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Volume 49 Number 5
September 1970



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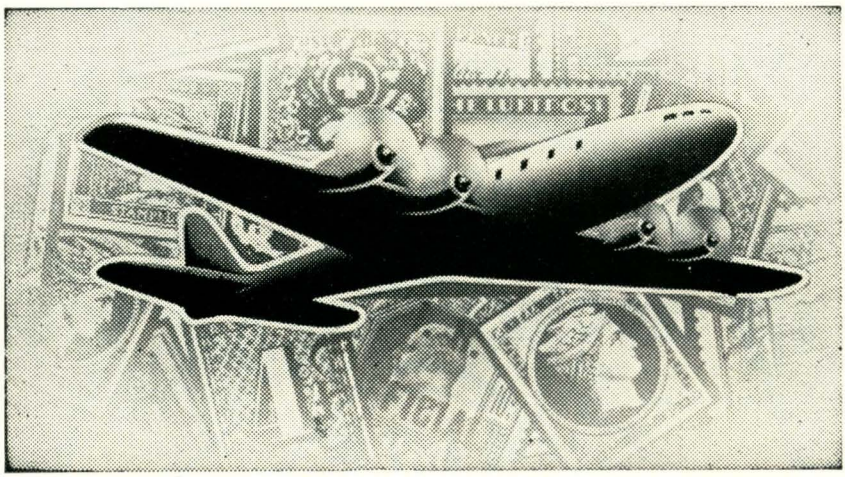
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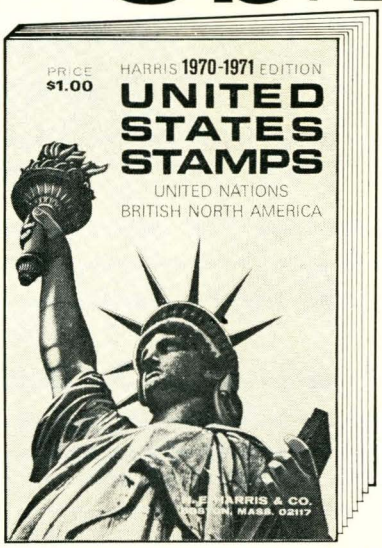
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The Collectors Club
PHILATELIST
Volume 49 Number 5
September 1970

Editorial

Pleasure Pays Dividends

One wonders if many Collectors Club members realize the amount of correspondence coming to this magazine's editor. The average is close to 100 a week. Obviously, many matters are aired in these letters. There is one subject that is most frequently mentioned.

In view of the bleak news one reads in most contemporary stamp periodicals concerning the current crop of new issues from abroad, one can conclude that stamp collecting has moved into a position that arouses fears as to its future.

There is a bright side, however, occasionally overlooked these days. It is timely to mention this.

The following passage from one letter may be quoted as typical.

"Let the masses buy current stamps for a hoped-for profitable return, or the space-filler fret, now having bigger spaces to fill with all the new Souvenir Sheets. My collection, and the studies I have made, afford me more profits and richer returns than I ever anticipated."

There is a strong element in philately, who place cultural values ahead of economic ones. These letters demonstrate that there is one way to derive pleasure and profit from collecting stamps. In contrast, there is a way to make it unpleasant. As soon as a person places economic ahead of cultural values, he assumes a financial problem with all its worrisome consequences.

It is heartening to read in many letters that few members have announced their intention of abandoning stamp collecting because of the flood of new issues with their merchandising gimmicks. Instead, this club's members volunteer the information that the traditional pursuit of philately is paying them rich rewards. They fully realize that if they treated stamp collecting as a stock market operation, a real estate speculation or a day at the races, their philatelic profits and enjoyment would cease.

This side of philately deserves wide publicity. Stamp newspapers please copy. *(H. D. S. H.)*

1970 PROGRAM OF MEETINGS

Meetings convene at 8 p. m.

October 7th	— *MEXICO* — Emilio Obregon, Mexico City, Mexico
October 21st	— *U. S. BANK NOTE ISSUES* — J. Braus, Larchmont, N. Y.
November 4th	— *OTTOMAN EMPIRE POSTAL HISTORY* — Robert W. Stuchell, New York, N. Y.
November 18th	— *SCANDINAVIA* — Reidar Norby, Washington, D.C.
December 2nd	— *U. S. 20th CENTURY* — Louis Grunin, Spring Valley, N. Y.
December 16th	— *BOARD OF GOVERNORS OPEN HOUSE*

THE FRENCH COLONIES PROVISIONAL ISSUES -- A RE-EXAMINATION

By ROBERT G. STONE

Chapter I

Approaches To The Problem

The number of provisionals of various types appears to be inordinately large in the French Colonies compared to those of the British, Spanish and Portuguese colonies. Although provisionals put the main spice in the French colonies collection, an otherwise rather bland assemblage, they have dismayed many collectors. The fear is not caused so much by their quantity as by the many "errors" and rarities difficult to expertize, the miasma of illegitimacy and the philatelic inspiration that seems to hang over so many of them. Moreover, the provisionals are so unattractive in appearance that usually only specialists and rarity hunters actively cultivate them. For students they offer many intriguing problems and opportunities for research, yet few have taken up the challenge. After many years of relative unpopularity, French Colonies are coming back, with sharp rises in prices and marked demand for covers, blocks, minor varieties and rarities. One might surmise that the collectors would want to know more about what they are getting in this material. However, the present surge on the Colonies seems to be largely motivated by the investment attraction since for many years this material has been greatly underpriced in proportion to its scarcity.

A. How To Evaluate Validity?

The task of evaluating the validity of these provisionals can be approached in several ways : 1) examination of the literature to see what philatelists thought about the issues at the time they appeared and what facts they could bring forth, 2) studies in the official archives, and 3) study of the stamps themselves, their characteristics, the ways they were used, etc. The first type of approach fails to give fully satisfactory or useful answers for reasons we will explain below, the 2nd approach is largely inaccessible, while the 3rd seems likely to be most productive.

B. The Old Literature

We [8], and a number of other students [7, 9, 12] of French colonies, have surveyed the older literature to see what it can tell us about some of the provisionals. The readings are often fascinating, sometimes disgusting and disturbing. However, they are generally too subjective and incomplete on substantive matters to provide more than general impressions on the questions at issue. Indeed, the literature tells us more about the character of the officials, collectors and dealers of the generations before 1914 than about the stamps. The attitudes of philatelists have changed over the years so that practices which once sent them into paroxysms of outraged protest may now meet with hardly a shrug, if not approval. The philatelic atmosphere of 1890 and 1900 was much

less graced by goodwill and trust than today's — personal vilification was rife and witch hunts after "abuses" were everybody's fun. Skullduggery was widespread and only matched by self-righteousness. Philatelic journals and writers were apt to be self-serving and not notably objective. In view of all this, great circumspection in using the old literature is called for when evaluating the alleged abuses. Thus, we have not found the opinions of the contemporary literature very helpful in determing the status of the French colonial provisionals, because nearly everything was condemned out of hand as "unnecessary", speculative, made for collectors, or as postmaster's fantasies, etc.

During and for some years after the periods when the Colonies were especially productive of questionable provisionals (viz. 1884-93, 1900-06) the philatelic press was full of alarms and discussions [10, 11, 23, 73, 123] about the these issues; the basic concerns were (as today) three : legitimacy, irregularities or abuses, and forgeries.

1. Legitimacy is not a serious question today because official decrees have been found for practically all the provisionals now in the catalogs, most issues without decrees having been thrown out of the catalogs many years ago [1, 3, 4, 5]. But it has been conceded all along that decrees are only a formality which sometimes can cover up illegal acts or misrepresent the true official motivations. Cases are noted where the actions did not conform exactly to the decree but this is mostly nit-picking. We have found many French colonies provisionals not covered by decree (and not in the catalogs) that are more genuine in postal need and less philatelically exploited than many issues with decrees and in the catalogs. In the 1880's and '90's a decree was often a weapon used in heated arguments, and many people were cowed by it. Arguments over legitimacy generally end up in a futile will-o-the-wisp.

2. As for abuses, the press, the dealers, societies, and collectors of the pre-World War I days were like bloodhounds constantly chasing rumors and suspicions of irregularities. The provisionals were their happiest hunting ground. The game left hardly anyone unscathed because the concept of abuse was son bread. The most general complaint was that the provisionals were "postally unnecessary" because the circumstances and excuses for issuance were all avoidable by proper planning and administration or represented more efforts to make money at expense of collectors. Such an extreme and unreasonable standard of "necessity" was often applied, not in accord with the notions of most present day philatelists, that we have to throw some of these old-fashioned judgments out of court. However, there are degrees and degrees of necessity, and the "justification" for some of the provisionals was indeed too flagrantly philatelic or unethical for even modern standards [48-65]. If the facts about certain French colonial provisionals were generally known we believe many collectors would be amazed that they are still in the catalogs (—reason : because they had decrees).

Other alleged abuses of the provisionals that the old literature brings to light were : stamps made or used without proper authorization or by fraud, deviations from the authorizing decree, unnecessary or intentional "errors", clandestine reprints and additional varieties, improper cancellation, irregularity in method of sales, cornering of supplies thru collusion with officials, etc. Now we are on more serious ground, and the evidence reported on these is often disturbing because it seems to have been forgotten since. Of course the complainers must always find somebody to blame. One school tends to blame conniving local officials, merchants, and collectors, the other blames the Ministry of Colonies and Paris officials. Here we must distinguish between those abuses which primarily result directly from : a) actions of officials in deciding on what to issue and on the terms of sale and use, b) those result-

ing from actions of officials in carrying out decisions made by superiors, and c) those of individuals who obtain stamps from the post office. These are not always independent, of course. It is usually difficult to obtain the facts about the first two categories, but the third is more likely to be accessible to public visibility and indeed there is evidence of abuses of this type for the vast majority of the colonial provisionals. A number of cases of abuse by all three groups were well documented in the old literature and they undoubtedly had a strong impact on collectors at the time [17, 22, 26, 31, 48-53, 73]. Sometimes the publicity resulted in corrective action or promises thereof by the administration [69-70, 83]. In other cases complaints of dealers and collectors led to court prosecutions, which were reported more or less fully in the press [60-65]. Unfortunately, abuses of many colonial provisional issues are only vaguely hinted in the literature and no specifics are available.

Perhaps the commonest abuse, widely revealed in the press, was the acquisition of supplies of provisionals by minor government officials (not just postal employees), maybe legally at the postoffice window or maybe through the post-office backdoor, and then soliciting orders from stamp dealers (and sometimes collectors) at special prices (below or above face) [48-53]; demand with promise of profits or favors sometimes put pressure on the postmasteer or the printers to print additional quantities or varieties, which might or might not go thru the postoffice window [36, 51, 53, 61-65] depending on how confident the perpetrators were of their immunity. Some colonies (Tahiti, New Caledonia, Indochina, e.g.) were more prone to this than others, but we do not know of any colony that issued overprints which entirely escaped it. Of course this sort of hanky-panky applied only to locally-made provisionals and mainly to those varieties issued in small quantities [73, 76, 83].

Although the press reported numbers of examples of local officials soliciting sales of overprints by letters to dealers and collectors, it is no secret that a handful of Paris dealers took initiative to bribe and cajole the locals to make reprints, varieties, or whole issues to order. Baron LeRoy d'Étiolles (who conveniently died in 1905 as the racket was about to end) and several others became millionaires in the business. It was handled very suavely and could not thrive without collusions and friendships in the right places. The dealers with such vested interests did not hesitate to use the philatelic societies and journals as platforms to defend ("whitewash") these issues against their critics [10, 11, 17, 128].

The role of locals with philatelic interests as distinct from purely commercial ones, in stimulating local provisionals is strongly suspected in many cases on circumstantial grounds, but difficult to document. In the 1899-1906 period analogous influences were apparently active even within the Ministry.

Another general complaint about the local overprints is the prevalence of many "errors" varieties which, however interesting, are as suspiciously unnecessary as many of the issues. To many collectors all these errors appear as a form of abuse, but it is a debatable view. At this late date, when all the printers involved are probably dead and little first hand account of their "artistry" is found in the literature, a satisfactory elucidation of this question cannot be expected. A number of apologists in the literature [10, 11, 12, 123] and among my colleagues have made the following points: — the print shops in the colonies 50 to 75 years ago were primitive, their workers (some only "natives", it is said) often semi-literate, semi-skilled and careless; their supervision and proofreading lax; their supply of type limited so that they would often not have enough copies of some characters to complete a form of overprints without varying the type style, etc. There is probably just enough plausibility in all this to half-convince some people. But to anyone who care-

fully examines the typographed settings of these overprints it is all too obvious that the arrangements and styles of the errors were usually more or less contrived. In some cases experienced professional printers have been unable to decipher how they were able to set the type forms the way they did. The fact that the local printers generally overprinted from forms of type rather than electros can explain some errors as resulting from loosening of the forms and wear or shifting or breakage of the type and furniture in course of the press run; poor or no make-ready could also be a factor. In view of the well-documented evidences of non-postal influences to make unnecessary issues, it is not far-fetched to assume the same influences tended to the production of unnecessary "errors". With handstamped overprints made by postal clerks, errors of carelessness and boredom as well as the accidental variations inherent in such a manual procedure are to be eexpected in any case. The errors were the stimulus for much of the speculation and for many of the forgeries and frauds, and were the origin of many rarities. Since the presence or absence of errors in the provisional issues is not, according to our observations, systematically related to legitimacy or justification of the issues themselves, it is only a peripheral theme to the main concern of this article. Moreover, the literature offers a fairly thorough identification of the error varieties and their scarcity [1, 3, 4], so they have become "standard" items on the philatelic market. The old book of DeVinck de Winnezeele [3], which has been the "bible" on colonial overprints and type-set issues for many years, provides analyses and keys to reconstruction of the typographed settings but give little information on the handstamped issue, nor on the background and use of the provisionals, nor the forgeries.

3. Regarding forgeries, nothing has aroused more emotion in the literature on colonial provisionals. Controversies and recriminations over forgeries of the overprints were very prominent in the press at one time. Yet a study of all this palaver does not turn up much solid information on the characteristics of the forgeries (or the genuines) because the "experts" preferred to keep it to themselves as their stock-in-trade. Dealers were often selling provisionals or fantasies; and catalogs were listing them, before they knew what was genuine, so that later identification of the forgeries led to embarrassments, charges of unethical dealing, questions of who was the "expert", and a general bloodletting in the press. Paris dealers were wont to blame Germans or Swiss as perpetrators of the forgeries, and vice versa. It was a very unseemly episode in philatelic history. Gradually the French colonial fakes were weeded out of the catalogs and some agreement among the experts achieved, but little of the rationale in this process has ever found its way into print [1, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 17, 77, 112, 123]. Moreover, some items once condemned as fakes were later rehabilitated when facts and rumors could be sorted out. Fakes and imitations were sometimes passed through the mails by collusion or because clerks could not tell the difference.

