postes locales). The first mail route was opened in 1890.

The earliest operating post offices in Morocco were opened by foreign administrations. France opened its first post office at Tangiers in 1854. During the Spanish-Moroccan war of 1863 a few Spanish post offices were set up. Great Britain followed in 1896 and Germany in 1899. The post offices were at first installed at the seaports and later in inland towns. The Sultan-empire was not a member of the Postal Union but through the European post offices connection was obtained with all countries belonging to the Postal Union.

The French and Spanish post offices used the stamps of their homelands. Special cancellations from the post offices of Morocco were often used. Many of these are hard to get. The British post offices used the stamps of Gibraltar without overprint.

From 1891 the value of the Spanish currency decreased, and the French postal authorities had stamps which were sold at Tanger overprinted to avoid these being purchased at an exchange and used outside Morocco.

Stamps for Morocco were not issued by Great Britain before 1898 and by Spain before 1903.

In consequence of the development of the trade between the seaports and the interior towns—especially Fez and Marrakech, the merchants at the seaports had to establish a mail route for the interior, independent of the foreign consular mail service. Here the initiative was taken by the French merchant Mr. J. Brudo of Mazagan, who in 1890 opened a regular mail route with Marrakech. This undertaking was followed by a number of similar services which furnished the country with a network of private mail routes. The fortunes of these varied considerably.

These various private routes have without doubt been in operation. I have collected information about most of them, which relate so much about the postal services of Morocco and the stamps used during the last century, that it is very interesting for all collectors who have taken notice of them. The local stamps are certainly issued privately and have nothing to do with the Postal Union and are therefore not included in a general collection. On the other side one may mention that these locals—outside of political considerations—filled a complete postal requirement for the trade. Many of the routes were started with the assistance of European post authorities and were later taken over by them. Some stamps issued were used after the time of transaction by the official post, and must be regarded as ordinary provisional stamps.

The success of Mr. J. Brudo caused quite some discontentment amongst the authorities in Morocco. The sultan, Maulay Hassan, therefore decided to form his own organization to handle correspondence all over the Empire. In a detailed edict (a document of ten pages) dated November 22, 1892, a postal service was started having connecting routes between the towns in the North and the South. Most of the routes started from Rabat, which town was the centre for communi-

cations in the North. This service was called the Sheriff post service. It did not use stamps, but the chief of each town had to postmark each letter with his own seal at the time of payment of postage.

As was mentioned at the beginning of this article the postal service in Morocco consisted of: (1) The official government mail, (2) The local mail, and (3) The European powers—France, Germany, Great Britain and Spain.

While working on this monograph I have availed myself of what literature I could procure, viz:

"Marocco Agencies" by J. C. North in the *Philatelic Record*, April 1903.
"Marocco seine Post und seine Postwertzeichen" by Dr. Otto Rommel, Leipzig, 1906 or 1907.
"Morocco" by George B. Duerst in the *Philatelic Record*, Jan./July 1908.
"Kohls Briefmarken Handbuch und Grosse Katalog," Chemnitz 1912.
"Les Postes au Maroc" by Georges Brunel, Paris, 1913.
"Morocco Agencies" by "John" H. Vallis, London, 1921.
"Maroc" Prix courant illustré by H. M. Benatar, Casablance.
"Les Timbre Poste du Maroc" by M. Benatar and L. A. Guigue, Yvert & Cie. Amiens 1930.

Many discrepancies about the local stamps of Morocco occur in these books both with regard to historical matters and of the stamps themselves. The colors, perforations etcetera. The catalogue that I shall try to give here is primarily built upon my own collection, but where my own material has been weak, I have followed the work of Messrs. Benatar and Guigue, which I believe gives the most correct dates.

THE LOCALS OF MOROCCO

As mentioned previously the official government postal service did not satisfy by far the postal requirements of the country. Private initiative came forth and in a comparatively short time a number of mail routes were established between the various towns in the country. The first route started in 1891, and the postage was for the first time paid in stamps printed for use in Morocco only. In the same year the French government post began to use stamps. The issue of 1877 was surcharged with the value in Spanish currencies for use in Morocco only. Gradually one mail route after another came into being, often several competing on the same route. All of the routes used local stamps and all told more than twenty different issues were printed.

As far as I know amongst the more prominent catalogues, the only one which included the local stamps was the Kohl Grosse Katalog of 1914. According to Benatar & Guigue, Messrs. Brights & Son, London, have recorded these stamps in several editions of their catalogue.

Before I proceed to catalogue the stamps I propose to mention briefly the manner in which the mail was carried inland. Morocco was at the time bare of means of conveyance. There were no suitable roads, and what poor roads there were were regarded as being unsafe for men and goods. The conveyance of the mail became therefore, a livelihood for the native pedestrians who carried the letters from one place to another. They were called "Rekas"—"runners"—who travelled at an average of 4 km in an hour including the time of rest. They travelled by day and night according to the weather. They took, for instance, 60 hours from Fez to Tangiers, which was a respectable achievement. Even the government post used "Rekas" at an early date. They became official functionaries affiliated to the custom house and had to give their oath of allegiance to the Sultan. Little by little they relaxed in the service which probably was due to the decline in the use of government post. In the literature available to me it is stated in one place that the "Rekas" were never assaulted, and in another place that they were attacked and murdered. I assume that this depends on whether

the "Rekas" were in official or private employment. Morocco had very heavy punishment for robbing the mail—even capital punishment could be resorted to. Add to this that the government post only conveyed ordinary letters and no registered mail or parcels, thus there was next to nothing to gain by assaulting the official "Rekas." The private "Rekas" was however, quite different.

The pay differed—either for the trip or for the 100 km., or they (the Rekas) carried the distributions against regular subscriptions.

