VOLUME XX, No. 4 OCTOBER, 1941

COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Published Quarterly by THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

Publication Office, Federalsburg, Md.

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Vol. XX. OCTOBER, 1941. No. 4.

The De La Rue Georgians of South Africa

By H. E. LOBDELL

On May 31, 1910, the amalgamation of four British Crown Colonies—the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony—into the Union of South Africa was duly proclaimed. Pending the preparation of definitives for the new dominion, current Edwardian stamps of the constituent Colonies continued to serve all postal needs.

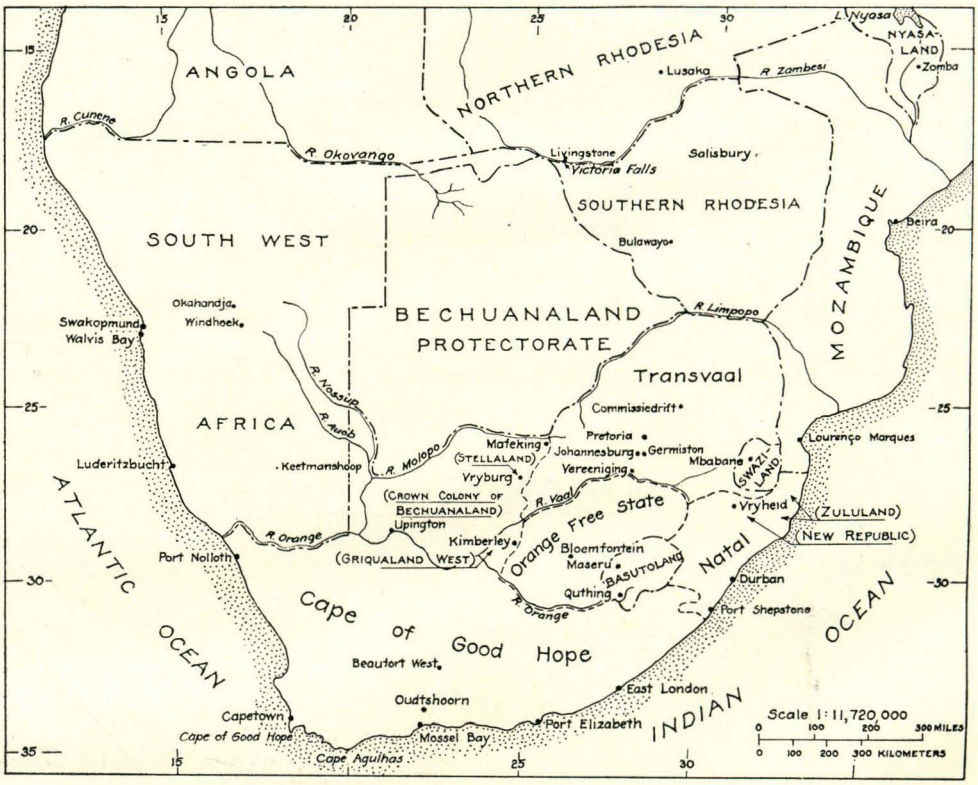
On November 4, 1910 appeared the first adhesive of the Union: a 2½d. value commemorating the opening of the first Parliament by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught at Capetown on that day.(1) It was the second Empire stamp to bear a portrait of King George V as the new sovereign,(2) being preceded by the 15-cent denomination of the lithographed Guy issue of Newfoundland, issued on August 15.

Nearly three years later—on September 1, 1913—eleven of the fourteen values of the initial definitive series of Union postal adhesives were placed on sale. A medallion portrait of George V formed the central feature of each design, and this First National Issue—the "King's Heads," as they are often called—continued to be current until gradual displacement by corresponding denominations of a pictorial series, commencing on January 1, 1926.

It is with these Union Georgian stamps, which had a common genesis in the printing establishment of Messrs. Thomas De La Rue and Co., Ltd., of Bunhill Row, London—and with the events leading to the issuance of them, with the use of them elsewhere than in the Union, and with the circumstances of their obsolescence after serving the Union's postal needs throughout the first decade and a half of its history—that we are immediately concerned.

A united British South Africa had long been an ardent desire of many of the Dutch-speaking inhabitants as well as of that portion of the population whose mother tongue was English. In fact, soon after the formation of the Dominion of Canada, a permissive act for federation of "such of the South African colonies and states as may agree thereto" had been sponsored by Lord Carnarvon (3) and passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom in 1877.

(1) For an extended account of these ceremonies see "The South African Almanack and Reference Book," pp. 113-115. The Argus Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., Capetown, 1911.
(2) King Edward VII died May 6, 1910.
(3) The Rt. Hon. the (fourth) Earl of Carnarvon, the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Disraeli Ministry. In the same capacity in the earlier Derby Ministry he had introduced the bill which led to a united Canada.



Map showing boundaries of the four Provinces of the Union, the Protectorates, the Mandate of South West Africa, and contiguous territories; and the approximate locations of extinct philatelic entities mentioned in the text, viz., Stellaland, Griqualand West, the Crown Colony of Bechuanaland, New Republic, and Zululand.

But nothing actually had come of it up to the time of the middle 1900's, when union was still regarded by many to be an impractical ideal. By then some of the long-standing difficulties of the English-speaking residents with their Dutch-speaking neighbors had been resolved through the medium of an armed conflict, and the bitterness of those hostilities had contributed to already existing doubts concerning many aspects of the future relationships between the two groups. In addition to the division caused by differences of languages and customs, the population was sparse, and over half of the Europeans were concentrated in Cape Colony. At the time of the last census prior to Union,(4) an area of 473,100 square miles was occupied by 5,175,824 people of whom hardly more than a fifth, 1,116,806, were classified as whites. Comparatively, therefore, the extent of the land was *seven times* that of the New England States, while the density of whites, 2.36 per square mile, approximated that of present-day Wyoming. Thus the culminating fact of Union, accomplished as it was within the remarkably brief span of eight years after the signing of the Peace of Vereeniging which had ended the Boer War, understandably prompted a country-wide demonstration of patriotic emotions. In such an atmosphere of national unity and confidence of outlook, considerable interest was manifested in what plans were contemplated by the new Government for its impending postal emissions.

(4) Taken simultaneously in each of the four colonies on Apr. 17, 1904. Data from "Statistical Year-Book of the Union of South Africa," No. 1, 1913, pp. 1 and 162. Published under Authority of the Minister of the Interior, Pretoria, 1914.