C. Recent Studies

The older literature not proving sufficiently satisfactory, we turn to the examination of the stamps themselves. A number of recently published in-depth studies of several French colonial provisional overprint issues have greatly impressed us with the fruitfulness and desirability of this approach [20, 21, 22, 33, 57]. We refer especially to the works of Pannetier on Benin [29], Congo/Gabon [30], and Madagascar [19]. His study on the use of the 1852 Reunion local is also remarkable [15]. A study on Guiana by Marchand is in the same trend [129].

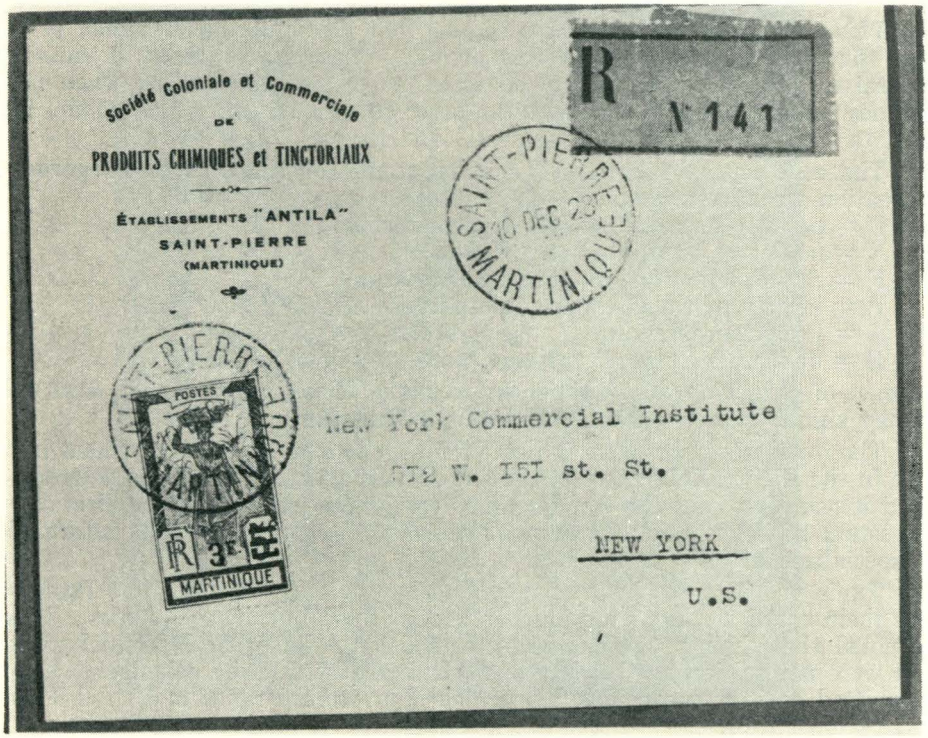


Figure 1. PP.I.A.I.* Martinique 3Fr on 5Fr dull red and green of 1927 (Scott #126) used at St. Pierre 1928. Typical of the numerous Paris overprints to change the denomination made in the 1922-31 period, required by rises in the rates owing to rapid post-War inflation. Some of the overprinted denominations were not in existence before and some were old denomonations (as here) put on a different-colored stamp in order to retain a certain relation of colors to basic types of rates.

Chapter II

Survey List of Provisionals

As another related sort of contribution, it occurred to us that a broad review of the scope of the provisionals might reveal patterns that suggest the official Ministerial policies and general reasons for the issues — patterns in the prevalence of various means of meeting postal emergencies, in the degree and kind of necessity for them, in abuses, etc. This might answer for example, such questions as: did the colonial governors independently get the same ideas for provisionals, or did one colony copy another, or did the Ministry direct them all to do it at the same time or in the same way?

Accordingly we compiled the list below, citing all the known provisional issues, grouped by categories of place, time, and stated or apparent purpose. For the most part, the categories are mutually exclusive but a few issues are listed under more than one category for what should be evident as logical reasons. Where the official motive for an issue is not known we have inferred the purpose from the observable characteristics of the issue and its use or other circumstantial evidence. Actually not much guesswork or arbitrariness in this was necessary. A very extensive literature search (see References) and collected material was used resulting incidentally in finding a considerable number of issues or usages that are not given in the catalogs though no less legitimate or interesting than many listed therein.

This List is not meant to be a catalog, but a compilation designed to support the conclusions drawn in this article. Those issues listed in standard general catalogs are not always separated by colony in our List when many colonies issued similar ones about the same time. An effort was made, however, to separately itemize the non-cataloged issues.

The code letters following the items stand for the several categories of evaluation we have attempted :—

U = postally unnecessary (in the strict sense)
N = no decree or authorization found
F = fraudulent reprints or added varieties
P = largely or considerable philatelic use
S = heavy speculation
E = deliberate "error" varieties made

Absence of code "letter(s)" generally means a "clean" issue, but in some cases it may signify merely lack of sufficient information.

The numerals in brackets indicate the numbers of the most pertinent literature in the List of References at the end of this article. Where no reference is cited it usually means the standard catalogs or the author's own collection are the source of information, because we did not find any significant information in specialized articles or catalogs.

Tunis and Morocco have been included in this List although as Protectorates their postal systems were independent of the Minister of Colonies. It will be noted that their provisionals do not fall into the general colonial pattern and were not subject to the degree of abuse that befell the colonials. Algeria is omitted as it was considered an integral part of France and used French stamps until 1924.

LIST OF FRENCH COLONIES PROVISIONALS

(Algeria omitted)

PARIS-BOUND PROVISIONALS

I. Overprints Made to Change the Denomination

A. Changes in Postage Rates (mainly on account of inflation) :—

1. 1922-31, all colonies; Tunis and Morocco [1, 87]
2. 1937-41, Tunis
3. 1945-46, Cameron, New Caledonia, Madagascar, Reunion, Oceania, St. Pierre, Wallis and Futuna

B. To Use Up Obsolete Denominations or Overstock

1. 1912, most colonies (the "05" and "10" overprinted on Group Type remainders) (U, S) [1, 3, 5]
2. 1920-22, Guiana, New Caledonia, Madagascar, Martinique, Senegal, Upper Volta, Wallis & Futuna (U) [1]
3. 1932-35, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Reunion (U) [1]
4. 1948, 1950-54, Morocco (U) [88, 91]

C. To Convert from One Coinage to Another :

1. 1918-19, 1922, 1931, Indochina (incl. stationery) [1, 5]
2. 1919, Indochinese Offices in China [1]
3. 1923-26, India [1]
4. 1949-, Reunion ("CFA" overprints)

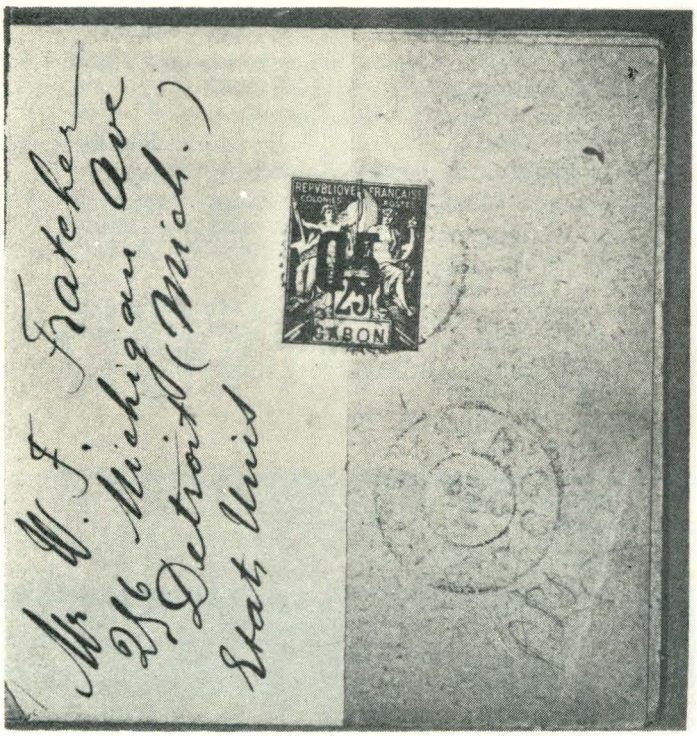


Figure 2. PP.I.B.1. The "05" on 25c of Gabon (Sc. #76) of the overprints made in Paris for most colonies in 1912 to use up obsolete stock of the Group Type which had been superceded by pictorial issues. Here used properly on a wrapper enclosing printed matter.

II. Overprints on French or French Colonial Stamps to Create New Issues:

A. For a New Colony, War-created or Newly-Occupied :
1. 1895-97, Madagascar and Majunga (incl. dues) (P, S) [19, 121]
2. 1908, Indochinese Offices in China (5-8 years after) (U) [1]
3. 1908-10, New Hebrides (P) [1]
4. 1908-37, Kouang-Cheou-Wan (2 years after) [1]
5. 1916-21, Cameroun and Togo (2 to 6 years after) (incl. stat.) [1, 5, 116]
6. 1914-21, Morocco (incl. stat.) [1, 5, 88, 91]
7. 1948, 1955, Austral and Antarctic Territories (P)

B. For a New Colony Created by Subdivision of an Existing Colony :—
1. 1915-33, Ubangui-Shari-Chad (incl. stat.) [1, 5]
2. 1916, 1918, 1924, 1928, Tangier (incl. stat.) [1, 5, 88, 91]
3. 1920-44, Wallis & Futuna (P) [1, 87]
4. 1920-28, Upper Volta (incl. stat.) [1, 5]
5. 1921-23, Niger (incl. stat.) [1, 5, 108]
6. 1921-31, Soudan (incl. stat.) [1, 5, 108]
7. 1922-30, Chad [1]
8. 1932-41, Inini (P) [1]

C. For a New Colony or Administrative Region Created by Consolidation of Existing Colonies :—
1. 1924-33, 1936, Equatorial Africa [1]

D. For a New Postal Function in an Existing Colony :—

1. To Convert French Postage Dues to Colony Postage Dues :—
   a. 1895, Madagascar (P, S) [19, 121]
   b. 1915-18, Morocco (P, S) [88, 91]
   c. 1920-28, Guiana, Gabon, Chad, India, Middle Congo, Oceania, Martinique, and Ubangui-Shari [1]
2. Red-Cross and Charity Benefit (Surtax) Issues : — (U, P)
   a. 1915-18, most colonies (P, S) [1, 83, 84, 88, 91]
   b. 1918-19, Indochina (P) [1]
   c. 1923, 1925, Tunis (P) [1]
   d. 1938, 1941-2, Tunis and Morocco (P) [88, 91]
   e. 1940-44, Cameron, and Equatorial Africa (U, P, S) [103, 118]
   f. 1941, Dahomey, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Niger, Senegal, and Soudan (U, P) [103]
   g. 1945, Indochina (U, P)
   h. 1945-48, Tunis (U, P)
   i. 1945, West Africa (Journée du Timbre) (P)
   j. 1945-56, Tunis (Journé du Timbre issues) (P)

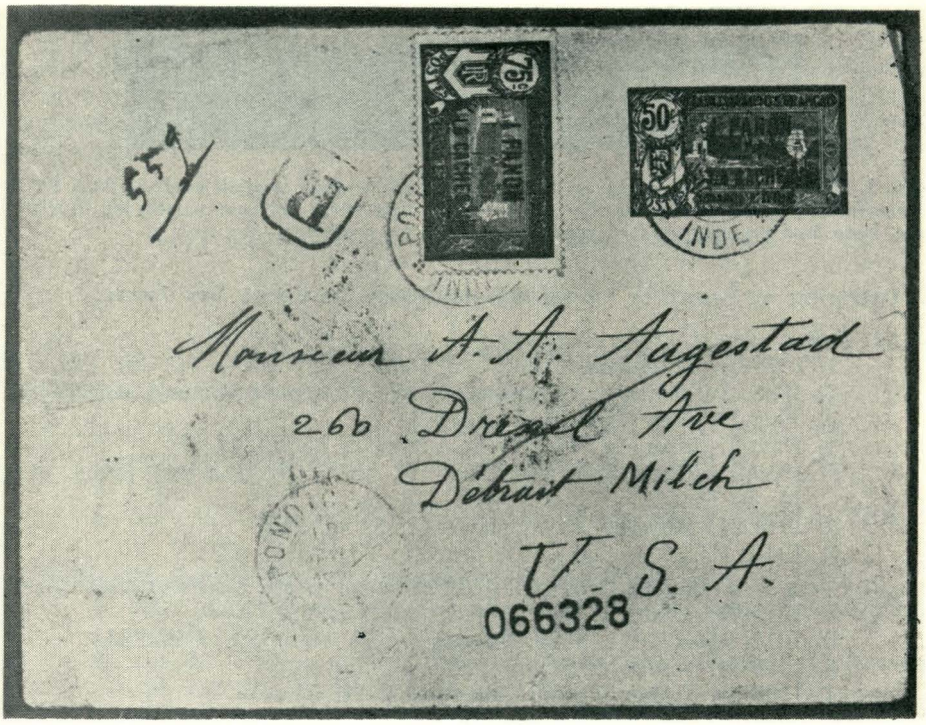


Figure 3. PP.I.C.3. When French India decided in 1923 to switch from French to a local coinage the entire issues of stamps and stationery (as here shown) had to be overprinted in Paris.