I have numbered the routes according to the date of founding, but have gathered collectively the services which ran over the same routes.

ROUTE NO. 1

MAZAGAN - MARRAKECH

Distance 200 km.

This route opened as early as 1889 and was the first private mail service in Morocco. Stamps were taken in use from January 1st, 1891. It was established by Mr. Isaac Brudo, a son of the French vice-consul at Mazagan.

Mazagan was at the time the most important seaport of Morocco on the Atlantic coast. The population was 16,000 including 300 Europeans. The town was once in the hands of the Portuguese who fortified it. Ruins of the walls are well preserved and give the town an imposing aspect, but from near distance the impression is quite another.

Marrakech (Merrakech el Hamra) the Arabian name for Morocco, is the old capital of the country as well as Fez. It covers a large area. The city walls are more than 12 km. long, and are 7-10 m. high. The town, situated 500 m. above the sea level, were founded in 1072 at which time it was larger and richer than today. It is especially known for its leatherworks—Maroquin. Marrakech in 1920 had a population of more than 100,000 of which 2100 were Europeans.

From the start this route was a success owing to the lively trade between the towns. The mail departed daily. The postage was at first 25 cents for an ordinary letter and newspapers. One stamp (25 c.) was also sufficient for 100 grams weight carried.

FRENCH MAIL

1891. January. Lithographed, perforated 11. A sheet contains 132 stamps (12 x 11) on white paper.

25 c. Vermilion and Carmine Rose.

Benatar (I refer to the Benator - Geieges monograph) discriminates between the white paper used and reports that the stamp also is found imperforated.

In 1892 the Sherif mail was established between Mazagan and Marrakech, likely to ruin the enterprise of Mr. Brudo with a postage of 10 cents for an ordinary letter. As a result Mr. Brudo reduced his postage to the same rate and such surcharged the 25 cents stamp with the new value.

1892. 10 c. and 25 c. surcharged in one line in black.

A. surcharged in blue.

In the face of this new competition by the Sherif mail the enterprise of Mr. Brudo flourished. To facilitate the prepayment of the various mail matters he had a series of five stamps printed in Paris.

1893, January, Lithographed, perforated. The sheet comprised 126 stamps (9 x 14) with paper of a varying thickness, horizontal laid (vertical laid is rarer). The ground print, in a dirty greyish colour, was more or less distinct.

3 **5 Centimes** green and light green
a. vertical laid paper, perf. 13½ light green
4 **10 Centimes** blue in shades
a. vertical laid paper, perf. 11, pale blue
b. horizontal laid, perf. 11, pale blue
c. horizontal laid, perf. 11, ultramarine
5 **25 centimes** rose
6 **50 centimes** mauve
7 **1 peseta** yellow

Benatar mentions 5 c. and 10 c. imperforate
The values are in Spanish currency

While the first stamp (1891) has the names: "Mazagan a Maroc" the names on this issue are changed to: Mazagan-Marakech" (only one r). The Kohl catalogue shows no deviation in perforation, neither have I been able to find any, but—as is seen from above, there are varieties. The stamps were cancelled with an ordinary postmark containing the words "J. Brudo," the date and below "Mazagan-Maroc." The Arabian name was not used here.

The need of a 20 centimos value was soon felt, so until the new value arrived from Paris a provisional stamp was made by surcharging the 5 c. stamp with "20 centimos" in black and in two lines.

8 **1894. 20 centimos on 5 c. in black, horizontal laid paper. The new value.**
9 **1895. March. 20 centimos. Lilac brown, perf. 11. hor. laid.**

Of this issue—No. 3 to No. 7—there were two printings. While the first one is on laid paper and perforated 10, the second printing is on wove paper, perf. 11½ and with some small alterations in the design and colours. It is difficult to say when the second printing took place. Duerst says 1897, Brunel, Rommel and Kohn mention only one printing and Benatar says that he has a formal declaration from M. J. Brudo, that he never printed more than once. This second printing should therefore accordingly be an imitation, but it seems that Benatar does not quite rely upon this theory as he gives this printing continuous numbers in his catalogue. If this second printing was done by Mr. J. Brudo, I should imagine that this must have arrived in Morocco very late, probably just before the next Brudo-issue of 1899, as I have no stamp with a solid ground (second printing) which I am certain was used postally. I certainly have three stamps with a kind of postmark, but unlike any other that Mr. Brudo used, so it may well have been made up. I am therefore inclined to accept Mr. Brudo's declaration and shall not go further into the differences between the two prints.

1897. (?) The same design as the last issue lithographed, perforated 11½ and solid ground.

10 **5 centimos** green on yellowish paper
11 **10 centimos** blue
a. imperforate horizontally
12 **20 centimos,** brownish mauve
13 **25 centimos,** pink
14 **50 centimos,** pale mauve
15 **1 peseta** yellow

Morocco was at the time a country in which the European powers had tried to get a firm footing. One country could not be inferior to the others, and it was necessary in all domains to hold one's own in the eyes of the nations. This competition also became a philatelic one. When one met with several mail services on the same routes, the need for this competition was not always felt—and the motive was purely a political one. Similarly so were the mail route services of which we shall now speak.

BRITISH AND ITALIAN MAIL

The success of Mr. J. Brudo's mail service created a certain envy. Great Britain and Italy could not look with indifference at the quick development of a private mail service conducted by a Frenchman.

The Italian vice-consul, Mr. Morteo, therefore, founded on January the first 1897 a route "Mazagan-Marrakech" together with the British post office at Mazagan. An issue of stamps (6 values) was printed in London. They were pretty well finished stamps and show a distant view of Marrakech. The design is by an Italian artist, Mr. Marsiglia.