Quite naturally the tradition of Union philately flowed from four distinct, though related, sources and each traced backward well toward the middle of the last century—to such classics as the Cape's triangulars and the embossed issue which preceded the Perkins Bacon series of Natal, dealt with in E. W. Mann's articles published two years ago in the *London Philatelist*; ([5]) to those stamps which Friedrich Jeppe, as Postmaster-General of the South African Republic, procured in 1869 from Adolph Otto in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and which Messrs. Curle and Basden describe in such stimulating fashion in the book for which they were awarded the Crawford Medal last year;([6]) and to the familiar design which Messrs. De La Rue began to print in 1868 for the *Oranje Vrij Staat*, a design which was subsequently surcharged and otherwise overprinted in a variety of ways so that it might serve over thirty years until the Boer Republic became a British possession and was renamed Orange River Colony.([7]) In addition, the Union's philatelic heritage embraced memories of the adhesives of historic Stellaland and New Republic, which had fleeting existences centering at Vryburg and Vryheid, respectively, during the 1880's; of Griqualand West and Crown Colony of Bechuanaland, which had been absorbed by Cape Colony in 1880 and 1895, respectively; and of Zululand, which had been annexed to Natal at the close of 1897.

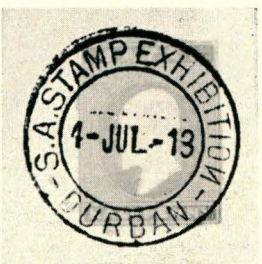


Fig. 1. Special postmark of the Second South African Philatelic Exhibition.

Collectors resident in the Union were, therefore, numerous and active, and that they were not without influence is attested by the fact that the highly successful second South African Philatelic Exhibition, held under the auspices of the Philatelic Society of Natal in July, 1913, at Durban,([8]) was opened in person by the new Governor-General and was accorded a special postmark (see Fig. 1). Moreover, philatelic societies—some of which, such as that founded in Pretoria in 1898, were of many years' standing—were meeting regularly in six of the population centers at the time of Union.([9]) In 1910, one of these, the Johannesburg United Philatelic, an outgrowth in 1909 of two earlier organizations, began publication of a philatelic paper. The early copies were typewritten, after which sixteen printed numbers appeared, but the venture was doomed when its editor, T. Henderson, removed to Natal early in 1912. Concerning the journal's demise, Emil Tamsen, regarded then and now as the dean of philatelists in South Africa, wrote: "It was a bright paper, well edited, but it was not sufficiently backed up by local collectors to make it a paying concern.

(5) Mann, E. W.: The Victorian Postage Stamps of Natal, **London Philatelist,** Vol. XLVIII, p. 246, Aug., 1939, and succeeding numbers.

(6) Curle, J. H., and Basden, A. E.: "Transvaal Postage Stamps." Royal Philatelic Society, London, 1940.

(7) See Geldhof, A. E.: Stamps of the Orange Free State, **American Philatelist,** Vol. L, p. 342, Apr., 1937, and succeeding numbers; and De Raay, Léon: "The History of the Postage Stamps of the Orange Free State and Orange River Colony." N. Yaar and Co., Amsterdam, Holland, 1907.

(8) The first Exhibition had taken place at Pretoria in 1903.

(9) **London Philatelist,** Vol. XXII, p. 189, Aug., 1913. Besides Durban and Pretoria, in Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Capetown.

As long as Mr. Henderson was willing to work for love, and to be out of pocket, it was all right, but when he left, then there was nobody to take his place."([10]) Mr. Henderson's efforts, however, do have a special claim to remembrance, for the title he selected was the *South African Philatelist,* previously used in 1895-96 by S. A. Klagsbrun and J. Epstein for a mimeographed magazine which ran to six numbers, and subsequently adopted by another journal, born in 1923 and still vigorous in 1941 under the able editorship of Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie.

During 1911, 1912, and 1913 the *South African Philatelic Adviser* of Durban and the *Rhodesian Philatelist,* the latter edited by C. C. Woollacott of Bulawayo, also flourished briefly, the former running to No. 13 and the latter to No. 12. Upon the suspension of the *Rhodesian Philatelist* in June, 1913, the philatelic press of South Africa became dormant and remained in that condition until the *South African Stamp Collector,* edited by C. M. Henderson of Kimberley, appeared in July, 1916. Nine numbers of this journal were published and then there was another gap until after the Great War when J. Robertson started the *Union Philatelist* in Johannesburg in February, 1920. After eight numbers the *Union Philatelist* was "incorporated" into the *Quarterly Review of Philately,* which was in turn, after seven numbers, "incorporated" into the present-day *South African Philatelist,* of which Vol. I, No. 1, was dated February, 1923.

The two interludes of three years each between 1913 and 1920, during which no philatelic journal was published in South Africa, will always remain a hindrance to research upon this very important period of Union philately. That one may not turn now to the files of such a journal and trace in its columns a reporting of the "month-to-month" findings of serious collectors, of course suggests that material of permanent interest has been lost. For the preservation of much that would otherwise have irretrievably disappeared, we are especially indebted, in the chronological order of their writings, to:

G. W. Reynolds whose handbook, "Postage Stamps of the Union of South Africa," was privately published in 1921 at Johannesburg, and who became the first editor of the post-War **South African Philatelist** in February, 1923.

S. G. Rich whose brochure, "The Stamps of the Union of South Africa," was published in 1922 by Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co., Beverly, Mass., and whose more comprehensive article, "South Africa, 1910-1926," appeared five years afterward in this magazine.([11])

J. Ritchie whose handbook, "The Adhesive Postage Stamps of the Union of South Africa, Incorporating Mr. G. W. Reynolds' Handbook of 1921," was published in 1926 by the Southern Stamp Co. of Johannesburg.

L. Simenhoff and A. E. Basden, compiler and editor, respectively, of the "Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the Union of South Africa" (cited hereinafter as Simenhoff Catalogue), published by the Pretoria Philatelic Society in 1930, with a supplement published in February, 1932. As the first "priced catalogue" of Union stamps it contained the first published codification of the varieties to be found in the De La Rue Georgians with an attempt to assess their degree of rarity upon a basis of prices actually fetched in South Africa.

P. C. Bishop who, as General Editor, was chiefly responsible for "The Postage Stamps of the Union of South Africa" (cited hereinafter as Natal Catalogue inasmuch as it was compiled by the Editorial Committee of the Philatelic Society of Natal), published in 1937 by the Knox Printing and Publishing Co., Durban. This, the second "priced catalogue" of Union stamps, included a re-codification and re-appraisal of values based upon the Simenhoff Catalogue but made in the light of developments during the period which had elapsed since its appearance.

Access has been had to all of the above-mentioned writings in the preparation of this article, and the complete files of the *South African Philatelist* in the Library of the Collectors Club have been carefully scrutinized for pertinent material. Additional references have been sought also in the Library's files of the *London Philatelist, Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, Philatelic Circular, Philatelic Magazine, Gibbons Stamp Weekly* and *Monthly Journal, West-End Philatelist,* etc.