3. Parcel Post Issues :—[56]
   a. 1901, St. Pierre (U, P) [56]
   b. 1906, Reunion (U, P) [55]
   c. 1917, 1925, St. Pierre (U, P) [1]
   d. 1926, 1930, New Caledonia (U, P)
4. Airmail Issues :—
   a. 1920, 1927-8, 1930, 1939 (stat.), Tunis (P) [1]
   b. 1933, New Caledonia (U, P) [1]
5. Official-Service Issues :
   a. 1933-34, Indochina [1]
6. Precancels :
   a. 1926-47, Tunis [1]
7. Commemorative Issues :
   a. 1934, St. Pierre (U, P) [1]
   b. 1938, Equatorial Africa (U, P)

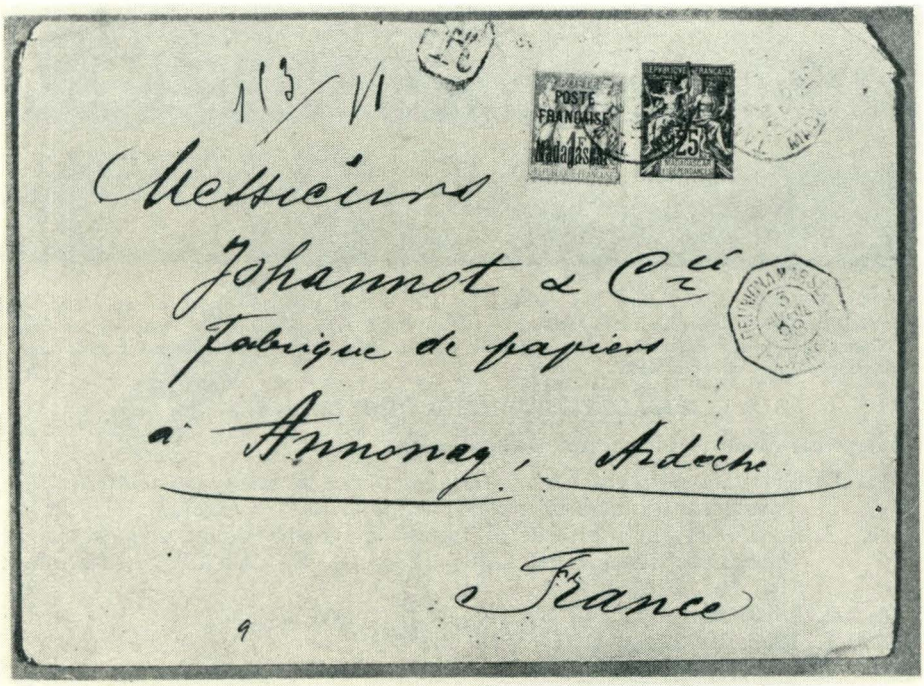


Figure 4. PP.II.A.1. By 1894 Madagascar was fully occupied and about to become a formal French Protectorate. Stamps had to be provided for the civil population; prior to issuing definitive stamps overprints were made in Paris on French stamps. In 1896 the definitives in the Group Type came out. This cover of 1898 shows both used in combination.

In case of change of address, please notify Secretary, The Collectors Club, 22 East 35 Street, New York, N. Y. 10016.

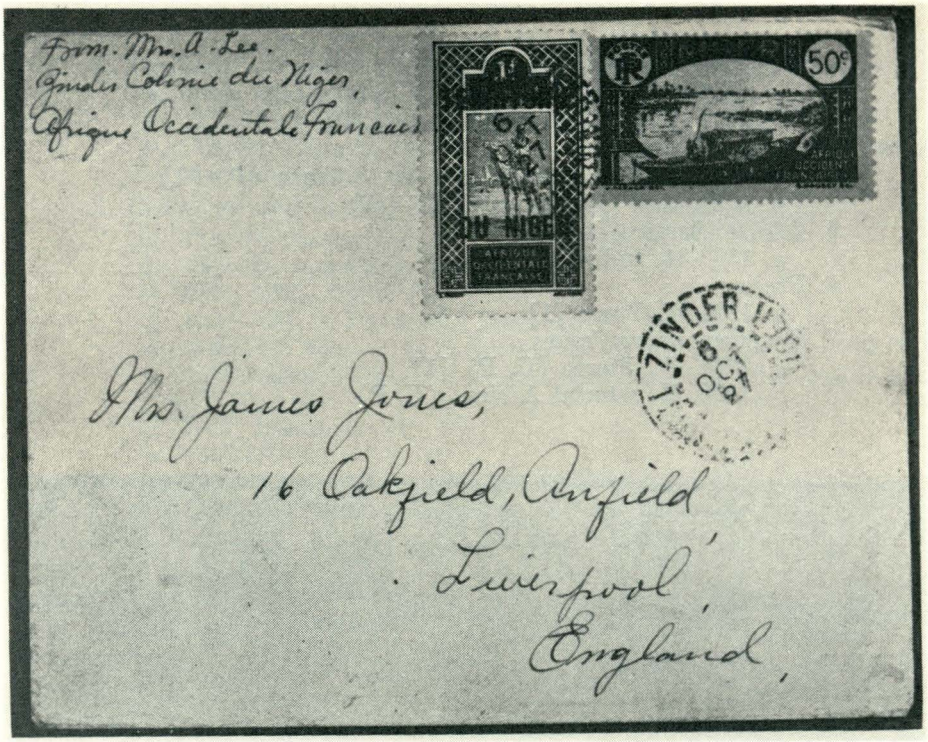


Figure 5. PP.II.B.5. Niger colony was created in 1921 out of part of Upper Senegal and Niger. While waiting for definitive pictorial stamps (1925), Paris overprinted the former Upper Senegal and Niger stamps and stationery. The overpint and its later pictorial replacement are shown in combination on this cover of 1927.

LOCALLY-PRODUCED PROVISIONALS

I. Overprints Made to Change the Denomination:

A. To Overcome Alleged Shortages of a Given Existing Denomination (sometimes name of colony included in overprints) :

1. 1881-1894, on the General Issues of French Colonies, most colonies then in existence (incl. stat.) (P, S, F, E, some U) [1, 3-12, 16-37, 102, 105, 128]
2. 1895, Majunga (P, S) [19, 102]
3. 1896, Madagascar (P) [19, 102]
4. 1899-1905, many colonies (incl. stat.) (mostly U; P, S, F, E) [1, 3, 4, 5, 20, 23, 38-78]
5. 1902, 1906, 1908, Tunis (incl. stat.) [1, 3, 5]
6. 1911, 1914, Tunis [1]
7. 1912, Reunion stationery [5]
8. 1916, Oceania, and India (stat.) [5, 85]
9. 1917, Tunis, Reunion [1, 3]
10. 1918, New Caledonia [1, 3]
11. 1920-21, New Hebrides (P), Tunis, Oceania, and Madagascar [1]
12. 1923-25, Tunis, and Martinique (stat.) [1, 5]
13. 1924, Oceania [1]
14. 1940, Equatorial Africa [103, 109]
15. 1942-44, India, Indochina, Madagascar, Togo and Morocco (dues) [94, 96, 103, 109]

B. To Provide New Denominations Needed Because of Change in Rates :-
1. 1921, Madagascar [1]
2. 1942-45, Guadeloupe, India, Madagascar, Martinique, Mauretania, Senegal, Somali Coast, Reunion and Togo [103, 109, 116]

II. Overprints to Create New Issues:-

A. For a New Colony, War-Created or Newly-Occupied :—
1. 1893, Djibouti (U, P, F, S, E) [1] [20]
2. 1895, Madagascar (incl. stat.) [5, 19, 102]
3. 1906, 1941-2, Kouang-Cheou-Wan [1, 103, 109]
4. 1914-16, Togo and Cameroun (P, S) (incl. stat.) [1, 5, 116]
5. 1943-44, Fezzan (U, P) [119, 120] (on Italian Libia stamps)

B. For an Existing Territory to Show Its Change in Political Status with Respect to the Metropôle :—
1. 1941-44, Free French issues of various colonies (S in some, F in some, E in some) [91, 93-100, 103, 109]
2. 1946, Indochina [101]

C. To Convert General Issues of French Colonies or Obsolete Colonies Issues to Definitive Issue (by overprints of colony name) : —
1. 1891-93, most colonies (incl. dues and stat.) (U, S; F, P, S, in some) [1, 3-12, 16-18, 20, 21, 27, 29, 30, 31-2, 102, 129]
2. 1892, Martinique (dues) (U, N, P) [1]

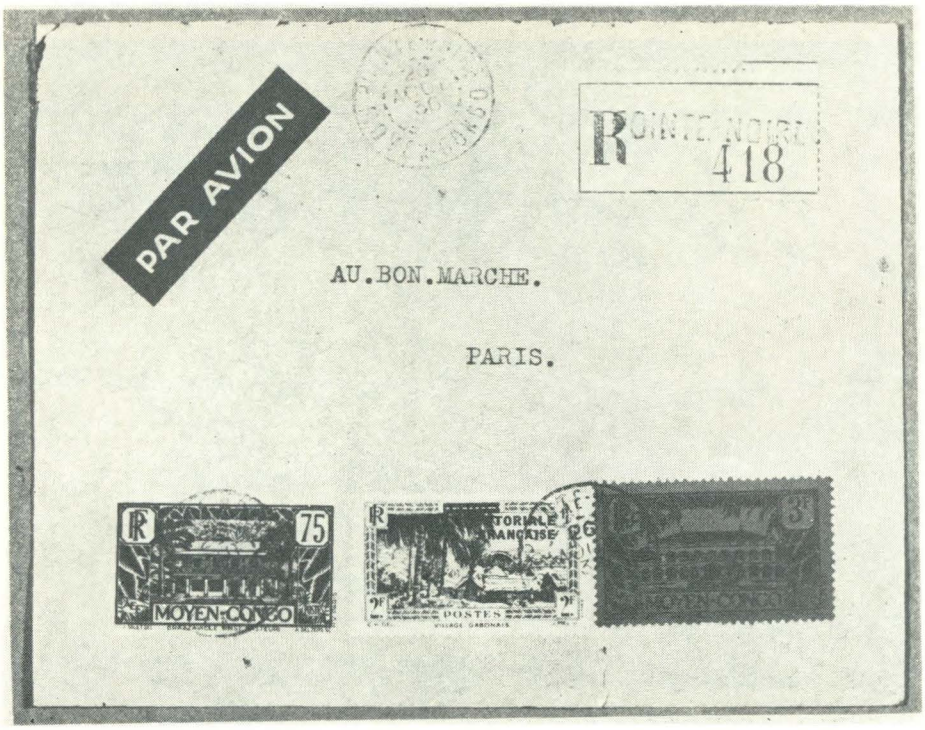


Figure 6. PP.II.C.1. The consolidation of the four Equatorial African colonies under one administration in 1936 resulted in Paris overprinting all the stamps of the 4 separate colonies. The remainders of the latter stamps in public hands also became valid throughout the area. This commercial cover of August 1936 from a former Middle Congo town (Pointe Noire) shows an overprinted Gabon stamp and two unoverprinted Middle Congo stamps used in combination.

3. 1894, Benin (dues), Reunion, and Soudan (U, S, P, F) [1, 3, 29, 33, 34, 35, 37, 105]
4. 1894, 1902, Djibouti-Somali Coast (on Obock) (P, S) [1, 3, 20]
5. 1904-05, Indochina (dues) (U, P, S) [60, 64]
6. 1910 (Dec.) Gabon (dues), at Bas Kouilon (N, U, P)

D. To Convert Dues Stamps to Postage Stamps : —

1. 1889, Gabon (P, S) [1, 3]
2. 1891-92, Martinique (U, P) [1, 3, 4, 22]
3. 1892, Congo (P) [30]
4. 1892, St. Pierre (U, P, S) [1, 3]
5. 1903, Morocco (P, S) [1, 3, 88, 91]

E. To Convert Revenue Stamps to Postage or Parcel Post Stamps : —

1. 1890-93, Senegal [127]
2. 1893, Congo (U, P) [1]
3. 1903, India (bisects) (P, S) [1, 3, 114]
4. 1907, 1923, Reunion parcel post (U, P) [1, 3, 55]
5. 1919-22, Madagascar parcel post (U, P) [1, 2]

F. For Special Postal Functions (of an existing colony) : —

1. To Convert Postage Stamps to Dues Stamps : —
   a. 1891, Nossi-Bé (U, P, S) [1, 5, 6, 77]
   b. 1894-1906, New Caledonia (T-in-triangle handstamp) (U, P, S) [1, 56]
   c. 1906 (Sept-Dec.), Mauretania (T-in-triangle hs) (U, P, S) [1, 58, 59]



Figure 7. PP.II.D.2.a. The first colonial red-cross overprints (1914) were locally made and were so badly abused that later (1915-18) issues were overprinted in Paris. This cover shows a Ubangui-Shari-Chad 1916 red-cross stamp 5c on 10c properly used, the surtax not being credited as part of the postage (50c rate, 10c more stamps on back).



Figure 8. LP.I.A.I. One of the earliest of the local surcharges, New Caledonia Scott #3 of March 15, 1883, remarkably used in July 1883 absolutely non-philatelically on a French-Colonies General-Issue formula postcard of 1876 (very rare used in NCE) with proper rate of 10c for a card addessed (Noumea to Pam) within the colony. 99% of the New Caledonia sucharges of 1880's and 1890's seen used are philatelic.

d. 1917, Tunis (T-in-triangle hs on 5c) [1]
e. 1943-44, Morocco (P) [2, 94]

2. Parcels Post : —
   a. 1891, 1898, 1899-1902, Indochina (U, P) [1]
   b. 1893, Congo (on revenue stamp) (U, P) [1]
   c. 1901, St. Pierre (U, P) [1]
   d. 1903, Martinique (U, P, S) [1, 3, 56]
   e. 1903-05, Ivory Coast (U, P, S, E) [57]
   f. 1907, 1923, Reunion (U, P) [1, 3, 55]
   g. 1919-22, Madagascar (on revenue stamps) (U, P) [1, 2]
   h. 1926, 1930, New Caledonia (U, P) [1]
3. Red-Cross and Charity Benefit (surtax) : —
   a. 1914-16, Many colonies (incl. stat.) (U, P, S, E) [1, 3, 5, 83, 84, 115]
   b. 1940-44, Equatorial Africa (U, P) [103, 109]
   c. 1941, All West African colonies and Cameroun (U, P) [103, 109]
   d. 1942, St. Pierre (U, P, S) [98-100]
   e. 1943-44, Indochina (U, P)
   f. 1944-46, Morocco (U, P) [88, 91, 103, 109]
4. Airmails : —
   a. 1919, Tunis (P) [1]
   b. 1929, Dec. 29, Somali Coast (Djibouti) ("1 Service Avion") (U, P) [20]
   c. 1937, Reunion (U, P)

d. 1939, New Caledonia (U, P) [117]
e. 1943, Fezzan (U, P) [119, 120] (on Italian Libia stamps)

5. Commemoratives : —
   a. 1903-04, New Caledonia (U, P, S, E) [1, 3]
   b. 1932, New Caledonia airmail (U, P, S) [118]
   c. 1940, Cameroun and Equatorial Africa (U, P, S) [103, 109]
   d. 1941-42, St. Pierre (S) [100]
   e. 1943, India (U, P, S) [103, 109, 113]
6. Postal-Fiscals (Customs Tax) : —
   a. 1941, 1944, 1945-7, Tunis (P)
   b. 1940? Equatorial Africa (surcharged "Douanes—Paquets-Poste Familiaux," etc.) [125]

G. For Purely Philatelic Purposes (postage and dues) : —

1. 1886-91, Martinique (certain of the overprint) (N, U, F, P, S, E) [22]
2. 24 Nov. 1891-1892, St. Pierre (U, P, S) [27]
3. 1893-94, Reunion (U, P, E) [1, 3]
4. 1893, Tahiti (U, P, S, E, F) [16-18, 128]
5. 1893-94, Nossi-Bé (U, P, S, E) [1, 3]
6. 1903-04, Guadeloupe (U, P, S, E, F) [1, 3, 48, 49]



Figure 9. LP.I.A.I. Most of the 1881-94 local surcharges included the name or initials of the colony, but a few were only a numeral of value, as this Cochinchina (Sc. #4) of 1887 used with a 10c French Colonies for the 15c internal rate (Tayninh to Saigon, places now very much in the news). As this low denomiation overprint was intended for internal use only it was not considered necessary to include the colony name.