The stamps were on sale at the Italian consulate and at the British post-offices at Mazagan and Marrakech. The mail service did not last long as it could not compete with Mr. Brudo's service, which was much better organized. It closed down in 1898.

1897. Typographed on white paper by Messrs. Waterlow Bros. & Layton, London, and perforated 14. The sheet was 120 stamps (12 x 10).

16 5 centissimi blue
17 10 centissimi rose
18 25 centissimi grey-olive
19 50 centissimi green
20 75 centissimi yellow brown
21 **1 peseta** lilac

While the 25 c. value had a small consumption the need of the 10 c. stamp was steadily increasing, and the stock of this value was sold out in 1897. There was further need for a 20 c. value and therefore two surcharged stamps were issued:

22 **1898. 10 centissimi** on 25 c. overprint in violet.
20 centissimi on 25 c. overprint in violet.
a—overprint in black

My collection possesses five different color trials of the 20 c. value, which proves that it was the intention to discontinue and relieve the provisorio with the new stamps—but the route was closed before this could be done.

Three postcards (165 x 96 mm.) were issued at the same time.

5 centissimi blue on blue
10 centissimi rose on pale green
20 centissimi dark rose on rose

It is to be noted that the value is given in Italian and Spanish currencies. I have met with more disagreements about this issue in the literature than in any other of the local mails. I have followed Mr. Benatar who has the latest and largest monograph.

THE FRENCH MAIL

Mr. J. Brudo's mail route continued to give full satisfaction. The stamp issue of 1893-94 was sold out and Mr. Brudo had a new issue printed. The design is quite pleasing. It shows a Beduin hunting antelopes in the centre, above is "Poste," below the value in figures in a circle in each corner with the currency, in an ornament. In between and at the top in a curve on each side the Gallic cock. On the sides are inscriptions in Arabic.

1899. Typographed, perf. 11½, white paper and on the back brown double lines forming a square. Printed by Maison Veuve Gelard & Fils, Lyon.

24 5 centimes vermillion
25 10 centimes blue
26 20 centimes mauve
27 25 centimes yellow
28 50 centimes purple
29 75 centimes pale green
30 1 peseta carmine

The center on all values is black or greyblack.

Both Brunel and Benatar give the perforation as 11, but all the stamps I have are perforated 11½.

About this time a series postage due stamps were printed.

1899. Typographed, perf. 13½, white paper. The value is in black. The printing is probably Parisian with French wording, but the values in Spanish currency.

31	5	centimos blue
32	10	centimos yellow green
33	20	centimos blue green
34	30	centimos rose
35	40	centimos yellow brown
36	50	centimos mauve
37	1	peseta lilac

Benatar says that 30 c. and 50 c. are known imperforate on one side. For a long time there was a dispute as to where these stamps belonged and when they were issued. It must certainly be correct when Benatar catalogues this issue of postage due stamps as belonging to Mr. Brudo's mail service. I have in my collection a 10 c. and 30 c. stamp cancelled by Mr. Brudo's usual postmark with this name.

There had been lengthy negotiations with the French postal authorities for taking over Mr. Brudo's mail route "Mazagan-Marrakech," but only on October 4th, 1900, was an agreement dated July 16th, 1900 confirmed by the Undersecretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs. Mr. Brudo then delivered the administration of the route over to the French post in Morocco. They undertook to frank the mail Mazagan-Marrakech with the remaining stock of local stamps. The purchase money should belong to Mr. Brudo, who had this income up to July 15th, 1902. It was agreed that the cancellation should not be done by Mr. Brudo's stamps, but with the dated postmarks belonging to the French post offices in both the towns. These were circular with double lines, the outer broken. I have two stamps, one cancelled 24-12-00 with the names "Marrakech-Maroc," the second cancelled 26-8-01 with "Mazagan-Maroc."

The local stamps are from July 16th, 1900 to July 15th, 1902. They can be regarded in reality as provisionals for the French post in Morocco. From being local stamps they had now become official stamps.

The editors of the larger catalogues may not be acquainted with this post, otherwise they would have included the stamps in their catalogues.

There is practically no doubt at all that the French took over this mail route as part of their French occupation policy in Morocco. As long as Mr. Brudo had all the mail service for himself the matter was of small importance for the French government. But as stated above there was an Italian British mail route started in 1897 and it is more than probable that the French considered this service as a British one, or at any rate as a route under British official protection.

ROUTE NO. 2

TANGER - FEZ

distance 240 km.
via Laraiche, Alcasar, Mequinos

THE FRENCH POST

Fez is situated far inland, south of Tanger and 160 km. east of Rabat on the Atlantic coast. Fez is the most important of the capitals of Morocco. As with many oriental towns, it is very pleasing in the distance being surrounded at various levels with ruins of old fortifications. When one enters the town the

Idyll has disappeared. The streets are narrow without pavement, and often overcrowded with buildings. There are not many monumental buildings; however one must mention the larger library, rich in Arabian manuscripts, also a famous theological university, the scientific centre of the entire country. The population figure varies, but it is probably about 100,000 Berbers, Arabs, Moors and Jews. Fez is a prominent trading station and has an extensive handicraft in leather, safian, crockery, gold and silver. The manufacture of the Fez cap has given it the greater importance. Fez is now connected by rail with Tanger in the north and Rabat in the west. It was founded in 808 by Idris II and had its days of glory in the twelfth century when the population was 400,000 and being the most holy town of the Mohammedan second to Mecca only. Against the protest of the government of Morocco the European powers kept military legations at the court of the sultan at Fez. The men and officers suffered from the poor connections with their families and the civilized world in general. The British were the first who, to help this distress, in 1890 established a regular weekly courier service from Tanger to Fez. Their couriers covered the distance in 5 to 6 days. Stamps were never issued for this service.