(10) **Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal,** Vol. XXI, p. 16, Jan., 1913.
(11) **Collectors Club Philatelist,** Vol. VI, p. 205, Oct., 1927, and Vol. VII, p. 23, Jan., 1928.

Fortunately, it has been possible to benefit from Mr. Rich's knowledge of the field through personal consultation as well as by correspondence and through his writings. His advice, given graciously, has resolved many perplexities, and his generous loan of material from his collections accounts for many of the accompanying illustrations. On account of present conditions it has been impossible to visit England or the Union to essay the clarification of certain questions in connection with the printings of the National Issue. However, through correspondence Messrs. R. Roberts of London, A. Lichtenstein of Bloemfontein, Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie of Johannesburg, L. Simenhoff and A. H. Sydow of Capetown have been exceedingly kind and helpful. General advice has been sought from specialists in this country, including William Irvine, 3rd of Darby, Penna., Medallist of the 1936 Johannesburg Exhibition, the JIPEX, on account of his collection of Unions, and Edson K. Rice of Highland Park, Ill. The author is equally indebted to Walter C. Eberhard of the Section of Graphics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who drew the map which appears on page 230.

SOUTH AFRICA ACT, 1909

The constitutional basis upon which the four colonies became the four original provinces of a single state is to be found in "An Act to Constitute the Union of South Africa" which was passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom and received the Royal Assent on September 20, 1909.([12])

Successively, the steps leading to its passage began with a memorandum, dated January 7, 1907, and prepared by Lord Selborne ([13]) on the "Close Union of the South African Colonies." In October, 1908, a National Convention, called as a result of an Inter-Colonial Conference held previously at Pretoria, met at Durban under the presidency of Sir J. Henry de Villiers.([14]) From Durban, adjournment was taken a month later to Capetown, where further deliberations produced a draft constitution which was made public on February 9, 1909. During the several ensuing months this was approved by each of the four Colonial Parliaments, practically without change. The Convention then re-assembled in Bloemfontein in May, signed the draft on the 11th of that month, and forwarded it to England.

The body of the instrument as enacted was divided into ten Parts and 153 Sections. *Section 1* provided that "This Act may be cited as the South Africa Act, 1909" and the other portions which particularly bear upon our story are:([15])

Section 4. It shall be lawful for the King, with the advice of the Privy Council, to declare by proclamation that, on and after a day therein appointed, not being later than one year after the passing of this Act, the Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony, hereinafter called the Colonies, shall be united in a legislative union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa. On and after the day appointed by such proclamation the Government and Parliament of the Union shall have full power and authority within the limits of the Colonies, but the King may at any time after the proclamation appoint a Governor-General for the Union.

Section 6. The Colonies mentioned in section **four** shall become original provinces of the Union under the names of Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange Free State,([16]) as the case may be. The original provinces shall have the same limits as the respective Colonies at the establishment of the Union.

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(12) Edw. VII, cap. 9.

(13) H. E. the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Selborne, P. C., K. G., High Commissioner for South Africa and Governor of the Transvaal.

(14) Chief Justice (since 1874) and President of the Legislative Council of Cape Colony; later, in 1910, he became a peer of the United Kingdom as first Baron de Villiers of Wynberg, P. C., K. C. M. G., and first Chief Justice of South Africa.

(15) The complete text of the South Africa Act, 1909, is printed in the first five numbers of the "Official Year Book of the Union"; and also in Eybers, G. W.: "Select Constitutional Documents Illustrating South African History, 1795-1910," pp. 517-558. George Routledge and Sons, Ltd., London, 1918.

Section 8. The Executive Government of the Union is vested in the King, and shall be administered by His Majesty in person or by a Governor-General as his representative.

Section 14. The Governor-General may appoint officers not exceeding ten in number to administer such departments of State of the Union as the Governor-General may establish; such officers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General. They shall be members of the Executive Council and shall be the King's Ministers of State for the Union. . . .

Section 18. Save as in section **twenty-three** excepted, Pretoria shall be the seat of Government of the Union.

Section 23. Cape Town shall be the seat of the Legislature of the Union.

Section 137. Both the English and Dutch (17) languages shall be the official languages of the Union, and shall be treated on a footing of equality, and possess and enjoy equal freedom, rights, and privileges; all records, journals and proceedings of Parliament shall be kept in both languages, and all Bills, Acts, and notices of general public importance or interest shall be issued in both languages.

On December 2, 1909, as provided in Section 4, King Edward did, "by and with the advice of our Privy Council, declare by Proclamation that on and after the Thirty-first of May, 1910, the Colonies shall be united . . ." This choice of date was of particular significance to South Africans since the Peace of Vereeniging had been signed on May 31, 1902. On December 29, King Edward issued Letters Patent constituting the office of "Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our Union of South Africa;" and on the same date he gave Royal Instructions which, among other things, directed that "Our first appointed Governor-General shall, with all due solemnity, cause Our Commission under Our Sign Manual and Signet appointing him to be read and published in the presence of the Senior Military Officer for the time being in command of Our Regular Forces in South Africa, and of such other persons as are able to attend . . ." When it became known that Lord Selborne would not remain in South Africa to represent the Crown as the first Governor-General, the choice of the British Government for that office was Herbert J. Gladstone, then Home Secretary in the first Asquith Ministry. In March, created first Viscount Gladstone of Lanark, P. C., G. C. M. G., he was appointed Governor-General by a Commission dated March 30. He assumed office at Pretoria on May 31, under a Proclamation (18) issued there under that date.

Among the first ten "King's Ministers of State" appointed by Lord Gladstone, as provided for in Section 14, were: General Louis Botha, previously Prime Minister of the Transvaal, to be Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture for the Union; and D. P. de Villiers Graaff (19) to be Minister of Public Works and Posts and Telegraphs for the Union. William Thomas Hoal, previously Postmaster-General of Cape Colony, became the first Postmaster-General of the Union "with effect from 31st May, 1910."(20) Unfortunately Mr. Hoal died within four months. Jeremiah Wilson succeeded him in October,(21) at first in an "acting" capacity, and the appointment was later confirmed.

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(16) Its original name from foundation in 1851 by Boer emigrants from Cape Colony until it became a British possession at the close of the Boer War in 1902.

(17) The High Dutch, or Netherlandisch, was displaced as an official language by Afrikaans in May, 1925 (Act No. 8 of 1925). One philatelic consequence was that adhesives issued subsequent to the King's Heads bear the inscription "Suidafrika" rather than "Zuid Afrika." See also Smith, Johannes J.: The Evolution and Recognition of the Afrikaans Language, "Official Year Book of the Union," No. 8, pp. 14-23, 1925.