III. Validation by Handstamps or Manuscript Marks:–

A. Handstamp Cachets and or Manuscript Notations to Show Prepayment was Made in Cash When Stamps Were Not Available at Postoffice:—

1. 1871-73, various colonies, manuscript "en numéraire"
2. 1876-81, New Caledonia (F) [1, 2, 22]

2a. 1881-86, Guiana (PD) [129]

3. 1884 (June), Tahiti (incl. stat.) [1, 2, 3, 5, 16-18, 128]
4. ca. 1887-ca. 1913, Dahomey, Chad, Niger, Soudan, and Ubangui-Shari, cachets and manuscript notations on stampless mail of expeditionary forces and surveying parties [13]

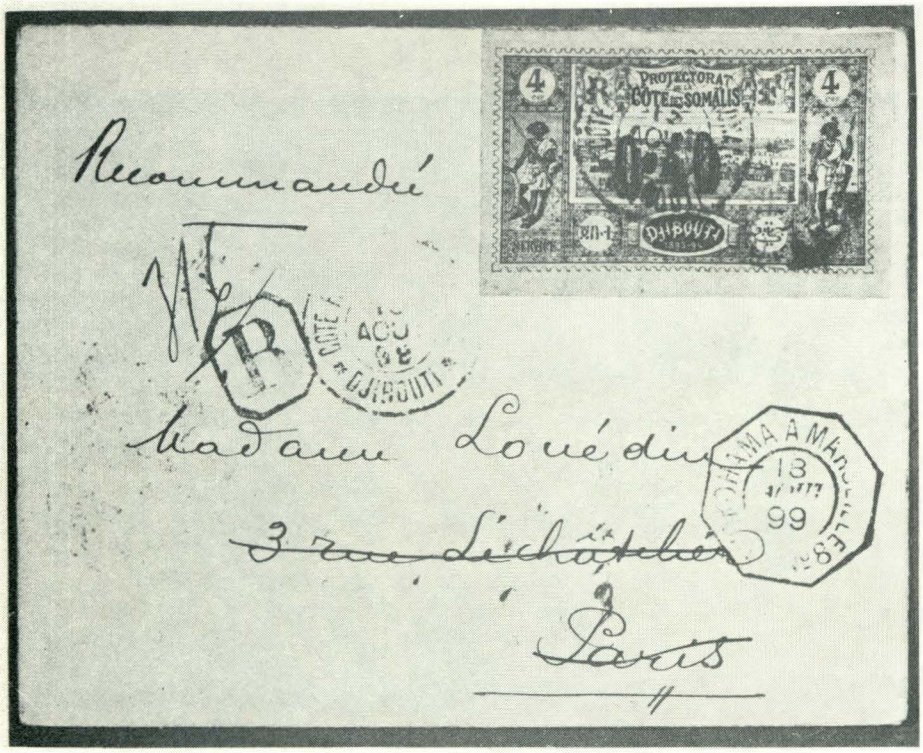


Figure 10. LP.I.A.4. The first overprint of the 1899-1905 series was the handstamped 0.40 on 4c of Somali Coast, issued 10 June 1899, needed because no 40c denomination was included in the 1894 issue and 40c had become the most frequent rate for registered letters to France. Here used commercially, Aug. 1899. This stamp was not sold mint but affixed by the postal clerk at the window. However, two mint sheets escaped to collectors by accident or collusion, and hence mint it is a rare stamp. A 40c pictorial was finally issued in March 1900.

5. 1888, Dec., Gabon [1, 2, 3, 4]
6. 1889, 25 June, Nossi-Bé "PP" [1, 2]
7. 1892, March-Oct., Anjouan [1, 2]
8. 1894, Aug., Kayes, Soudan (N) [1, 2, 33-35]
9. 1898 (late), Martinique "PP" (N?) [41]
10. 1900 (Dec.)-Jan. 1901, Guadeloupe "PP" [1, 38, 40]
11. 1901-02, Somali-Coast "PP" [20, 39]
12. 1901, Jan., Reunion (notations in connection with dues used for postage) [1, 44]

13. 1902, Jan., Dakar, Senegal "A" [2, 46, 127]
14. 1902, Senegal (Gorée, St. Louis, Rufisque) "C" [2, 127]
15. 1903, India "PP" [47]
16. 1907, Jan., Diego Suarez (N) [2]
17. 1913, 21 June-10 July, Reunion "PP" on newspapers [2]
18. 1917, Dec., Louga, Senegal hs label on printed matter
19. 1919, Indochina "PP" on printed matter (86)
20. 1920's ?, Niamey, Niger "PT/PAYÉ" [2]
21. 1921, Oct., Papeete, Tahiti "Porte Payé" on newspapers [1]
22. 1926, March-July, St. Pierre "PP" (U, P) [1, 2]
23. 1931, March, Cotonou and Porto Novo, Dahomey "PP" [2]
24. 1932, Sept.-Oct., Papeete, Tahiti "Porte Payé", on printed matter
25. 1938, Jan.-Feb., N'Konsamba and Yaoundé Cameroun "PP" [2, 122]

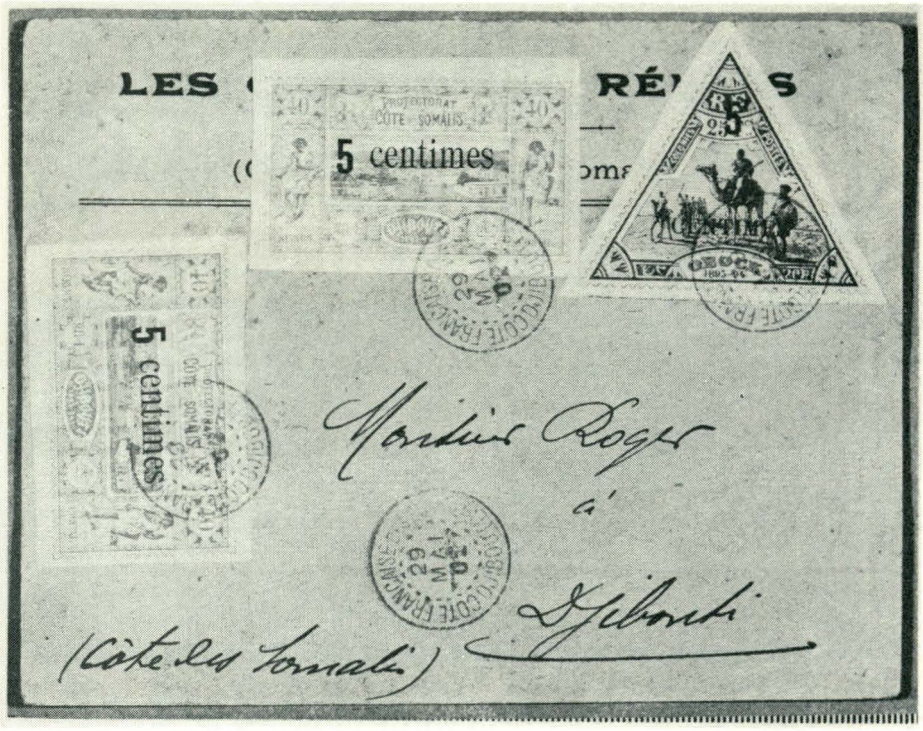


Figure 11. LP.I.A.4. From 1900 to 1902 Somali Coast was not adequately supplied by Paris with low-denomination stamps and had to resort to many local overprints, "PP" cachets, and bisects. These were all commercially used but more often philatelically than not. Some of the 1902 overprints of 5c on overstocked high values of Obock and Djibouti are used here to make the 15c rate for local delivery.

26. 1940, Sept., Martinique, Morocco, Senegal and Tunis "Cartes Familiales"
27. 1941-42, Morocco "Surtaxe Aérienne Perçue" [2, 92]
28. 1940-45, Indochina labels for military mail [2]
29. 1941, Tunis "Avion/ Taxe Perçue" [2, 92]
30. 1942, Jan.-1943, Dakar, Senegal "Dakar RP Avion/ Surtaxe Aérienne Perçue" [2, 92]

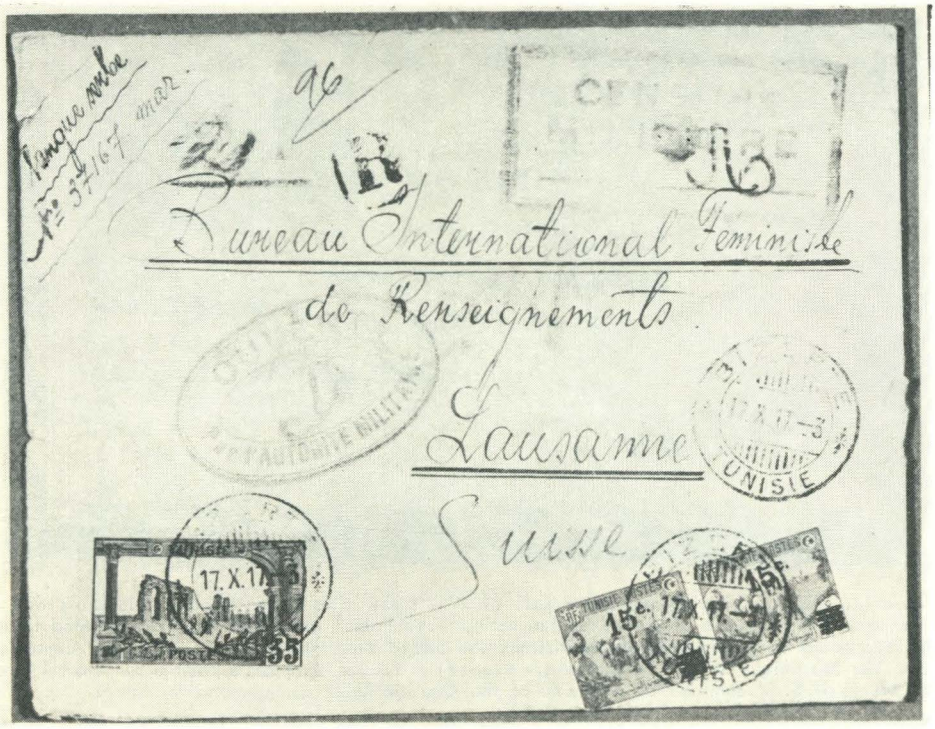


Figure 12. LP.I.A.9. Few overprints were made by or for the colonies between 1905 and 1922; most of these were for Tunis, which did not follow the usual colonial pattern of provisionals, because the colony was for some reason often running out of stock of low denominations. The above cover shows one of the emergency overprints locally made of the 15c on 10c of 1917, used on an interesting letter from Serbian troops stationed at Bizerte naval base during WWI, with Serbian censor mark.

31. 1944-46, Madagascar, many postoffices, "Poste Aérienne/ Taxe Perçue" (wording varies), and "PP" [2, 42, 93]
32. 1949, Morocco [92]

B. Control Handstamps to Validate Use of Bisects :—

1. 1903-06, Madagascar (several postoffices) (U, N, P, S, F) [1, 66]
2. 1910, Oct.-1911, Jan., Libreville, Gabon, on dues (N, U, P, S, F) [1, 2]

C. Handstamps Used to Validate Use of Stamps of One Colony in Another :—

1. 1911-12, Niger-Chad Military Territory, straightline cachets of ATI and ABÉCHÉ on Middle Congo and Congo stamps [82]

D. Precancelled

1. 1894-5, Djibouti [20]

IV. Use of Stamps for Different Purpose Than Which They Were Originally Intended.

A. Dues Stamps Used for Postage, Without Overprint :

1. 1901, Jan., Reunion (P) [1, 44]
2. 1920, Nov., Ouidah, Dahomey, dues bisected (N?) [1, 106, 107]

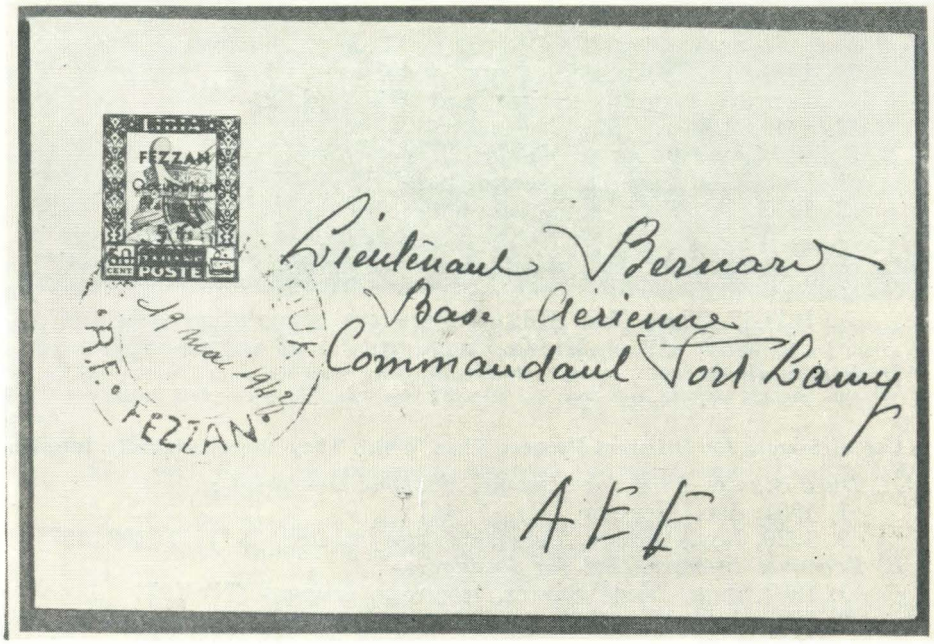
B. Revenues Stamps Used for Postage:—

1. 1907, Jan., Diego Suarez, telegraph coupons (N) [2]
2. 1923, July, Moroni, Grande Comore, use of Madagascar fiscals (N) [2]



Figure 13. LP.I.B.2. During the latter part of WWII the rates were raised considerably due to inflation and introduction of airmail, so the various Free French issues had to be overprinted locally (or in London) to provide new denominations and added supplies of the existing higher denominations. The Martinique 3Fr on 2c (no longer needed) is typical, here on a commercial airmail cover of 1946 to U. S. in combination with one of the Chad-to-Rhine commemorative stamps.