In spite of the fairly good British mail service between these two towns the French established a route in 1892. The great "Grand Magazin de Printemps" of Paris, which at that date was well known, had its branch at Tangiers, and probably got an inclination to expand towards Fez. The house branch at Tangiers, Charles Gautch & Cie. applied for and received the permit of the French minister in Morocco (then Count d'Aubigny) to open a private mail route between the towns as it was said that the ordinary Rekas mail service worked too slowly. To be able to compete with the British service special clever Rekas were employed at 60 fcs. a trip. Further relieving stations were erected, so that each Rekas covered 50 km. in one stretch, in this way the distance (240 km.) was performed in three days. Every Monday and Friday at 6 p. m. the runners left Tangiers and arrived at Fez on Thursday and Monday afternoon. On Tuesday and Friday they started for the return trip. These runners travelled by day and night and were not stopped by sudden torrents of rain or by desert storms.

This private mail route had the same responsibility for the mail as the French post or to the rules of the Universal Postal Union.

This mail route was naturally an experimental one for the French postal authorities, as it had been arranged at the start that the administration after six months time should be taken over by the French government if the service worked satisfactorily. This must probably have been the case as the route, which was opened July 1st, 1892, was transferred to the government on January 1st, 1893 with an obligation to use the stamps already issued by April 1st. By this statement it is agreed that the local stamps in the first quarter of 1893 really were French government provisionals.

This again bears out my opinion regarding the French occupation policy.

The stamps were ready at the opening of the route. The design gives a view of Cape Spartel, which lies almost northwest of Morocco towards the Strait of Gibraltar. The design is dominated by two palm trees with "Poste" above. Below the palm trees on a framed white space are the figures of value with Tanger-Fez beneath. In the upper corners are the figures of values in small figures. On the side are Arabiens inscriptions. The colours correspond with the French of that date.

1892. July 1st. Lithographed on white and slightly toned paper, perf. 13½. Colorless gum. The letters are tall and thin. Printed in Paris in sheets of 50 (10 x 5).

38 5 centimes, green on white or slightly greenish
39 10 centimes, black on pale lilac
40 15 centimes, blue on white paper
a. perf. 11½

41 25 centimes, black on pale rose
42 50 centimes, carmine on pale rose
43 1 franc, olive green on slightly greenish
44 5 franc, mauve on white or creamish

Only the two higher values name francs as currency, the lower values have only figures without giving any currency. The value must be given in "centimes" to correspond with "franc"—since the service was entirely French. Benatar quotes strangely the value in "centimos."

Of this stamp issue there are two quite different prints which are easy to distinguish. Benatar says that the second print is a forgery and bases this on the fact the whole issue of seven values was sold in 1905 for 2 frcs. used or unused. He is of the opinion that in the short time these stamps were in use it should not have been necessary to print them more than once. He quoted the second print, however, in his handbook, but without prices. This print is not mentioned in the other monographs nor by Kohl.

38a 5 centimes, green
39a 10 centimes, black
40a 15 centimes, blue
41a 25 centimes, black
42a 50 centimes, red
43a 1 franc, olive green
44a 5 franc, mauve

The most important difference between the two prints is the perforation. The first print was 13½ and the second one 11½. The second print is on a thicker, glazed and heavier toned paper. As opposed to the first print the second print is inked more heavily, and the wording is thick and small. The first print gives a better finished impression as a whole.

There are several variations in the design: The palm-trees and the ornaments on the side do not agree. At the foot of the shield there are two lines over "Tanger-Fez" connected with curved lines in the first print while there are two slanting lines in the second print.

On the 15 c. value the distance between the figures in the larger shields is smaller on the thick than on the thin paper—also the hook of the "5" in the first print is cut square, while in the second print it is pointed.

On the 25 c. the figures on the large shield in the first print are ½ mm. longer than in the second print.

The 50 c. stamp has the same difference in the hook of the "5" as the 15 c.

On the 1 franc the distance between "I" and "F" in the small spaces is much larger in the first than in the second print.

The 5 francs value in the second print has the same pointed "5" as the 15 c. stamp as well as the distance between "1" and "F" being shorter.

The stamps of the first print up to December 31st, 1892 are cancelled by a rectangular postmark curved in on the shorter side and with the name and date of departure. Between January 1st and March 31st, 1893, the stamps are cancelled with the usual postmarks in use at the French post offices.

ROUTE NO. 3

MOGADOR - MARRAKECH

Distance 205 km.

THE FRENCH POST

After it had been proved that the Mazagan - Marrakech service was a sound business, a merchant at Mogador, Mr. Maimaran, established a mail route from Mogador to Marrakech. It was probably started in August or maybe in November 1892, but it lasted only a few weeks. At the Sheriff's order a route between the towns had already been started and there was not enough business to sup-

port two routes. The sheriff's rate for postage was 10c. while Mr. Maimaran wanted 20 c. and when his route had no advantages in other suspects it was discontinued very soon.

Mogador (the "Fassurt" of the Berbes, the Suera of the Arabs known as "the beautiful") is situated on the Atlantic coast a bit south of Marrakech. In 1920 it had about 20,000 inhabitants, half of these being Jews and about 1000 Europeans. The town was founded in 1760 partly after the European style, being regularly built over with buildings and fortifications. Mogador is the most important town of Morocco, having a big trade with Europe and America. One of the fortified buildings that must be named is Kabash castle. Here the governor and European consuls live. Another worth noting is the high tower of Beni-Hassan. The climate is very pleasant and the temperature is 20 degrees centigrade the year round.