(18) No. 1 of 1910. See **Government Gazette,** Vol. I, No. 1, p. 1, May 31, 1910.

(19) Later, in 1911, he became Sir David P. de V. Graaff, Bart.

(20) Government Notice No. 86, dated June 17, 1910: **Government Gazette,** Vol. I, No. 8, p. 215, June 24, 1910.

(21) Government Notice No. 799, dated October 20, 1910: **Government Gazette,** Vol. II, No. 44, p. 278, Oct. 21, 1910.

THE "INTERPROVINCIAL" PERIOD

While the Union's Department of Posts and Telegraphs came into being on May 31, 1910, the postal laws and ordinances of the four provinces, dating from 1882 in the Cape and Natal, from 1898 in the Transvaal, and from 1903 in Orange Free State, continued to have effect until September 1, 1911, when the "Act to consolidate and amend the laws in force in the Union relating to the Post Office, and to impose certain charges to discourage shipping combinations" usually referred to as the Post Office Act, was brought into operation.(22)

Thus it was natural, until such time as a definitive issue for the Union could be prepared and placed on sale, that the stamps of the four colonies be continued in use. In the hope that existing supplies of these would suffice for all requirements until Union stamps became available, stocks on hand were soon "pooled" at Pretoria and officially made valid for issue and use throughout the Union:

"It is hereby notified for general information that until further notice, postage and revenue stamps which were in authorised use on 30th May, 1910, in the four Colonies incorporated in the Union of South Africa are now recognized as available throughout the Union and their use is no longer limited within the territorial boundaries of the original Colonies of issue.

"In due course postage and revenue stamps for the Union will be issued, when suitable arrangements will be made for the withdrawal of the separate Colonial issues . . ."

The foregoing Government Notice No. 349, dated August 15, 1910, was "published for general information" by the Department of Finance under date of August 18 in the *Government Gazette* of August 19.(23) Colonial *revenue* stamps were demonetized April 1, 1914,(24) but colonial *postage* stamps were not invalidated until the end of 1937 as provided in Government Notice No. 1575:(25)

"It is notified for general information that on and after 1st January, 1938, all pre-Union stamps will become invalid."

Instances exist of postal matter franked with the stamps of one province and accepted for mailing in the offices of another between May 31, 1910, and the appearance of Government Notice No. 349 the following August. Such acceptance was based upon "courtesy" or carelessness rather than official authorization, and the stamps of one province were not placed *on sale* in the offices of another until August. Also it should be remembered that many emissions of the four Colonies



Fig. 2. Examples of "Interprovincial" usage. Left to right: Cape used at Germiston, Transvaal, April 17, 1911; Orange River Colony used at Port Elizabeth, Cape Province, July 3, 1911.

(22) Act No. 10 of 1911. See "Official Year Book of the Union," No. 8, p. 736, 1925.
(23) **Government Gazette,** Vol. I, No. 2, pp. 923-924, Aug. 19, 1910. See also Kirchner, D. H.: Interprovincials, **South African Philatelist,** Vol. XV, p. 14, Jan., 1939.
(24) See **Philatelic Circular,** No. 40, p. 508, June 1, 1914.
(25) **Government Gazette,** Vol. CX, No. 2471, p. 121, Oct. 15, 1937.

other than those bearing the portrait of King Edward were valid in the Union until the end of 1937.([26]) Many collectors of "Interprovincials" arbitrarily restrict their field to Edwardian emissions of the four colonies bearing town marks dating between August 18, 1910, and September 1, 1913, when the National Issue was first placed on sale. (See Fig. 2). However, the National Issue was not in regular use at many offices up to the end of 1913, and its 2½d. value not until well along in 1914. Thus, some specialists prefer January 1, 1914, as the "Interprovincial" terminal date of all postage values except the 2½d., for which they set December 31, 1914. Similarly, it is possible arbitrarily to restrict the "Interprovincial" use of Transvaal postage dues to those bearing town marks dating between August 18, 1910, and the dates when corresponding values of definitive Union dues became available, viz., 2d. on December 12, 1914; 3d. on February 2, 1915; ½d., 1d., 5d., 6d., and 1/- on March 19, 1915. However, Transvaal dues were in regular use, for example, in 1920 at the Durban post office, and the 5d. Transvaal dues were overprinted for use in South West Africa as late as May, 1927.

As time went on, existing stocks of the Colonial postage stamps became depleted and those of Transvaal, which lasted longest, were reprinted early in 1913([27]) in order to tide over any shortage until September. Hence, Transvaal "Interprovincials" are much more plentiful than those of the other three colonies, a fact which is reflected in Mr. Simenhoff's estimates of comparative philatelic values.([28])

THE 2½d. COMMEMORATIVE

During the several months preceding May 31, 1910, when plans for the proclamation of the Union were being formulated, the proposal was advanced that a commemorative postage stamp should be issued on that day to mark the consummation. The Transvaal authorities undertook the preparation of several designs, which were submitted to the other Colonial postal administrations, being received with a marked lack of cordiality at Capetown. The political question as to who would be "summoned" as first Prime Minister of the Union appears to have played some part in making the designs unwelcome. In the words of Professor Basil Williams([29]) the choice for Prime Minister "lay between Merriman,([30]) the grand old man, as he might have been called, of South African politics, and Botha, both actual prime ministers of the two leading provinces, the Cape and Transvaal. Merriman himself and the Cape generally, as the senior Colony, thought he was entitled to it; but Gladstone chose Botha, a choice which was amply justified by the event. Botha was successful in securing representatives of all four Colonies in his ministry, in which besides himself the outstanding figure was his *fidus Achates*, General Jan Smuts.([31])"([32])

According to a contemporary newspaper account,([33]) Mr. Merriman had not been "enamoured of the Transvaal designs . . . as he did not find them artistic enough." Conversely, counter proposals prepared in Capetown did not meet with favor in the Transvaal, and Mr. Merriman "eventually . . . appeared less enthusiastic about having a commemorative stamp as it seemed that it would

(26) Their validity was emphasized in Post Office Circular No. 843 of Aug. 20, 1934, quoted by Sydow, A. H.: Notes on Interprovincial Stamps and Postmarks 1910-1914, **South African Philatelist**, Vol. XIV, p. 70, May, 1938.
(27) **Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal**, Vol. XXI, p. 16, Jan., 1913.
(28) Simenhoff Catalogue, **op. cit.**, pp. 11-13.
(29) Of Edinburgh University, sometime special correspondent to **The Times** (London) in South Africa.
(30) Rt. Hon. John X. Merriman, P. C., M. L. A., Premier and Treasurer of Cape Colony.
(31) Previously Colonial Secretary of the Transvaal, first Minister of Interior, Mines, and Defence of the Union; who, in 1919, became Prime Minister, which office he relinquished in 1924 and re-assumed in Sept., 1939.
(32) **Encyclopaedia Britannica**, 14th Ed., Vol. XXI, p. 59. See also 11th Ed., Vol. XXV, p. 483.
(33) **The Sunday Times** (Johannesburg), July 31, 1910.