Figure 14. LP.II.A.5. The Fezzan military occupation in 1943 had no access at first to specially-prepared stamps so they overprinted Italian Libia stamps found there. They are mostly very rare and seen philatelically used; this cover with the 5Fr on 50c was sent back across the Sahara to Chad (whence the occupying forces had come) by surface (camel?) mail, taking from 19 May to 11 August !



3. 1944-45, Martinique and Guadelopue (N, P)

C. Postage Stamps Used as Dues Stamps, Cancelled T-in-Triangle : —
1. 1890's-ca. 1910, Guadeloupe and New Caledonia (P) [1, 67]
2. 1903, July, Somali Coast (authorized, not recorded) [20]
3. 1906, Sept.-Dec., Mauretania (U, P, S, F) [1, 58, 59]
4. 1910, 28 June, LeuKolele, Gabon, (P) [110]
5. 1917, Tunis, on 5c (N?) [1]
6. 1926, Sept., Dimboko, Ivory Coast (N?) [1]
7. 1928; 1940's, Guadeloupe and New Caledonia (N?)
8. 1943-44, Morocco [88, 94]
9. 1945, St. Pierre (N?)

D. Cut-Outs from Stationery Used as Adhesives : —
1. 1880's-'90's, Indochina (N, P)
2. 1906, March, Papeete, Tahiti [1]

E. Use of Obsolete Stamps of Territories Absorbed by Another Colony : —
1. 1892-94, Diego Suarez used in Nossi-Bé and Ste. Marie [1]
2. 1894-, Golfe-de-Benin used in Benin (P) [1]
3. 1894-1910, Obock and Djibouti used in Somali Coast (U, P) [20]
4. 1898-, Diego Suarez and Ste. Marie used in Madagascar [1]
5. 1900-, Benin used in Dahomey [1]
6. 1901-, Nossi-Bé used in Madagascar [1]
7. 1904-, Congo used in Gabon [1]
8. 1906-, Senegambie-et-Niger and Soudan used in Upper Senegal and Niger
9. 1907-, Congo used in Middle Congo, Ubangui-Shari and Chad
10. 1911-, Grande Comore, Moheli, Anjouan, and Mayotte used in Madagascar (P) [1]
11. 1915-, Middle Congo used in Ubangui-Shari and Chad
12. 1920-, Upper-Senegal-and-Niger used in Upper Volta
13. 1921-, Upper-Senegal-and-Niger used in Niger
14. 1922-, Indochina Offices in China used in Indochina (N)
15. 1932-, Upper Volta used in Ivory Coast
16. 1936-, all Equatorial Africa colonies used in each other
17. 1940-, Mauretania, Senegal, Guinea, Soudan, Niger, and Ivory Coast used throughout West Africa [104]

F. Use of Stamps of One Colony in a Neighboring One : —
1. 1890's, Reunion used in Madagascar
2. 1902-22, French China used in Indochinese Offices in China and vice versa.
3. 1906-, West and Equatorial African colonies generally permitted use in contiguous zones of neighboring colonies
4. 1906-40, Mauretania used in St. Louis, Senegal, as headquarters of the Mauretania government.
5. 1911, Feb.-April, Senegal used in Ivory Coast (authorized) [81]
6. 1914-16, Dahomey used in Togo [2]
7. 1914-21, Gabon and Middle Congo used in Cameroun [2, 116]
8. 1944-47, West African stamps used in Togo [2]

G. Red-Cross Stamps Surtax Prepaying Postage : —
1. 1914-20, commonly accepted but not authorized, all colonies (N, P)
2. 1916, July 20-Aug. 5, Oceania (authorized)

H. Parcel Post (Colis Postaux) Stamps Used for Postage : —
1. 1891-, all colonies commonly accepted them for ordinary postage prepayment (U, P)

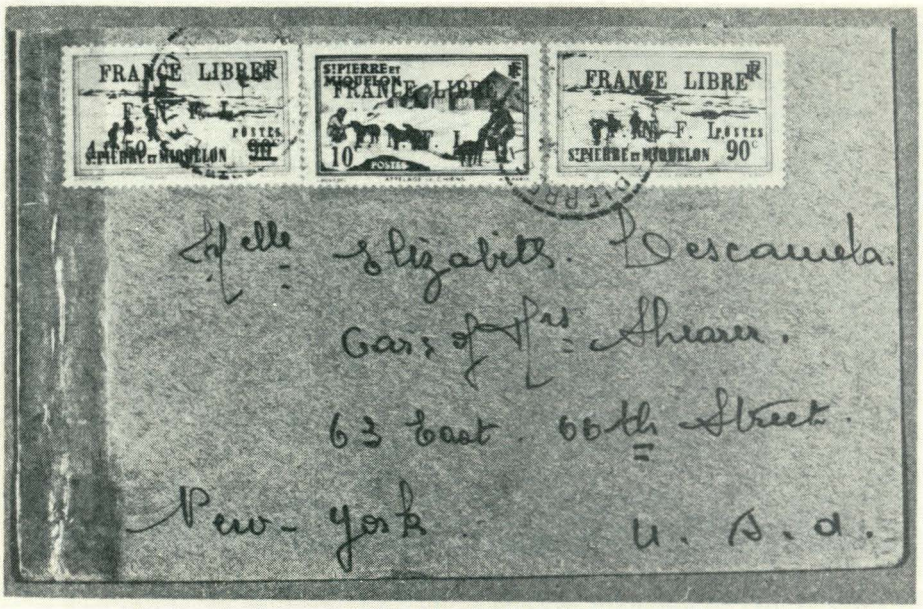


Figure 15. LP.II.B.1. The take-over of certain colonies by the Free-French forces during 1940-45 was accompanied in every case by surcharges which were deemed a patriotic propaganda necessity, even though the existing stamps were all "RF" and not Vichy issues. Although some philatelic abuse or speculation occurred, since all the stocks were overprinted they obtained a general commercial use. "France Libre" overprints of St. Pierre 1942 are shown here regularly used, with usual censor label.

I. Dues Stamps Used for Parcel Post : —
1. 1920's-, Indochina

J. Use of Stamps for Different Value than Printed Thereon : —
1. 1899, Feb.-April, Dahomey, 20c used for 15c (authorized) [2]

K. French Stamps Used in Colonies : —
1. 1851-53, Ceres issue used in Guadeloupe, Martinique, Reunion and Guiana (authorized for India also but not used) [111, 124, 126]
2. 1853-, Presidence issue, accidental use in Guiana (N) [2, 111]
3. 1863, Empire issue used in Indochina military campaign
4. 1871-76, Empire and Ceres issues used in Martinique, Guadeloupe and Senegal (N) [111]
5. 1886-93, Sage issues used in West Africa and Equatorial Africa
6. 1891-97, Sage issue used in Madagascar (authorized) [1]
7. 1880's-1911, occasional accidental or military use of Sage and Sower, Blanc and Mouchon stamps in West and Equatorial Africa; Sage used in Haut Oubangui (Abiras), 1897 (N) [2]
8. 1904-1907, Jan., Diego Saurez and Madagascar (N) [2]
9. 1908-13, Morocco military campaign [88-90]
10. 1909-14, Kerguelen Id. [2]
11. 1922-24, Kerguelen, Id. [2]
12. 1940-42, Senegal
13. 1946-47, Indochina military campaign [2]

V. Locally-Manufactured Adhesive Stamps:-

A. Type-set Issues :—

1. 1852-59, Reunion [1, 3, 4, 15]
2. 1876-84, Guadeloupe dues (1884-U, P, S) [1, 3, 124]
3. 1889-92, Reunion dues (U, P) [1, 3]
4. 1890-1903, Reunion Colis Postaux (U, P) [1, 3]
5. 1889, Gabon (P) [1]
6. 1891-96, Madagascar [1, 3, 19, 121]
7. 1891, Congo Colis Postaux (U, P) [1]

B. Lithographed Stamps :—

1. 1860, New Caledonia [14]
2. 1890-91, Diego Suarez (U, P, F) [1, 3, 4]
3. 1941-44, Indochina
4. 1943-44, Morocco and Tunis [88, 91, 103]

C. Handstamped Labels Used in Lieu of Stamps and to Validate Cash Prepayments :—

1. 1886, 22 Jan-27 Feb., St. Pierre (P, F) [1, 24, 25]
2. 1907, Jan., Diego Suarez telegraph coupons [2]
3. 1946-, Indochina, for military use [2]



Figure 16. LP.II.C.1. The colonies were directed by a letter of the Ministry in May 1891 to overprint all their stocks of the General Issues on hand with the name of the colony; most colonies complied shortly. This was done in anticipation of definitive issues which were already in preparation (appeared 1892). These overprints, some with change in denomination added, were extensively used commercially for several years or so, as the Guadeloupe ones here. The left stamp of the strip has one of the various "errors" in spelling on this issue (GUADELONPE).

VI. Physical Modification of Stamps to Indicate Special Use or Change of Value:-

A. Bisects :-

1. 1900, Dec., Brazzaville, Congo (N,P,U) fake [2, 78]
2. 1901, July-Nov., Somali Coast (and Obock stamps) (P) [1, 20]
3. 1903, July-, Somali Coast (only Obock stamps) (P) [1, 20]
4. 1903-, Guadeloupe, General Issue of Fr. Col. dues (N, P, F)
5. 1903, Dec., India, revenue stamps (P) [1, 114]
6. 1903-06, Madagascar (N, P, S, F) [1, 66]
7. 1908, March 2, Gaoua, Upper-Senegal-and-Niger (N) [80]
8. 1910, Oct.-Jan. 1911, Libreville, Gabon (General Issue Fr. Col. dues) (N, P,) [1]
9. 1911, May, Fort Sibut, Ubangui (N) [79]
10. 1913, Touba, Ivory Coast 10c [1]
11. 1916, Dec., Drewin and Grand Bassam, Ivory Coast [1, 2]
12. 1920, Sept.-Nov. 1921, Savelon, Ouidah (dues), Bohicon, and Paouignan, et at., Dahomey (some authorized) (P) [1, 2, 106, 107]
13. 1922, May, Brazzaville, Middle Congo (N) [1, 2]
14. 1923, June, Papeete, Tahiti (dues) (P) [1, 2]
15. 1926, May, Abidjan, Ivory Coast [1]
16. 1927, M'Banga, Cameroun (N) [1, 2]
17. 1927, 1929, Nyombé, Cameroun (N) [1, 2]

B. Punched :-

1. 1888-1901, Tunis postage stamps punched "T" for use as dues (S, F, P) [2]



Figure 17. LP.II.C.1. The 1891-92 overprints of Reunion included some with only the colony name and some with a new denomination added. Both types are used in combination here on a cover sent to Madagascar, at 25c UPU rate, April 1892.

(To Be Continued)

Via Panama

Forwarding Agents On The Isthmus (Part 3)

By Colonel James T. DeVoss

(Continued from Page 220)

Dodge & Co.'s Express

Because of the tremendous tides, the Panama "mud flats" were unsuitable for any vessels except shallow draught lighters. Even the early sailing ships had to anchor some distance from the shore. Taboga Island, a little over two miles off shore, soon became the anchorage for the larger steam ships. The British owned Pacific Steam Navigation Company eventually moved its headquarters from Panama to Taboga Island. Dodge & Co. operated an express service the short distance from Panama to Taboga Island.



Figure 33.

Col. George Fisher, whose manuscript forwarding endorsement, is illustrated above, Figure 33, was the manager of Dodge & Company's Express. Little is known about this express line except that it operated during 1850 and 1851. In the October 4, 1850, issue of the *Panama Star* appears a published letter addressed to the Governor of Panama. Among the many foreign residents doing business in Panama whose name appears as a signatory is "Dodge & Co., by G. Fisher". In the July 25, 1851, issue of the *Panama Star* appears an advertisement which reads in part, "Letters, Papers, and Packages, will be received at our office, in Panama, till 2 o'clock, p. m., and forwarded, deliverable at our office, by Messrs. Barman & Keser at the Taboga Hotel where Letters, Papers and Packages will be received till 8 o'clock, a. m., to be delivered at our office in this city. Postages, always prepaid. Dodge & Co."

L. Ehlers y Ca.

The forwarding marking, Figure 34, of L. Ehlers & Co. is the only one known used by a forwarding agent in Panama with a moveable dater in the center of the handstamp. It is known on a folded letter dispatched from Lima, Peru, on July 27, 1867. The letter was forwarded by Ehlers to an addresse in New York City. The marking is in light blue ink.

The first advertisement, Figure 35, of this firm appeared in the June 1, 1867 issue of the *Panama Star and Herald.* It last appeared in the issue dated, November 19, 1867. No further reference to L. Ehlers was found in the Panama newspaper until the issue of the Star and Herald dated, July 11, 1882, which mentioned that Mr. Ehlers had died a month earlier.

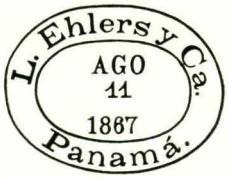


Figure 34.

L. EHLERS & CO.,
IMPORTERS, COMMISSION & TRANSPORTATION MERCHANTS.
Agents for the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
P A N A M A, U.S.C.
June 1, 1867.—36

Figure 35.

J. B. Feraud

Juan Baptiste Feraud, born in Trinidad in 1797 of French parents, went to Panama about 1818. He was appointed United States Consul in Panama on March 8, 1833, and he received his commission on June 5, 1833. He served as U. S. Consul until August 15, 1838, when he turned over the duties to his successor, Ferdinand E. Hassler.

Feraud died in November 1852 at the age of 55. His obituary in the *Panama Star*[27] states that he was the "oldest foreign resident in Panama." As of that date his funeral procession was the largest ever witnessed in Panama. He had many friends and he had held several important governmental offices.



Figure 36.

The December 25, 1852, issue of the *Panama Star* carries a notice indicating that the firm of J. B. Feraud was in liquidation.

The circular forwarding marking, Figure 36, 29 mm. in diameter, has been reported on covers dated in 1834 and 1835. In all probability Feraud acted as a forwarding agent during the entire period (1833 to 1838) he was the United States Consul. It should be noted that the first initial appearing in the marking is an "I" instead of a "J". Figure 37 is a folded letter dated, June 6, 1835, which originated in Callao, Peru. It bears the scarce Phila-

27. November 9, 1852.

delphia full-rigged ship and a receipt marking dated "Sep 7" both in red. On the reverse fold is a manuscript endorsement "Fw'd by R. M. Harrison/ U. S. Consul/Kingston, Jamaica."