1892. Lithographed, perf. 11½ with the same design as the first stamp of 1891 for the Mazagan-Marrakech-route.

45 20 centimes red carmine

This stamp as well as the corresponding one for route I has the value in figures without the currency. Was it to designate "centimes" or "centimos?" It may be of interest to see what the literature says:

Ad No. 1—1891. Brunel, Rommel and Duerst say "centimes," while Benatar says "cent" or "Cents." He may have been in doubt.

Ad No. 45—1892. Brunel and Rommel say "centimos," while Duerst and Benatar say "centimes." Kohl describes the currency with a "c" for all the issues. This is a good example of the uncertainty of the information available.

How was the relation of value established between the two currencies? The French "centimes" and the Spanish/Morocco "centimos" and the Italian "centissimi" (used on the Italian/French route Mazagan/Marrakech) were all used. In a later chapter dealing with the French mail service in Morocco we will see that about 1890 there was a big difference in the exchange between the French and the Spanish currencies with a decline in the latter, in which the French surcharge was made successively on their stamps with "centimos" for use in Morocco. Gibraltar for the same reason went from Spanish to British currency on their stamps in 1891.

I believe that the difference of exchange asserted itself on the Morocco local stamps domain—the stamps were certainly paid for with the usual centimos of Morocco. I back up my opinion by the apparently casual choice of the description of currency, and more especially by the relation with Merrs. Marx. & Co.'s series of 1899 in the present route (see later). This firm used stamps with "centimos" currency, but when the postage was reduced from 10 c. to 5 c., they had the 10 centimos stamps surcharged with 5 centimes which then was sold together with the other centimos values. One cannot very well believe that the public should pay a premium on the 5 c stamp.

THE GERMAN POST

The discontinuance of the mail service described above ought to have stimulated the sheriff-post people to improve their service, but to the contrary: Three months after the opening of the service it began to operate irregularly and unsatisfactorily and therefore the demand for a better mail service came forward.

The German firm, W. Marx & Co., who had their offices at Mogador and Marrakech, started a regular service between the towns in April 1893. In the first two years the postage was paid in cash in the local exchange and the letters were provided with a postmark bearing the name of the firm.

As a result of successful administration, the agency increased and Marx & Co. decided to issue a series of postage stamps. This came in August, 1895, and consisted of five values. The design represents the sun shining on a mountain with a mosque in the foreground. The figures of value are in the lower corners together with names of the towns Mogador-Marrakesch—note how the latter is Germanized with "sch."

1895. August. Lithographed, perf. 13, thin transparent. Supplied by Gebrüder Klingenberg, Detmold. The issue was 50,000. A sheet of 50 (10 x 5). The size of the stamp 33 x 22½ mm.

46 5 centimos green
a. perf. 11½
47 10 centimos carmine
48 15 centimos ultramarine
49 50 centimos brown
perf. 12½ x 13
50 1 peseta red brown

The postage was 10 c. for a letter and the consumption of this value was large, besides which the postage for a registered letter was 20 c. and there was no 20 c. stamp. The 10 c. therefore sold out in 1896 and Marx & Co. decided to have the 15 c. and 50 c. values surcharged before a new issue could arrive from Detmold.

51 1896 10 centimos on 15 c. The surcharge black 19 m.m.
a. The surcharge violet 19 m.m.
52 10 centimos on 50 c. The surcharge black 19 mm.

The second printing from Detmold, 30,000 perf. 11½.

47a 10 centimos, dark red

There is a further print of this issue which can be clearly separated from the first print. The paper is thicker, the print is not so good and is perforated 11½. Besides, on the first print have five windows in the wall under the minaret but not on the second. The color of the 5 centimos is olive.

There is not a single author who mentions this print other than Kohl and Benatar. Benatar maintains that this second print is an imitation, but he includes them in his catalogue in small print. He says further that he has never seen any of these stamps cancelled on a letter or on a piece and from this he judges them to be an imitation. I am short of material to give an opinion. I have a few cancelled stamps which may be fake except one "1 peseta" stamp. This is certainly genuinely used, but the postmark has the word "correos," which suggests that it is a Spanish cancelation. I will follow the example of Mr. Benatar and report the print:

46a 5 centimos olive
47b 10 centimos carmine
48a 15 centimos ultramarine
49b 50 centimos brown
50a 1 peseta red brown

Towards the end of 1899 the series of 1895 was sold out and Marx & Co. had a new issue printed from the same supplier at Detmold. The design shows a wandering Arabian with a bag on his back and it probably represents a "Rekas."

For a long time it was uncertain as to what values comprised this series. My collection consists of the following values: 5, 10, 20, 30 and 50 centimos, and this is no doubt correct. Duerst and Brunel have 5, 10, 15, 50c. and 1 peseta. Benatar's prized catalogue of 1930 mentions only the first named values, while Benatar & Guige's handbook of the same year comprises these five values plus 15 c. and 1 peseta. These are the two values which Duerst and Brunel mention. I must add that the price list of Benatar does not include all the local stamps,

probably only those in stock. B. & G.'s handbook also gives prices, but does not mention any for these two values, either used nor unused. Rommel mentions the series in the supplement of his handbook with the same five values as I have in my collection. Rommel says in the supplement that he got the greater part of his information from the firm of Mark & Co., therefore I believe it to be more correct to catalogue only the five values. Kohl does the same.

1899. Lithographed, perf. 13½ (14) Printed by Gebrüder Klingenberg, Detmold, in sheets of 50 (10 x 5) The issue is 90,000 series.

53 5 centimos green
54 10 centimos red
55 20 centimos dark blue
56 30 centimos brownish yellow
57 50 centimos pale chocolate brown

Benatar has 5 c. dark green on thin paper and 10c. imperforated on one side.