be impossible to have them ready for issuing by May 31." As the controversy progressed, more Transvaal ideas were forthcoming, and by mid-June Mr. Tamsen was able to write that "as 'we' run the Union we got our way for a different design, which, however, will now have to be altered again, as the design had the head of King Edward VII."(34)

In July it became known publicly on the authority of the Postmaster-General that it was definitely planned to issue a 2½d. stamp in November concurrently with the opening of the Union Parliament. Meanwhile, the manufacture had been entrusted to Messrs. De La Rue and Co., which firm appears to have been a natural choice since it had produced all Edwardian stamps of each of the four colonies. Supplies were dispatched to the Union early in September; and the official notification dated October 1 at Pretoria, read:

"It is notified that a new postage stamp of the 2½d denomination will be on sale the 4th November, the day of the opening of the Union Parliament, and will be practically, therefore, a stamp commemorative of the culminating fact of Union. The denomination represents the Universal Postal Union unit of postage and the stamp is being issued in advance of, and apart from, any general issue for the South African Union."(35)

As forecast by this announcement the stamp became available upon November 4 at post offices in the Union, and in London at the offices of the High Commissioner for the convenience of collectors and dealers. However, Mr. Simenhoff advises me that Union post offices were open only a half hour on that November 4th, from 9 to 9:30 a. m.; and that copies bearing that date are found used in Cape, Orange Free State, and Transvaal. (See Fig. 3). The earliest Natal which he has seen on this stamp is that of Durban, dated November 5, but Mr. Rich has a cover postmarked November 4 at Malvern, Natal.



Fig. 3. First day cancellation: Commissiedrift, Transvaal, November 4, 1910.

The design used was credited to H. S. Wilkinson, Distributor of Stamps at Pretoria, and its central feature was a full-face portrait of George V. This was surmounted by an Imperial Crown, and beneath the oval was the date 1910 surrounded by four stars, symbolic either of the four colonies or the Southern Cross.

Shields in the four corners of the stamp, reading clockwise and beginning with the upper left, bore coats of arms as follows:

Upper left: Assigned to Cape Colony by Royal Warrant, May 29, 1876. (Fig. **4**).
Upper right: Assigned to the Colony of Natal by Royal Warrant, May 16, 1907. (Fig. **5**).
Lower right: Of the Transvaal Republic. (Fig. **6**). No warrant assigning arms was issued to the Transvaal as a British Colony.
Lower left: Of the Orange Free State Republic, shown within the shield of Fig. **9**; chosen in preference to those assigned to Orange River Colony by Royal Warrant in 1904. (Fig. **7**).

For an explanation of the steps leading to the adoption of the arms of the

(34) Letter of E. Tamsen dated June 16, 1910. **Gibbons Stamp Weekly**, Vol. XII, p. 137, Aug. 6, 1910.
(35) As quoted by Ritchie, J.: **op. cit.**, p. 6.

Orange Free State Republic the author is particularly indebted to Mr. Lichtenstein, who obtained the drawings reproduced in Figs. 8 and 9 from the official Archives and through the courtesy of the Provincial Administration. About 1854, the Volksraad, or Parliament of the Republic, petitioned King William IV of the Netherlands for a coat of arms and a national flag. Before the King

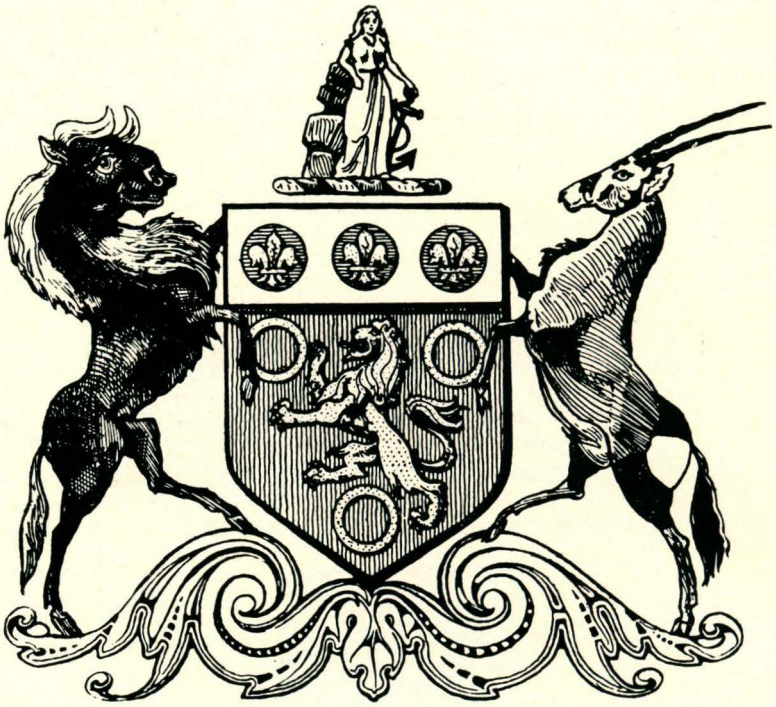
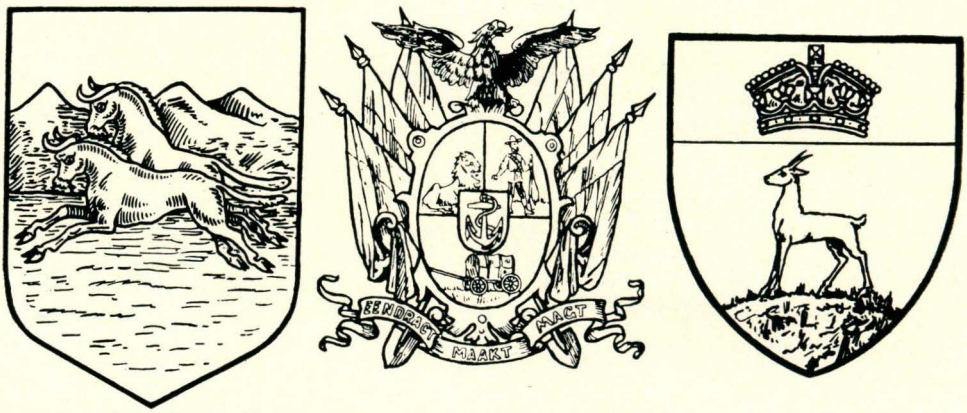


Fig. 4. Royal arms assigned to Cape Colony, 1876.