Although the *Panama Star* had been published for a little over 3½ years when J. B. Feraud died, no advertisement of his of any sort appeared. What type of business he was engaged in, is not known. Juan B. Feraud & Co. is among the commercial establishments listed in the June 17, 1852, issue of the *Panama Star* as being subject to pay provincial taxes to the local government.



Figure 37.

L. A. Fernandez y Ho.

A very attractive and neat folded letter, Figure 38, which originated in Montecristi, Ecuador, and addressed to a firm in St. Thomas in the West Indies, was forwarded by the Panama firm of L. A. Fernandez y Ho. The folded letter, dated September 5, 1879, bears a pair of the two pence blue stamps of Great Britain applied to the letter by the forwarder when it was deposited in the mails at the British Consulate in Panama. The British "Panama C35" duplex canceller, type 11, applied to the cover was dispatched from London to the Panama office on January 26, 1865. The details of all British postal markings devices will be included in a separate chapter to be published in the very near future.

The forwarding marking, Figure 39, in the Spanish language, was applied to the folded letter with green ink. No other example of the marking has been reported.

The first advertisement for Luis Antonio Fernandez & Brother, Figure 40, appeared in the *Panama Star and Herald* on January 18, 1877. Except for the period between March 2, 1878 and early 1880, the Fernandez advertisement ran continuously and was still appearing in the Panama newspaper at the end of 1883. As a general merchant the Fernandez firm sold almost everything.

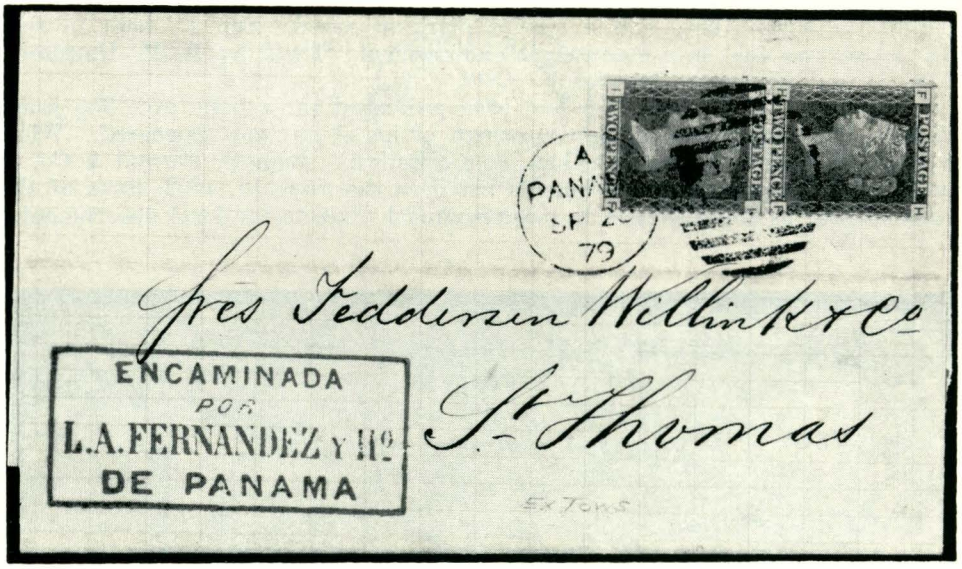


Figure 38.

ENCAMINADA
POR
L.A.FERNANDEZ Y Hº
DE PANAMA

Figure 39.

L. A. FERNANDEZ & HERMANO.

Importers, Exporters and General Commission Merchants,

PANAMA, U. S. C.

Figure 40.

Their large advertisement (the above illustration is only a small portion) mentioned Groceries and provisions, Liquors, Hardware, Glassware, Furniture, etc., ect. It is somewhat surprising that they also forwarded mail.

Geo. Fisher

(Please refer to the listing for Dodge & Co. Express)

Geo. W. Fletcher

Although George W. Fletcher was born in Massachusetts and resided in New York State, he received his appointment as United States Consul at Aspinwall from Alabama. He arrived at Aspinwall and assumed the duties of his office on October 29, 1853. He actually served as Commercial Agent until he received his Commission and Exequatur on January 13, 1854.



Figure 41.

The forwarding marking, Figure 41, of Geo. W. Fletcher is known in red ink. The only example of this marking seen by the author appears on an undated cover, Figure 42, addressed to Philadelphia. Fletcher was the second forwarding agent to handle this cover as it bears the red handstamp of Ramon Leon Sanchez, forwarding agent at Cartagena, New Granada.

Fletcher's health interfered with his consular duties at Aspinwall as he was forced to take leave and return to the United States on three different occasions. These absences covered the periods, May 1 to August 16, 1854; April 29 to June 30, 1855; April 3 to May 30, 1856. Giving his health as the reason, he resigned as United States Consul and departed Aspinwall on May 4, 1857.[28]

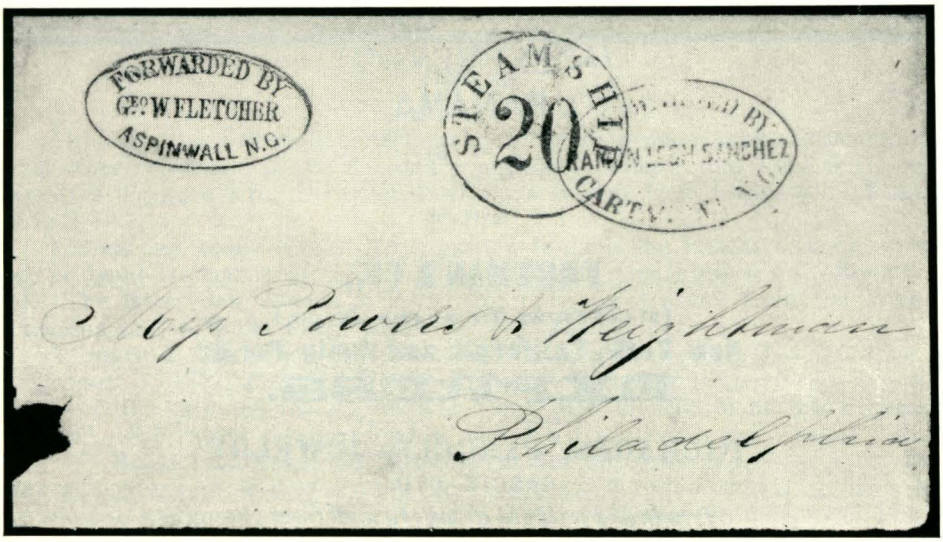


Figure 41.

C. J. Fox

Charles J. Fox of Michigan was appointed United States Consul at Aspinwall (Colon) on August 31, 1857. He arrived in Aspinwall to assume his duties on October 6, 1857. He replaced Arthur Morrell who had been acting Consul for five months following the departure of George W. Fletcher.

The forwarding marking of C. J. Fox, Figure 43, which has been reported only in red ink, is less scarce than many of the other markings. This is somewhat surprising since he remained at his post for only three years, leaving Panama on October 1, 1860. As with other United States Consuls, no advertisements appeared in the Panama newspapers for C. J. Fox.

Covers with 1858, 1859 and 1860 dates are known with the forwarding marking of C. J. Fox but none has been reported for 1857.

28. Despatches from U. S. Consuls in Colon, 1852-1906. Vol. 1. National Archives, Washington, D. C.



Figure 43.

Freeman & Co.

J. M. Freeman, agent in Panama for Adams & Company's Express, bought out the Adams firm in 1855.[29] In partnership with three other expressmen, they operated under the firm name of Freeman & Co. with their headquarters in New York City. Freeman left Panama July 14, 1855, for San Francisco where he was to represent the new express company. As the forwarding marking, Figure 44, reveals, Freeman & Co. appointed Cova & Co. as their agent for all business on the Isthmus. The announcement appeared in the July 12, 1855, issue of the *Panama Star and Herald*. On September 1, 1855, a new



Figure 44.

FREEMAN & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO ADAMS & CO.)

New York, California and South Pacific

EXPRESS.

PACKAGES, PARCELS, JEWELRY

SPECIE. ETC.,

forwarded without delay, to and from the

United States, California, and the South Pacific Coast;

ALSO, TO AND FROM

EUROPE AND CANADA,

through Sandford & Co.'s European Express, New York.

Agents in Panama,

aug30-tf. COVA & CO

Figure 45.

Freeman & Co. advertisement, Figure 45, appeared which ran continuously until December 30, 1856. Like its predecessor, the Freeman Company was one of the larger express firms. It was commonly refered to as the New York, California and South Pacific Express.

29. *Panama Star and Herald*, Vol. II. No. 16, p. 2.



Figure 46.

Although the Freeman advertisement did not appear after December 30, 1856, other references in the Panama newspapers indicate that Cova & Co. continued as the agents for Freeman until Cova retired from business on June 1, 1857.

The earliest cover, Figure 46, reported bearing the Freeman & Co. marking, is dated December 17, 1855. This forwarding marking is only known in red. The latest date known is April 15, 1857, on a cover from the Wiltsee Collection in the Wells Fargo Bank History Room.

A Bourn & Henriques advertisement, which appeared for the first time in the August 1, 1857, *Panama Star and Herald*, stated that they were the sole agents on the Isthmus for Freeman & Co. This advertisement last appeared April 28, 1859, when the partnership was dissolved. Although the new firm, John W. Bourn, continued the business, it was not until March 3, 1860, that their advertisement indicated they were agents for Freeman & Co. This advertisement continued until February 28, 1861, which was ten days after Bourn died. No further reference to an agent in Panama for the Freeman express appeared in the local newspapers. No Freeman forwarding marking has been reported to exist during the period Bourn & Henriques and its successor, John W. Bourn, were their agents. Further details of the Bourn firms will be found in the second (probable forwarding agents) section of this listing.

F. Gogorza y Ca.

Although the name, F. Gogorza, appeared among the list of commercial establishments subjects to tax in the June 17, 1852 issue of the *Panama Star*, the firm of Fabian Gogorza & Co. did not advertise in the Panama newspaper until January 1, 1857. The same advertisement, Figure 47, continued to appear until June 1, 1861. The business was operated as a partnership with Gregorio Miro.

An advertisement which appeared in the May 19, 1860 issue of the Star and Herald indicated that F. Gogorza & Co. had been agents for the Bremen and Aspinwall Line of sailing packets since April of that same year.

FABIAN GOGORZA. GREGORIO MIRÓ

Fabian Gogorza & Co.,
IMPORTERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
PANAMA, N. G.
Jan. 1, 1857-1y.

Figure 47.

Encaminada por
F. GOGORZA Y CA.
Panamá.

Figure 48.

In the June 18, 1864 issue of the Star and Herald, Fabian Gogorza was referred to as a commission and shipping merchant doing business at 42 Cedar Street, New York City.

The forwarding marking, Figure 48, of F. Gogorza y Ca. in light green ink exists on a folded letter from Acajutla, El Salvador, to Lima, Peru, dated, April 11, 1861. Although the agent is incorrectly identified by Konwiser as F. Gorgorzalt, a manuscript forwarding endorsement on a cover from San Jose, Costa Rica, to Washington, D. C., dated January 7, 1858, is listed by him in his article in the Stamp Specialist. No other covers bearing this firm's forwarding mark have been reported.



Figure 49.

J. Hawes & Co.

A March 31, 1855 announcement[30] states that "J. Hawes & Co. respectfully inform the public that their J. Hawes will return here and open a Forwarding and Commission House in Panama, about the first of May." J. Hawes & Co., a partnership between Hawes and Charles Lombard, had its headquarters in New York City.

In the June 23, 1855 issue of the Star and Herald, A. R. Vidal, was listed as the J. Hawes representative in Panama for the "San Francisco & South Pacific Express via Panama & Nicaragua." In the August 18, 1855 issue, Mr. Vidal is referred to as the agent for the Pacific Express Co., apparently a new or shortened name for the same express company.

30. *Panama Star and Herald*, Vol.I No. 210, p. 2.

Although the forwarding marking, Figure 49, for J. Hawes & Company's office at Aspinwall and Panama, contains no reference to the Pacific Express Co., the Hawes advertisement, Figure 50, which appeared concurrently does. This advertisement started in the August 21, 1855 issue and appeared continuously for exactly one year.

A notice in the June 5, 1856 issue of the Star and Herald signed by J. Hawes indicated that James S. Hermann would act until further notice as agent for the Pacific Express Company. In a May 14, 1857 advertisement, appeared the short notice "All persons to settle claims with J. Hawes." Over two years later, a new advertisement of J. Hawes started again on July 2, 1859, and last appeared in the issue dated February 21, 1860. No mention is made of the Pacific Express Company after the June 5, 1856 notice.

A new advertisement appeared in the October 5, 1861 issue of the *Panama Star and Herald* for the United States, Central and South American Express Company with principal offices at 32 Broadway, New York City. W. H. Mills was listed as agent for Aspinwall and Joseph Hawes as agent for Panama. This was the last reference appearing in the Panama newspaper for J. Hawes.

The Hawes forwarding marking appears in red on an 1856 cover, Figure 51, addressed to an individual (possibly an employee) who received his mail at the Pacific Express Co. office in San Francisco. No other dates have been reported for this marking.

J. HAWES & CO.,
Forwarders and Commission
MERCHANTS.

AGENTS PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.
Aspinwall and Panama, N. G.
aug21-tf.

Figure 50.



Figure 53.



Figure 54.

A. M. Hinkley

A. M. Hinkley was another of the large stateside express companies with offices in Panama. The first mention of Hinkley in the *Panama Daily Star* appeared in the issue of August 30, 1853, in an advertisement which stated that the partnership between Ran Runnels and A. M. Hinkley had been dissolved. Starting with the issue of November 19, 1853, an advertisement, Figue 52, of A. M. Hinkley appeared regularly.