To meet the competition from the European post offices the postage for an ordinary letter was reduced from 10 c. to 5 c. in 1900. The remainder of the 10 c. stamps were surcharged by a handmade rubber stamp. I have in my collection only three surcharged in black, all from the same handstamp, but several must have been used. According to drawings from Benatar there is a difference in the figure "5" and one of the surcharges has a star between the figure and centimes. The surcharge uses "centimes" while the postage stamp has "centimos." The surcharge is used in five different positions.

I. from the left upward to the right
II. from the right downward to the left
III. from the left downward to the right
IV. from the right upward to the left
V. The star surcharge from the right downward to the left.

58 10 centimos, 1899, surcharged "5 centimes" in different positions in black and violet.

Due to excellent organization, this mail service was in operation up to 1909 in spite of the increasing competition from the European post offices. (According to Kohl it operated still longer).

(To be continued.)

AUGUST CLOSING

During August The Collectors Club will be closed every morning. Either Mr. or Mrs. Hillyer will be in after 1 P. M., and will be happy to assist members. It is suggested they be called at Murray Hill 3-0559 in advance.

MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATES

There are still beautiful membership certificates available, suitable for mounting or framing, and priced at only $1.00 apiece, mailed.

PHILATELIC LITERATURE REVIEW

A comprehensive tabulation of philatelic magazines has been included in the fifth anniversary issue of the Philatelic Literature Review, published by Daniel W. Vooys at Mohawk, N. Y.

COPENHAGEN EXHIBITION

A stamp exhibition, to be known as the Northern Stamp Exhibition, will be held at Charlottenborg, Copenhagen, Denmark, during August, under the sponsorship of the Kobenhavns Philatelist Klub.

The Collectors Club, Inc.

22 East 35th Street, New York

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

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As of April 1, 1947

HARRY L. LINDQUIST — Class of 1948.
THEODORE E. STEINWAY — Class of 1949.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

1949	1947	1948
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RICHARD S. BOHN	EDWIN E. ELKINS	ROBERT L. GRAHAM, JR.
GEORGE R. M. EWING	CHESTER SMELTZER	MALCOLM JOHNSON
JOHN H. HALL, JR.	DR. GEORGE CAMNITZER	HANS G. ZERVAS

The Collectors Club Philatelist

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Board of Governors

MEETING OF FEBRUARY 26, 1947

A regular meeting of the Board of Governors was held on Wed., February 26, 1947 at 8 P. M.

Present: President, H. G. Zervas, Messrs. F. R. Bruns, R. S. Bohn, A. W. Deas, E. E. Elkins, G. R. M. Ewing, T. E. Steinway.

The President called the meeting to order. A minute's silence was observed in memory of the Board's departed member Mr. Alfred F. Lichtenstein. In commenting on the death, the President said, "that words could not express the great loss which the Board and members of the Club had sustained through the passing of this friend and counselor. He personified Philately as I know it and like it. As I look back on the few years that I knew him I appreciated him, and admired him for the principles for which he always stood, the constant search for truth, I really don't know how to express my deep personal loss. We do have one duty, and that is to carry on this Club, which was so close to his heart, as a memorial to him. I cannot add more except that we express to his family in the form of a resolution, the Board's deepest sympathy on his passing." A motion to this effect was made, seconded and unanimously carried.

The Secretary read the minutes of the January 8th meeting which were approved as read.

The Treasurer's report was submitted and accepted as presented.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT:

Upon motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, the following candidates were elected to membership:

Resident—over 35, J. S. Kaplan, Port Washington, N. Y., by R. S. Bohn, J. S. Glaser.

Reinstatement—Eric Hausmann, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Under 35—R. Van Ness Jennings, Boonton, N. J., by Edna Deutsch, N. Deutsch.

Nonresident—US, E. Milnor Peck, Briarcliff, N. Y., by H. L. Lindquist, J. S. Glaser; E. S. Conger, Washington, D. C., by E. Dennison, C. Donohugh; F. M. Haring, Belleville, N. J., by P. Robbins, S. G. Rich; C. W. Taylor, Phila., Pa., by E. Apfelbaum, J. H. Barr; Dave Hahn, Pittsburgh, Pa., by J. M. Stahn, O. E. DeSio; B. W. Brownyer, Kalamazoo, Mich., by D. MacGregor, A. Hutchinson; Wm. D. Overman, Akron, Ohio, by L. Ragatz, H. Robinson; Arthur Lee, Bellevue, Ohio, by Geo. Hahn, Sol Glass.

Reinstatement—Malcolm O'Reilly, Montclair, N. J.

Foreign—Chas. deVolpi, Montreal, Canada, by G. Mozian, J. N. Sissons; W. J. Scott, KC, Toronto, Canada, by A. F. Lichtenstein, E. Perry; Eigil Rathje, Kopenhagen, Denm., by J. Baumann, F. Billig.

RESIGNATIONS:

The following were accepted:

Nonresident—F. R. Weisgerber, Milwaukee, Wis.

United States—S. Cate, Pittsfield, Mass.; C. G. Capron, Utica, N. Y.; Louis C. West, Princeton, N. J.; E. S. Terry, Milwaukee, Wisc.; Dick Hedley, Buffalo, N. Y..

—35—Ralph DeGroot, New York City.

DEATHS:

Life—A. F. Lichtenstein, New York City.

Nonresident—E. J. Benton, Cleveland, Ohio; Bartlett, G. G., New Bedford, Mass.; D. S. Pierce, Worcester, Mass.; Jos. Silver, San Francisco, Calif.; Jos. S. Sharp, San Francisco, Calif.