Left to right: Fig. 5. Royal arms assigned to Natal, 1907. Fig. 6. Arms adopted by the Transvaal Republic. Fig. 7. Royal arms assigned to Orange River Colony, 1904.

replied a change of President and Volksraad took place, and the Republic's new Government, being either forgetful or unmindful of the request which had been made to the King, adopted arms on its own initiative. These consisted of a circular device similar to that shown in Fig. 9. In 1856, an answer was received from the King, assigning arms which consisted of a shield, with three post horns

and a horizontal wavy band representing the Orange River. (Fig. 8). Confronted by this embarrassing situation, the Volksraad decided to retain the King's shield and post horns, but to replace his wavy band with their circular device. These "combined" arms, carved from a solid piece of wood in 1857 by J. W. Spruyt, Government Secretary, hung in the Raadsaal until removed after the

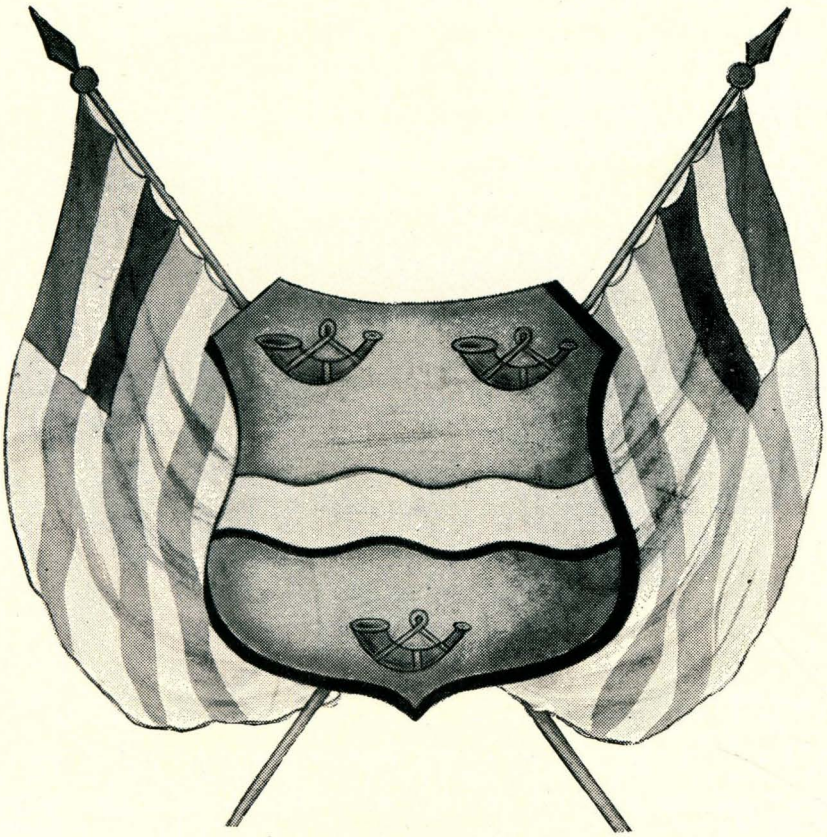


Fig. 8. Arms assigned to Orange Free State by King William IV of the Netherlands, c. 1856.

occupation of Bloemfontein in the Boer War. Thirty-seven years later, Mr. Spruyt's carving was returned to South Africa by the daughter of Lord Roberts and "The O. F. S. Provincial Administration" issued formal invitations "to the unveiling of the restored Coat-of-Arms of the Orange Free State in the Raadsaal, Bloemfontein, at 11 a. m. on Wednesday, 8th June, 1938." The return of Mr. Spruyt's carving also settled a dispute which had persisted for many years: The tree under the inscription "Vryheid" (Liberty) was originally intended to represent a wild *olive tree*, not an orange tree.

The richness of the symbolism expressed in Mr. Wilkinson's design has been commented upon at some length in the writings of Messrs. Kaplan([36]) and Sharpe.([37]) However, Mr. Sharpe's opinion that the ornaments over the figures of value are symbolic of the *Protea* seems rather far-fetched. Parenthetically, one may find this flower, which is locally called the "sugar-bush" or "suikerbos" in South Africa, represented in the designs of certain later Union stamps, viz., in the lower corners of the 1d.+½d. value of the Voortrekker issue of 1933, in the upper corners of the Jubilees, and along the sides of the Coronations.

(36) Kaplan, A.: The 2½d Commemorative Stamp, **Quarterly Review of Philately,** Vol. I, p. 10, Mar. 15, 1921.

(37) Sharpe, L. A. B.: The 2½d Commemorative Stamp of the Union of South Africa, **Stamp Collecting,** Vol. XL, p. 69, Apr. 15, 1933.

For those especially interested in the heraldic insignia of the different arms, reference is also made to a paper delivered by George S. Milne before the Aberdeen and North of Scotland Philatelic Society in January, 1914;([38]) and to the monumental "encyclopaedia of all Royal, Territorial, Municipal, Corporate, Official, and Impersonal Arms," by Arthur Charles Fox-Davies([39]) from which Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7 were reproduced.

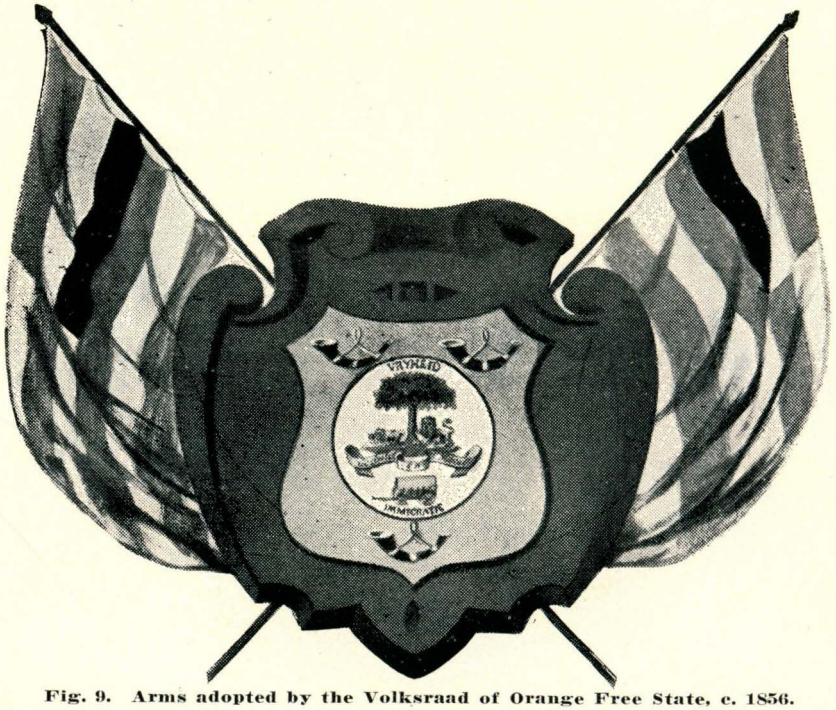


Fig. 9. Arms adopted by the Volksraad of Orange Free State, c. 1856.