Hinkley maintained offices at Aspinwall and Panama and forwarding markings, Figures 53 & 54, were utilized at these respective locations. One

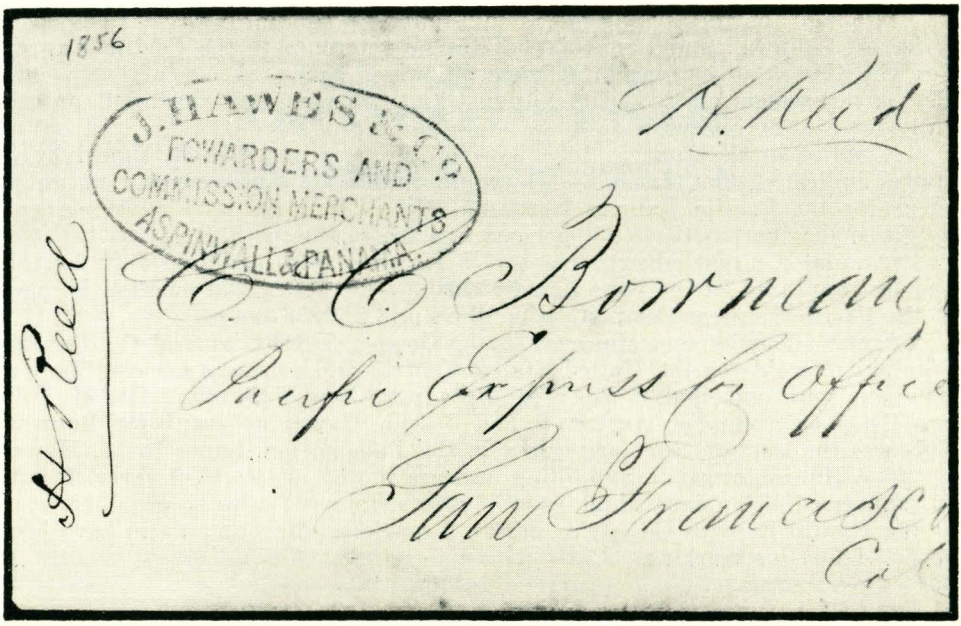


Figure 51. Basil Pearce Collection.

A. M. Hinkley,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANT,

ASPINWALL AND PANAMA, N. G.

ISTHMUS TRANSIT TICKETS

A. M. HINKLEY, late forwarder on the Isthmus, fo Adams & Co.'s California Express, is now prepared to furnish Passenger Transit Tickets from Aspinwall to Panama, and *vice versa*, making, with the steamers, an entire through ticket by the mail route.

WM. NELSON & CO., Agents,
Panama.
JOHN W. CARRINGTON, Agent,
At Adams & Co's, 59 Broadway,
New York.
A. BARSTOW, Agent,
nov19-tf At Adams & Co's, *New Orleans*

Figure 52.

cover, dated June 9, 1854, which went from Havana to San Francisco, is known with both markings in red. Other covers, all with 1854 dates, have been reported with the Panama marking of Hinkley in black. A printed circular, Figure 55, bearing the date of November 23, 1854, was received by Hinkley's Panama office and forwarded to San Francisco.

The Hinkley advertisement in the May 2, 1854 issue of the *Panama Star and Herald* carried the additional name of Herman C. Evers. This arrangement lasted about a year for we find Evers' name dropped after the advertisement appeared in the March 17, 1855 issue. An announcement in the April 14, 1855 issue referred to the dissolution of the partnership between A. M. Hinkley



Figure 55.



Figure 56. Basil Pearce Collection.

and Herman C. Evers. Although the Hinkley advertisement finally disappeared after the November 6, 1855 issue of the Star and Herald, it wasn't until May 16, 1857 that a notice appeared stating that the "late firm of A. M. Hinkley & Co. was in liquidation."

It is interesting to note that A. M. Hinkley & Co. was the first to start a daily express from Panama to Aspinwall. The first such trip left Panama at 8 a. m. Saturday, January 6, 1855. The Panama Railroad was completed twenty-one days later and daily trips soon became commonplace.

Hinkley & Co. were obviously fighting for their share of the express business for they printed pictorial envelopes, Figure 56, for their customers which depicted a map of the route across the Isthmus showing the Chagres River and the mule trails as well as the recently completed line of the Panama Railroad. The mid-1850's was the peak of the forwarding and express business in Panama. Not only were people still flocking to the California gold fields, but the real profit was in the transport of gold dust from Panama to Aspinwall on its way back to the East Coast ports.

Konwiser's reported dates of 1848-50 for the appearance of the Hinkley, Panama, forwarding mark are believed to be in error.

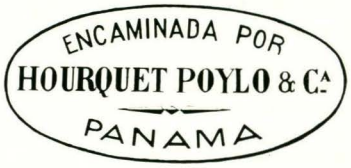


Figure 57.



Figure 58.

Hourquet, Poylo & Co.

The name of Hourquet first appeared in the *Panama Star* dated October 4, 1850, and the firm name of Cabrero i Hourquet appeared in the tax lists for December 20, 1853 and February 13, 1855. These references precede by quite a few years the announcement which appeared in the January 3, 1865 issue of the Star and Herald stating that the firm of Cabrero, Hourquet & Co. had been dissolved and that on January 1, 1865, a new partnership with J. B. Poylo had been formed. The new firm operated under the name Hourquet, Poylo & Co.

In the September 9, 1865 issue of the Panama newspaper a notice appeared announcing that Hourquet, Poylo & Co. had been appointed corresponding agents for the French steamship line, Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. This arrangement is known to have continued until after July 2, 1878.

The tax list published June 26, 1880, included the name of J. B. Poylo but Hourquet was missing.

The forwarding marking, Figure 57, of Hourquet, Poylo & Co. is known on covers as early as October 1, 1866, and as late as 1872. It appears in light blue and blue-green ink.

In thee August 11, 1866 issue of the *Panama Star and Herald,* Hourquet, Poylo & Co. were also listed as the agents in Panama for the Spanish Mail Packet Company. In the July 4, 1872 issue, J. B. Poylo was listed as the Belgium Consul in Panama.

A second forwarding marging, Figure 58, was used by Hourquet, Poylo & Co. This Type 2 marking appears on a cover bearing the date of October 16, 1872. This is later than the last known use of the Type 1 marking. A blue-green ink was used when this marking was applied to the cover.

HURTADO Y HERMANOS'

Express Line.

SOLE Contractors for the transportation of British Bullion and American Treasure.

The only line armed and guarded by contract, with the underwriters in New York.

The oldest and most extensive line on the Isthmus.

AGENTS:

New York,.....Messrs. EVERETT & BROWN.
New Orleans,..... " LOISON & SILVESTRE.
Chagres,.....Mr. T. R. COWAN.

Figure 59.

HURTADO I HERMANOS.

GENERAL AGENCY.

CONTRACTORS for the transportation of BRITISH BULLION and AMERICAN TREASURE, with armed escorts, provided by contract with the New York Board of Underwriters:—

Agents of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.
" " the Imperial Fire Insurance Company, of London.
" " the Maritime Insurance Company, of Bordeaux.
" " Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.
Provincial Agents of the Panama Railroad Company.

Merchandise, Specie & Valuables

CONVEYED AND FORWARDED TO

THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, CALIFORNIA, AUSTRALIA, EUROPE, WEST INDIES, and the UNITED STATES.

no17 tf.]

Figure 60.



Figure 61.

Hurtado I. Hermanos

Hurtado I. Hermanos, successor to Mosquera, Hurtado & Co., operated an express line in Panama for many years. The two companies were frequently referred to as "the oldest and most extensive line on the Isthmus." After Mr. Mosquera left the firm, the Hurtado Brothers first advertisement, Figure 59,

appeared in the April 17, 1852 issue of the *Panama Star*. T. R. Cowan was listed as their agent at Chagres.
listed as their agent at Chagres. An announcement in the December 23, 1852 issue stated that Hurtado I. Hermanos were the agents for Wells, Fargo & Cos. Express. This was the first mention of Wells, Fargo & Co. in any Panama newspaper. On November 17, 1853, the advertisement, Figure 60, for Hurtado Brothers was changed. The new advertisement revealed that the Hurtado Co. was the agent of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. and several insurance companies. Although this advertisement was discontinued with the issue of July 14, 1855, they continued in business for several years.

The forwarding marking of Hurtado I. Hermanos, Figure 61, appears on covers with a date span of several years. Although earlier covers undoubtedly exist, the earliest so far reported is dated June 16, 1854. The latest date reported is a cover, Figure 62, which originated in Guatemala City on April 22, 1860. This marking exists in both red and black ink. Hurtado I. Hermanos apparently went out of business sometime during the 1860's. The firm name is missing from the tax list published in the *Panama Star and Herald* during the 1870's.

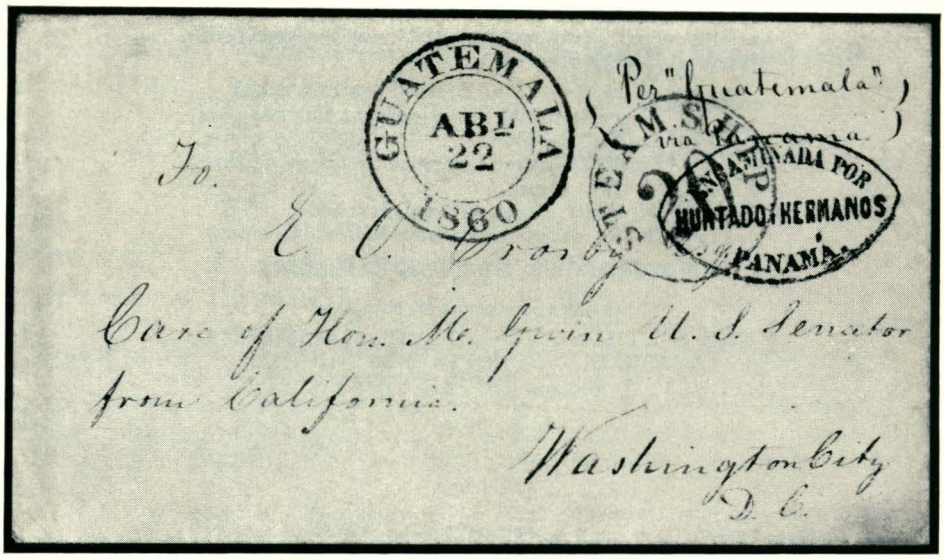


Figure 62.

H. Lefevre

Henry Lefevre's name appeared as the agent in Panama for "The Panama Transit and Pacific Mail Steamship Co." in an advertisement which first ran in the *Panama Star and Herald,* dated January 4, 1877.

The name Lefevre, sometimes spelled "Lefebre", was not new in Panama circles in 1877 however, for the tax list published June 17, carried a firm by the name of Lefevre & Amori. This same firm was listed as, Lefebre & Amory, in the January 22, 1853, tax list. The partnership apparently changed for we found the firm, Lefebre I. Rousel, in the tax list published February 13, 1855.

The forwarding marking, Figure 63, of Henry Lefevre in purple ink appears on a cover, Figure 64, which originated in Philadelphia. The cover is not dated but is bears a copy of Scott No. 205, the 5c yellow brown, which was

issued on April 10, 1882. The cover was undoubtedly dispatched after that date although it bears no postal marking to confirm. It is quite possible, since it is addressed in care of the United States Consul General at Panama, that it was dispatched via a consular pouch. What connection Henry Lefevre had with the U. S. Consul is not known.

In issues of the Star and Herald which appeared during the latter part of 1881, Henry Lefevre was listed as the "sole agent in charge" for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Henry Lefevre's daughter married the son of Henry Ehrman, agent in Panama for Wells, Fargo & Co. from October 1, 1873 to sometime in 1898. The grandson of the two Henrys involved with mail across the Isthmus during the latter part of the 19th Century, is a philatelist who resides in Panama.

ENCAMINADA POR
H. LEFEVRE,
PANAMA.

Figure 63.

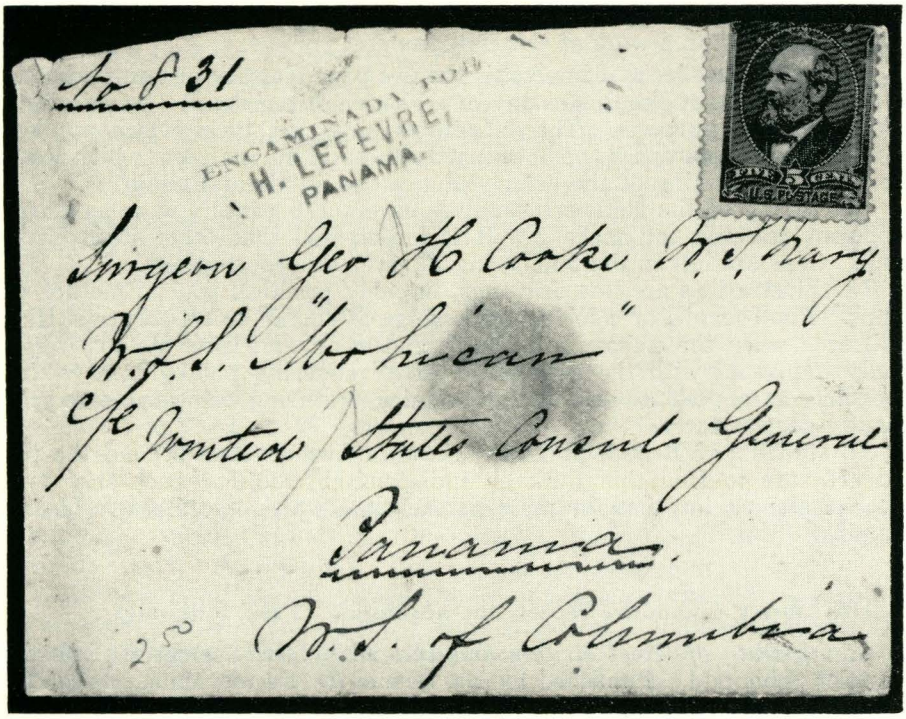


Figure 64.

(To Be Continued)

Book Reviews

The Stamp Duty of Great Britain and Ireland. A Catalogue of the Embossing Dies and of the Impressed Stamps Used for Fiscal Purposes From 1694 Onward. Volume 1. by Samuel B. Frank, M. D. and Josef Schonfeld, with William A. Barber and Marcus Samuel, 227 pages, illustrated, paper cover. Published by Samuel B. Frank, M. D., 3 Fairway Drive, Mamaroneck, N. Y., 10543. Price $9.00.

True masterpieces of philatelic literature are too few and far between. This is indeed one of them. Compiled principally from the official registers at Somerset House with special permission of the British Board of Inland Revenue, this book renders all prior works on the subject entirely obsolete.

This first volume deals eclusively with the so-called General Duty dies of Great Britain, those upon which no special usage is expressed. The forthcoming second and third volume will cover the Special Duty dies of Great Britain and the Irish dies respectively.

The forty-nine pages of introductory material provide sufficient explanation of the work and its scope, and of the history and evolution of fiscal stamps, to enable even the beginner to understand this highly-specialized handbook. Particular attention should be given to the twenty-two page "Introduction" by Mr. Schonfeld, which gives a wealth of historical and technical data, all of which is necessary to a work of this nature.

Also of importance and interest is the five page glossary of terms relating to the original usage of the dies, many of which were registered (issued) for one or more specific purposes. The definitions given are those which applied at the time of die registration, not necessarily those in current use, which leads to a better understanding of the history of taxation in Great Britain.

The listing of the stamps themselves covers 178 pages and is as complete as present research can make it. It is anticipated that other items may be found. Gaps are left in the numbering to cover this contingency.