The election of Messrs. John Boyce and W. R. Rankin was confirmed at this meeting through approval by the Admissions Committee.

NEW BUSINESS:

Correspondence

Granting the request of one of our members, the Secretary was instructed to have the Club address printed on the 1948 membership cards.

In reply to a letter from Charles R. Morse. to have the Club create a NON-RESIDENT LIFE MEMBERSHIP at $100, the Secretary was instructed to advise the gentleman that the Club has but one price of Life Membership, which is $500.

Re: Bronze Memorial Tablet for A. F. Lichtenstein

The President appointed A. W. Deas as Chairman of a Committee to look into the matter of having a memorial tablet prepared with Mr. Ewing and the President cooperating in this effort, and Mr. Steinway ex-officio.

Re: Trustees:

Mr. Steinway in the capacity of a Trustee pointed out the vacancy created by Mr. Lichtenstein.

Meeting adjourned at 10.45 P. M.

MEETING OF MARCH 26, 1947

A regular meeting of the Board of Governors was held on March 26, 1947 at 8 P. M.

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.; M. Johnson; C. A. Smeltzer.

The President called the meeting to order. The Secretary read the minutes of the February 26th meeting which were accepted as read with corrections made.

The Treasurer's Report was accepted with thanks.

Re: THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST:

The President appointed Mr. Malcolm Johnson as Chairman of a committee to review and make recommendations concerning the editorial policy and general operation of the Collectors Club Philatelist. The President and the Editor as members thereof.

Re: LICHTENSTEIN MEMORIAL PLACQUE:

Mr. Deas, as Chairman of this committee reported having discussed with Mr. Weil of the Medallic Art Company, the production of such a placque or tablet, the

cost of which might approximately be between $175 and $200. Mr. Deas was authorized to have a model made for the consideration by the Board Members. This tablet to be of simple design with the following inscription:

ALFRED F. LICHTENSTEIN
AUGUST 6, 1876 - FEBRUARY 24, 1947
"HIS NAME SHALL BE HIS MONUMENT"
IN AFFECTIONATE MEMORY

(CLUB SEAL)
or name

Re: HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT:

Chairman Glaser reported that the general condition of the house is good. Major repairs should be eventually undertaken which will necessarily be costly. He also reported the change of Clubhouse Superintendents; Mrs. Kilboy has removed to her daughters home on account of her ill health.

Mr. Glaser strongly advocated the installation of a Sprinkler System in the Club halls. The Board authorized him to secure estimates for discussion at the April Board meeting.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT:

Upon motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, the following candidates were elected to membership:

Res.—35 Bernard D. Harmer, New York City, by F. R. Bruns, R. L. Graham.
Wm. S. Delafield, New York City, by F. R. Bruns, John Britt.
N. R. US S. N. Shure, Chicago, Ill., by Thos. Morris, H. L. Lindquist.
Martin Finkelstein, Kansas City, Mo., by P. F. Robbins, H. L. Lindquist.
John S. Bobo, Chicago, Ill., by Geo. Cabot, S. G. Rich.
John V. Sweet, Shanghai, China, by H. Lindquist, W. R. Rankin.

RESIGNATIONS:

Upon motion made, seconded and carried the following resignations were accepted with regret.

USNR, Jay W. Palmer, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
J. G. Johnson, Norfolk, Va.

DEATHS:

The following deaths were reported.

Res., Emil Bruechig, New York City.
USNR Lou Kreicker, Chicago, Ill.
A. V. Isakovics, Monticello, N. Y.

Re: Resignation of Mr. Theodore E. Steinway from Board of Governors.

The resignation of Mr. Steinway as a member of the Board was accepted with deepest regrets and sincere thanks for his services to the Club. An invitation was extended him to attend board meetings at any time as guest advisor.

Re: AMENDMENT TO CLUB CHARTER:

After due consideration and discussion it was unanimously resolved that whereas death and resignation have lost to the Board two of its most valued members and elder Statesmen, Alfred F. Lichtenstein and Theodore E. Steinway, the basic purpose of amending the Article of Incorporation and attendant modifications of By-Laws is now non-existent, therefore it is the recommendation of this Board to the Club Membership that its action at a special meeting of December 4, 1946, in adopting amendments to its Articles of Incorporation, By-Laws and Constitution be rescinded in toto.

Re: BOARD VACANCIES:

The Board took up the matter of filling the vacancies on the Board, created by the resignation of Mr. Steinway and the death of Mr. Lichtenstein, and after due consideration and casting of ballots, Mr. John Hall was appointed to fill the place of Mr. Lichtenstein and Dr. George Camnitzer to fill the place of Mr. Steinway, both these gentlemen to serve in the Office as Governor until the election at the next Annual Meeting of the Club, scheduled for the Second Wednesday in January.

Re: VACANCY ON BOARD OF TRUSTEES THROUGH DEATH OF MR. LICHTENSTEIN:

Mr. Theodore E. Steinway and Mr. Harry L. Lindquist will continue to serve as Trustees until suitable men are found to take their places, and their resignations in this capacity are therefore tabled until such time.

DONATIONS:

The SECRETARY presented to the Board three Jamaica Stamps (Proofs) donated to the Club by G. J. Gunter of Jamaica, which had been given to Mr. Lichtenstein during his stay in Jamaica for delivery to the Club.

The donation of several dozens of badges from S. G. Rich was reported as well as negatives of the sheet of Siam and Poland 1913 Proofs.

Re: EXHIBITION CLUB LOUNGE:

The arrangement of the Club Lounge at the Exhibition was discussed and the rental of a sofa, two two-seaters and two ashstands was decided upon with a cost of about $75.