Further noteworthy information is grouped below under ten headings:

1. PLATE: Line-engraver in a single pane of 120, ten horizontal rows of twelve. No Jubilee line. Margins plain, except that the central point of each was marked by a thin blue cross to indicate the points of division into quarter sheets. (Fig. 10)

2. PAPER: White wove, no particular variations of thickness have been noted.

3. WATERMARK: Multiple quatrefoil, otherwise described as "multiple rosettes" and "lotus flowers." No really satisfying explanation of its use for this Union stamp has yet been offered. Paper with a *single* quatrefoil watermark was introduced in 1896 (for Johore and Zanzibar), having been "adopted for use in connection with stamps printed for portions of the British Empire which are not actually Crown Colonies. The latter had their stamps printed on the various Crown CA papers, while the Quatrefoil was employed for Protectorates, etc."([40]) The single quatrefoil was also used for the Sudan issue of 1898 and by error for one stamp of Sarawak in 1901. As a *multiple* watermark it appeared in 1898 for Zanzibar and was afterward used for the first issue of Papua in 1901, for the Maldives in 1909, for Johore and for the Union Commemorative in 1910. Later on it was used for the Sarawak series of 1928-29 and the five denominations of air stamps issued by Iceland on June 1, 1930.

(38) Milne, George S.: Heraldry in Philately, **Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly,** Vol. XX, p. 19, Mar. 14, 1914, and p. 30, Mar. 28, 1914.
(39) Fox-Davies, A. C.: "The Book of Public Arms." T. C. and E. C. Jack, London, 1915.
(40) **Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal,** Vol. II (new series), p. 257, Aug., 1925.

All of these stamps were reproduced by De La Rue and, incidentally, no other British firm ever printed stamps on papers having quatrefoil watermarks. On account of the Union Government's delayed decision about issuing a Commemorative stamp and the ensuing pressure to have stocks available for sale by the day set for the opening of Parliament, the preparation of specially watermarked paper in all probability became infeasible. The choice, therefore, must

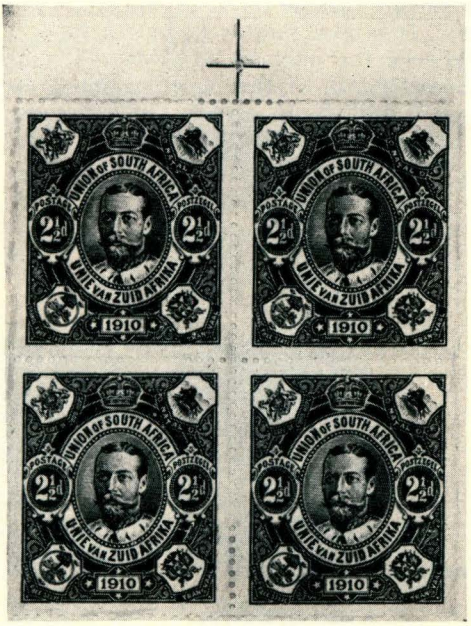


Fig. 10. Top center block showing marginal thin blue cross indicating point of division into quarter sheets.

have lain between plain paper, paper with the quatrefoil watermark, or paper with some other watermark such as the multiple Crown CA then in use for Colonial stamps. The traditions of British stamp-making were against the use of unwatermarked paper, while the CA papers carried the unwanted Colonial implications. Under these circumstances paper with the multiple quatrefoil watermark was adopted.

As is well known to specialists of Papua, there is a "long way" and a "short way" to the quatrefoil, and varieties of the first issue of Papua exist with the "long way" of the watermark both vertical and horizontal. An examination of many specimens of the Union Commemorative has failed to disclose a copy with the "long way" of the watermark in a horizontal position.(41)

4. COLOR: Variously described as blue, deep blue and indigo by cataloguers. Intergradations of many shades and tints are to be found. Stamps in deep blue and indigo are frequently found with an accompanying bluing of the paper.

5. PRINTING: By power press, square bed type. Possibly from the engraved plate itself, as Ritchie notes (42), but more probably from electrotyped duplicates thereof; or that both original plate and electrotypes were used.

(41) For a further discussion of the size and spacing of the quatrefoils, see Town, W. A.: Notes, **Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal,** Vol. XXI, p. 53, Feb. 28, 1913; and Melville, F. J.: "Postage Stamps in the Making," Vol. I, p. 47. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, 1916.

(42) Ritchie, J.: **op. cit.,** p. 7.

6. PERFORATION: 14, performed by a comb machine working downward on the sheet, thus leaving the top and both side margins imperforate (Fig. 11), the bottom margin being perforated through.

7. DIE PROOFS: Best known in black on white cards (3 in. x 2¾ in.) which were distributed to the press in advance of the appearance of the issue; no inscribed memoranda indicating the name of the engraver or printer. (Fig. 12). Mr. Sydow informs me that he owns a "die or plate proof in black-blue on unwatermarked paper. It is also known in bright blue."

The similarity between the portrait of George V on the Union stamp and that on the 2-cent denomination of the Newfoundland issue of June 19, 1911, has long been recognized, and A. H. Sydow, in a paper read before the Cape Town Philatelic Society on February 24, 1938,([43]) advanced the theory that the dies were engraved by the same individual or firm. His information was



Fig. 11. Corner block showing perforation performed by comb machine working downward on sheet.

that a die proof of the Newfoundland stamp carried an inscription to the effect that it had been engraved by Messrs. MacDonald and Sons and that the printers were Messrs. Alexander and Sons, both London concerns. These two firms are credited with the Newfoundland stamps which appeared in February, 1911, and he believed they might also have been actually responsible for the issue of the following June which the Gibbons Catalogue credits to Messrs. Whitehead, Morris and Co. Whitehead, Morris, he thought, might have had the original contract for the Newfoundland issue of June, 1911, and sublet the work to MacDonald and to Alexander; and possibly De La Rue might have "sublet" their contract for the Union Commemorative to MacDonald and Alexander.

In a recent communication Mr. Sydow tells me that, on the basis of what he has learned since the publication of his paper, it is established that the 2-cent

(43) Sydow, A. H.: The Die of the 2½d Union Commemoration Stamp, **South African Philatelist,** Vol. XIV, p. 109, July, 1938. Reprinted in **Stamp Collecting,** Vol. L, p. 598, Aug. 27, 1938.

Newfoundland stamp in question and the other denominations of the issue of June 19, 1911, were in fact printed by Whitehead, Morris, but that the engraving of these stamps was probably the work of either De La Rue or Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.