The illustrations are line drawings, the only practical way to picture these stamps. Photographs of colorless embossings often fail to reproduce sufficient detail even when the embossing is sharp and clear, and these stamps were not usually impressed with the greatest of care, rendering photography virtually impossible, as a peek at any auction catalog featuring embossed stamps will instantly demonstrate.

All students of British philately whose interest extends beyond the postal field are sure to find this work an indispensable reference not only for its listing of stamps, but also for the collateral data which it contains. *(Louis S. Alfano)*

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

The Stamp Duty of Great Britain and Ireland by Dr. Samuel B. Frank and Josef Schonfeld. Published by Dr. Samuel B. Frank, Mamaroneck, N. Y., 1970. 230 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the authors.

The Essays and Proofs of British North America by Kenneth Minuse and Robert H. Pratt. Sissons Publications, Lt., Toronto, Canada. 1970. 197 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Gift of the authors.

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue 1971, Volume I. 127th Edition. Scott Publishing Company, Omaha, Nebraska and New York, N. Y. 955 pages. Illustrated. Hard cover. Courtesy of the publisher.

Texas, The Drama of Its Postal Past by Alex L. ter Braake. Published by The American Philatelic Society, State College, Pennsylvania. 1970. 298 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Gift of the author.

The United States Two Cent Red Brown of 1883-1887, Volumes One and Two by Edward L. Willard. H. L. Lindquist Publications, Inc., New York, N. Y. 1970. 327 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Gift of the author.

Canadian Roller Cancellations 1894-1930, Second Edition by E. A. Smythies. A Handbook of The Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain. 1970. 60 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

The British Postal Agencies in Mexico City, Vera Cruz and Tampico 1825-1876 by John M. Heath. Published by Robson Lowe Ltd., London. 1970. 21 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of HJMR Co., North Miami, Florida.

Springer's Handbook of North American Cinderalla Stamps Including Taxpaid Revenues, Fourth Edition. Sherwood Springer, Editor and publisher, Los Angeles, California. 1966. 56 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Louis S. Alfano.

Stamps, Volues 145-148, October 1968-September 1969. Bound Volumes. Gift of Mr. H. L. Lindquist.

The Harrisons of Waterlows. Robson Lowe, Editor and Publisher, London, England. 1970. 10 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of HJMR Co., North Miami, Florida.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co.'s Standard Catalogue of Postal Cards and Letter Cards. 1898. The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., New York, N. Y. 169 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Erwin Agnew Fiero.

The Ross Smith England-Australia Flight. Supplement. by Col. Leonard H. Smith, Jr. Published by N. H. Smith, Clearwater, Florida. 1970. 80 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound Gift of the author.

Index to the Philatelic Literature of the French Colonies of the Pacific, Supplement to Pacifica. By B. R. Peace. January 1966. Photocopy. Gift of Col. Leonard H. Smith, Jr.

Photocopy: English Translation: Dr. Ey Handbuch with Illustrations from German Edition interleaved. Gift of Mr. William Liberman.

The Stamps of Turkey by Adolf Passer. Photocopy. Gift of Mr. John Dowd.

L'Impressions des Timbres Francais Par Les Rotatives, Volumes I and II by le Baron de Vinck de Winnezeela. Published by Yvert & Tellier, Amiens, France. 1939. 377 pages. Illustrated. French text. Clothbound. Gift of Mr. Robert G. Stone.

Supplement Till Handbok Over Monografier MM I Postmuseums Filatelistiska Bibliotek. Votele Org, Editor. Postmuseum, Stockholm. 1968. 207 pages. Swedish text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Mail to the American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia, 1918-1920 by Edith M. Faulstich. Reprint from Twenty-ninth American Philatelic Congress Yearbook. 16 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

The Canadian Expeditionary Force in Siberia, 1918-20 by Edith M. Faulstich. Reprint from the Postal History Journal. 31 pages. Ilustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

Grosses Handbuch der Abstemplungen Auf Schweizer Marken 1843-1907. Band I, II and III. F. X. Andres and Hans Emmenegger, Editors. Verband Schweizerischer Philatelisten - Vereine mit Unterstutzung des Fonds zur Forderung der Philatelie. 1968. 4-ring Loose Leafe Volumes. Illustrated. German text. Plastic covered. Gift of Mr. Jacques R. Simpson.

Catalogue de la Bibliotheque Centrale de l'Union Suisse des Association Philateliques 1968 and 1969 Supplements. Generaldirektion PTT, Bern. Editor and Publisher 1951. 91 pages. German and French text. Thumb Indexed. Hard Cover. Gift of Mr. Jacques R. Simpson.

Nouvelles Acquisitions de la Bibliotheque de la Direction Generale des PTT. Repertoire systematique No. III. Generaldirektion PTT, Bern. Editor and Publisher 1958. 210 pages. German, French and Italian text. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Jacques R. Simpson.

Nouvelles Acquisitions de la Bibliotheque Generale des PTT. Repertoire Methodique No. II. Generaldirektion PTT, Bern. Editor and Publisher 1947. 46 pages. German and French text. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Jacques R. Simpson.

Fairy Tales and Folk Tales on Stamps by Paul G. Partington. American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Misconsin. 1970. 59 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Topical Handbook No. 74. Volumes 12-13 Reprint. John Henry Richter, Editor. American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 1970. 43 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

The Railway Letter Stamps of Great Britain and Ireland 1891-1941. Second Edition, Part I. by A. J. Ecclestone and Sydney R. Turner. Edited and published by H. Garratt-Adams, Whitchurch, Ross on Wye, Herefordshire. 1969. 40 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

List of Camps, Hospitals. Etc. in Great Britain and Ireland which have Distinctive Postmarks and Supplement to a Reference List of British Army Postmarks 1914-1919 by P. E. Raynor. Edited and published by H. Garratt-Adams, Whitchurch, Ross on Wye, Herefordshire. 1969. 19 pages. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Collect British Stamps. Sixth Edition. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, England. 1970. 74 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

The Pacific Islands A Descriptive Catalogue of a Display to The Royal Philatelic Society, London, 8 January 1970. The Pacific Islands Study Circle of Great Britain. 23 pages. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Women on Stamps by Sophia Webb. American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 1969. 59 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Islenzk Frimerki. Catalogue of Icelandic Stamps 1970. Sigurdur H. Porsteinsson, compiler. Published by Isafoldarprentsmidja H.F. 130 pages. Illustrated. Icelandic and English text. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

Ilustrowany Katalog Znaczkow Polskich 1970. Published by Angencia Wydawnicza "Ruch", Warsaw, Poland. 551 pages. Illustrated. Polish text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

1969-70 Supplement to Campbell Paterson's (Loose Leaf) N.Z. Catalogue. Campbell Paterson Ltd., Auckland, New Zealand. Gift of Capt. Robert P. Odenweller.

The Halfround Postmarks on the First Issue of the Netherlands by Dr. Fred L. Reed. Published by J. L. Van Dieten, The Hague. 1970. 15 pages. Illustrated. Dutch and English text. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

Nederland 1852 5 Cent Plaat III by Dr. G. C. van Balen Blanken with Bert Buurman. Published by co-operation of Nederlandse Bond van Filatelistenverenigingen and Nederlandsche Vereeniging van ostzegelhandelaren. 1968. 104 pages. Illustrated. Dutch and English text. Clothbound.

Nederland 1852 5 Cent Plant IV by Dr. G. C. Van Balen Blanken with Jan Poulie and Bert Buurman. Published with the co-operation of Stichting Filatelie. 1969. 108 pages. Illustrated. Dutch and English text. Clothbound.

A Short History of the Mail Service by Carl H. Scheele. Smithsonian Institution Press, City of Washington. 1970. 250 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound.

The Welsh Post Towns Before 1840 by Michael Scott Archer. Published by Phillimore and Co. Ltd., Chichester, Sussex. 1970. 136 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Sieger-Katalog Pferde Auf Briefmarken. Sieger Verlag, Lorch (Wurtt.) 1969. 116 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound. Gift of Aero Philatelists.

Sieger Raketenpost Katalog. Sieger Verlag, Lorch, (Wurtt.). 1969. 192 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound. Gift of Aero Philatelists.

Sieger Ersttagsbrief Katalog. Sieger Verlag, Lorch (Wurtt.). 1969. 396 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound. Gift of Aero Philatelists.

United Arab Republic (Egypt) Commemorative Stamps 1952-1969. Philatelic Office, Postal Authority, Cairo, U. A. R. 65 pages. Illustrated. English and French text. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Ernest A. Kehr.

Maury Catalogue Specialise de Timbres-Poste France 1971. Maison Arthur Maury, Paris, France. 260 pages. Illustrated. French text. Paperbound. Courtesy of HJMR Co., North Miami, Florida.

Post Offices of Oregon, Washington and Idaho by Dr. Robert L. Landis. Published by The Patrick Press, Portland, Oregon. 1969. 250 pages. Illustrated. Hard cover. Gift of the author.

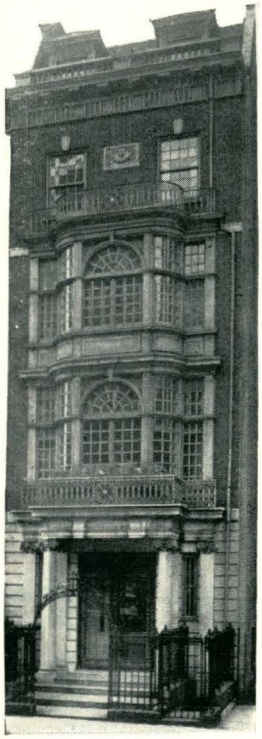
La Poste Maritime Francaise, Tome VII, by Raymond Salles. Published by the author, Paris, France. 221 pages. French text. Paperbound. Purchased.

Gifts were received also from: Mrs. Ethel B. McCoy, Messrs. George F. Miller, Robert G. Stone, Louis Alfano, C. Altin, Adrien Boutrelle, Ernest C. Wilkens and Manuel M. Marino.

The following have qualified for membership in The Collectors Club and have been duly elected by the Board of Governors:

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5416 James J. Mauro, Burlington, Mass. Collects 19th Century Great Britain, United States.

5417 Robert W. Wiseman, Danville, Va. Collects Confederate States, United States.
5418 John E. Brown, El Paso, Texas. Collects Russia, Poland, Cape of Good Hope.
5419 Everett C. Erle, Oakland, Calif. Collects transatlantic stampless to and from California.
5420 Powell Glass, Jr., Lynchburg, Va. Collects Iceland.
5421 Duane Hillmer, Omaha, Nebr. Collects United States, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland.



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Selected

GERMAN STATES

BRUNSWICK.

1. 1852. 2sgr. blue. Example of this stamp used on fine entire lightly cancelled in blue. Michel 2. **$180.00**
2. 1852. 3sgr. orange red. Superb used single lightly cancelled in blue on neat envelope to Ulm. Expertised. Michel 3 ..... **$180.00**
3. 1863. ½gr. black/green. Vertical pair of this scarce stamp lightly tied on 1867 cover to Oschersleben. Engel certificate, Michael 10a. **$228.00**

HAMBURG.

4. 1864-5. 3sch. ultramarine and 4sch. yellow green used together on cover to England illustrating the 7sch. rate. Michel 15, 16 .. **$140.00**

HANNOVER.

5. 1851. 1/10th. Thaler black/pale orange. Brilliant marginal single showing "Number 6" lightly cancelled on most attractive envelope by light blue cancel of Hannover. Michel 5b **$210.00**
6. 1864. Remarkable envelope addressed to France bearing a superb marginal example of the ½ gr. black in combination with the 3gr. in the "black brown" shade and the 1gr. rose. Three different issues on one cover. Most attractive and of the greatest rarity! Buhler and Diena certificates. Michel 17y, 19b, 23y. **$580.00**

MECK./SCHWERIN.

7. 1856. ¼sch. red. Fine used vertical strip of six used on neat cover from Rostock to Wirmar. Scarce item. Michel 1 ..... **$168.00**
8. 1864-7. 3sch. yellow. Superb used example on neat envelope to Wendorf cancelled with the scarce "Hamburg Bahnhof" c.d.s. in black. Most attractive. Michel 7. **$144.00**

OLDENBURG.

9. 1852. ⅓sgr. black/yellow green. Very fine mint, full margin example of this very elusive stamp. Michel 1 ..... **$216.00**
10. 1861. 1gr. "True Blue". A large and very fine unused example of this difficult stamp. Michel 12b. **$120.00**

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On the morning of the *29th* the sale features SARDINIA and other Italian States comprising an interesting collection of Sardinia ranging from Cavallinis to the shades of the 1855-63 issues. Other states which are well represented include Naples, Neapolitan Provinces, Parma and Sicily . . . there are many covers. Later on the same day: the "Trinacria" SICILY with almost 250 superb lots mint, used and on cover (one cover has 50gr., two 20gr., 10gr. and 5gr.).

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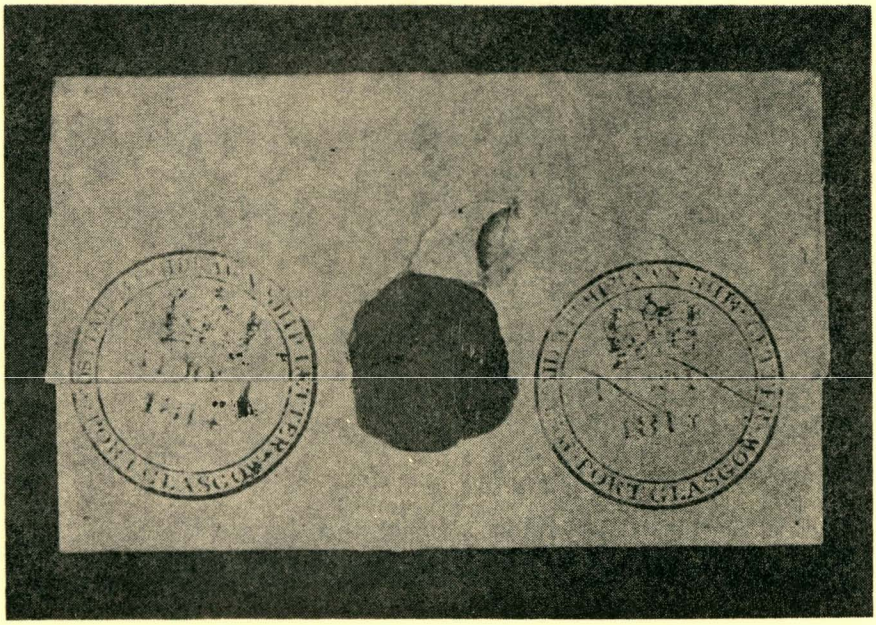
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