The meeting adjourned 11 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

F. R. BRUNS, Secretary.

APRIL 23, 1947 BOARD MEETING

A regular meeting of the Board of Governors of The Collectors Club was held on Wednesday, April 23, 1947 at 8 P. M.

The President presided. Present: President H. G. Zervas; Messrs. R. S. Bohn, F. R. Bruns, Jr., Dr. G. Camnitzer, A. W. Deas, E. E. Elkins, J. S. Glaser, R. L. Graham, Jr., J. H. Hall, and C. A. Smeltzer.

Robert A. Wiener, Auditor, was invited to render his report on the finances of the Club for the year 1946.

Arising out of the Auditor's report discussion was had on whether or not the Club's Fire Insurance, a coverage of $58,000.00 were sufficient, and contact with the insurance broker was suggested to get his advice.

Since the Library valuation on the books is $30,000 and the insurance thereon is only $21,000.00 it was moved, seconded and unanimously carried that the insurance on the Library be increased $9,000.00 so as to agree with the sum of valuation. It was also suggested to have the Library appraised by Paul Bluss if he is willing to undertake the job. The President will contact him.

It was moved, seconded and unanimously carried that the amounts of all Club securities pertaining to the PERMANENT HOME FUND and the J. BRACE CHITTENDEN FUND, controlled by the Trustees, should quote the redemption value only.

It was further suggested that all assets, such as collections as well as the Library, and any other items which may be held in Trust should be properly set up and that statements rendered by the Trustees record such items. The Auditor will review these and make recommendations to the Board how these items should be handled. It was the Board's opinion that those items which come under the Deed of Trust should be so clearly defined and kept separately from those belonging to the Club which can be used, if desired, for the running of the Club.

It was moved, seconded and unanimously carried to accept the Auditor's report with appreciation and thanks for his constructive suggestions and recommendations that he will make at some future date.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved as read.

Notice was given to the acceptance of appointment for Governors of Dr. George Camnitzer in place of Mr. Steinway and John Hall in place of Mr. Lichtenstein.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

The following applicants were elected to membership upon motion duly made, seconded and carried.

Res. Over 35:

Fred L. Capposela, New York City, by J. Minkus, F. R. Bruns.
Joseph Wise, Reinst., New York City.

USNR:

Dwight O. Barrett, Tulsa, Okla., by F. G. Wilson, C. W. Brazer.
Anson D. King, Gloversville, N. Y., by D. Burr, A. Bantham.
Paul L. Brand, Kansas City, Mo., by H. Herst, V. D. MacBride.
Thos. Henry Tubman, Reinstatement.

Foreign:

R. S. Macnab, Winnipeg, Can. by R. Duncan, G. Wellburn.
Sir Percival David, Henley on Thames, Eng., by H. Lindquist, E. Elkins.

Resignations, USNR:

P. J. Eisel, Baltimore, Md.

Transfer:

Herman Herst, Jr., from Resident to Nonresident classification.

New Business. Re: House Committee Report

After due discussion of several repairs of the Club, it was moved, seconded and unanimously carried that the House Committee Chairman be authorized to take whatever steps necessary, 1) to point up the rear wall; 2) that at such time when it is seasonable and convenient for the House Committee Chairman to proceed with the repair of the cornice along the lines as suggested by him; 3) that the discussion of the Sprinkler System be tabled until the meeting of June.

Re: Librarian Report

The Library Chairman reported progress being made and that over forty volumes have been collated for binding.

Re: A. F. Lichtenstein Tablet

Mr. Deas as chairman of this committee showed the members a model sketched in pencil. The President submitted another suggestion on this subject for consideration and other members favored a membership subscription for the erection of such a memorium. The President will secure additional information on the matter, but in the meantime upon motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, a model or replica is to be made showing the proposed design to be submitted to the members in an effort to secure their subscription for same. Mr. Bruns volunteered to get such a model prepared and upon further information from the President as to the cost of the type he had in mind, decision will be made regarding the selection when the results of the membership subscription are arrived at.

Re: Theodore E. Steinway and Hugh Clark Honorary Membership

It was moved, seconded and unanimously carried that Theodore E. Steinway and Hugh M. Clark be made Honorary Life Members of The Collectors Club. Mr. Graham and Mr. Bruns to draft the resolution for same.

Meeting adjourned at 10:45 P. M.

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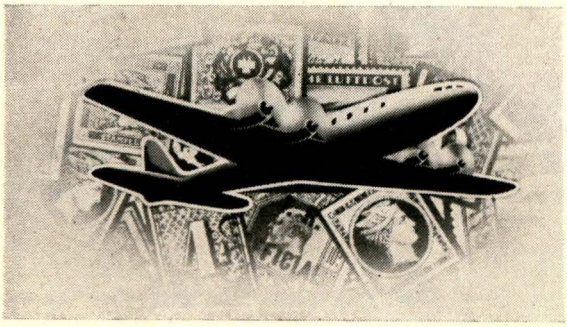
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Nevertheless, H. R. Harmer, Inc. have been thinking of the new season for some time past. Already many important collections have been received.

The season will commence with an important three day auction on September 15, 16, 17. It will comprise the "Damon" collection of postage stamps of the world. Later there will be offered Part IV of the famous Bauer Collection, United States exclusively with some really attractive items in Post Office state in nearly every case.

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If you are considering selling the above list of collections already to hand, nearly three months before the new season commences, should be recommendation in itslf. Ask collectors who have sold through us!

Write for the booklet "Concerning Your Stamps." It details the auction procedure, commission charges, free transit insurance etc. It also refers to our Private Treaty Department, whereby collections can often be sold in the matter of two weeks at reduced commission charges. Only recently this Department placed privately an exceptional Collection of British North America.

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