Fig. 12. Die proof in black on white card.

8. SPECIMENS: a. Overprinted in violet ink by means of a rubber stamp with the word SPECIMEN (35½ mm. x 4 mm.) in block characters, reading downward diagonally from left to right. Mounted on an official card (4¾ in. x 9 in.) for distribution to postmasters to call attention to the public to the sale of the stamp.(44)

b. Overprinted in script with full stops (11½ mm. x 1 mm.), reading upward diagonally from left to right.(45)

c. Unoverprinted pairs on a specially prepared mount for distribution in London to the press "with the compliments of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa." (see Fig. 13)

9. ONLY PLATE VARIETY REPORTED: With letter "O" of "OF" in "CAPE OF GOOD HOPE" appearing as a "B," position No. 77 in the sheet, i. e., Row 7, No. 5.(46) (Fig. 14).

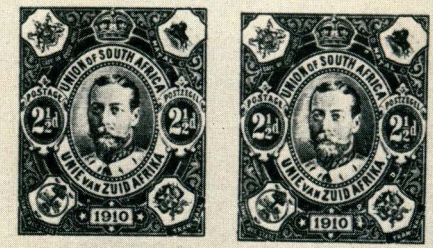
10. FURTHER REMARKS: Numbers printed unknown. Used copies bearing 1911, 1912, and 1913 dates with town marks of larger offices such as Johannesburg and Capetown, suggest that this stamp was the 2½d. denomination regularly on issue throughout most of the Interprovincial Period, to the almost total exclusion of 2½d. colonials; and also that it was not removed from sale until some time after the appearance of the First National Issue. According to the 1920 report of the Auditor-General of the Union, 123,536 sheets (14,824,230 stamps) were officially destroyed during that year.(47) The stamp has never been demonetized and is still valid for postal use in the Union.

(44) Sharpe, L. A. B.: **loc. cit.**
(45) **Ibid.**
(46) **South African Philatelist,** Vol. XIV, p. 176, Nov., 1938.
(47) **Quarterly Review of Philately,** Vol. I, p. 15, June 15, 1921.

H.C.1.

72, VICTORIA STREET,

WESTMINSTER, S.W.



Forwarded with the compliments of

The High Commissioner for the Union

of South Africa.

Fig. 13. Unoverprinted pair, specially mounted for distribution in London.

PLANS FOR THE FIRST NATIONAL ISSUE

"The culminating fact of Union" having been philatelically marked, attention reverted to preparation for the promised National Issue, and early in January, 1911, the Government announced that:

"Competitive designs are invited for a new series of postage stamps which it is the intention to issue in connection with the Union of South Africa. The series will comprise eleven separate designs, one for each of the following denominations, namely, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s.6d., 5s., and 10s. A premium of £10 is offered for the design selected as being the best in the case of each of these postal values.

"All designs sent in must be for an upright stamp and drawn or reduced to about the size of the present postage stamps in the various Provinces. They must show the following:

"1. The King's head and crown.

"2. the words 'Union of South Africa' and 'Unie van Zuid-Afrika.'

"3. the denomination in figures, and

"4. the words 'Postage' and 'Postzegel.'

"Any characteristic figures or features specially suitable to represent some aspect of South Africa may be included.

"The designs submitted need not be in colours, but those for the ½d., 1d., and 2½d. stamps must be suitable for reproduction in green, red and blue respectively.

"The Government's decision will be final as regards the selection of designs and the award of prizes under the competition.

"Competitors are permitted to compete for one or more designs. The designs selected as being the best shall become the absolute property of the Government. Any design for which a prize has not been awarded may, on the same condition, be purchased at a price to be agreed upon, but in any case not to exceed £10.

"The Government does not bind itself to adopt any of the selected or purchased designs.

"The competition closes on the 31st March, 1911, and only such designs as are sent in on or before that date will be considered.

"The designs should be enclosed in sealed covers addressed to the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa at Capetown, and marked outside 'Competitive Designs for new Union Postage Stamps.' "(48)

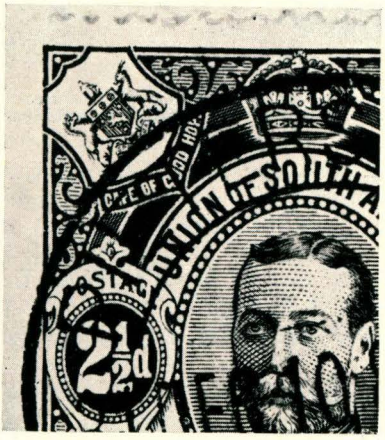


Fig. 14. Plate Variety: "O" of "OF" in "CAPE OF GOOD HOPE" appearing as "B", No. 77 in sheet.

Under date of May 26 the Department of Posts and Telegraphs announced by circular letter(49) that the Government had awarded prizes for designs submitted by six of the entrants: Mrs. Guy Brunton of Johannesburg; E. A. Nicolay and the *Cape Times, Ltd.*, of Capetown; C. P. Immelman of Paarl, Cape Province; D. Mackay of North Finchley, London; and Karl Gregor of Leigh-on-Sea, England. Two of Mr. Mackay's designs, for the 1d. and 5/-, were reproduced in "The Stamp Year"(50) for 1912, (Fig. 15) and six of Mr. Immelman's appeared in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.*(51) (Fig. 16). Also, Mr. Mackay's 1d. is illustrated as an essay in "The Regent Encyclopaedia,"(52) but none of the designs which won prizes in this competition was used for the issue.

On the following September 1 the provincial postal laws and ordinances

(48) Government Notice No. 100, dated Jan. 13, 1911: **Government Gazette,** Vol. III, No. 76, p. 219, Jan. 17, 1911.

(49) Registered No. 57,971/10 as quoted in "The Stamp Year" for 1912, p. 33. W. H. Peckitt, London.

(50) **Ibid.,** p. 20.

(51) Vol. XIX, p. 296, Aug. 31, 1911.

(52) Lowe, Robson: "The Regent Encyclopaedia of Empire Postage Stamps," p. 222. Halcyon Book Co., Ltd., London, 1935.

were superseded by "the Post Office Act"([53]) which vested executive control of the Union's Department of Posts and Telegraphs in the Postmaster-General under the Minister. The authority granted the Postmaster-General to administer the system, which at the time involved upwards of 2,500 post offices and handled about £21,000,000 annually, was comprehensive. He had supervision of all personnel; he was charged with establishing, maintaining, and abolishing mail services and post offices; he was empowered to make and alter arrangements with the postal administrations of other countries; he could prescribe postal rates and fees for other departmental services—but when it came to the determination of designs actually to be used for stamps, it seems that he had to heed the opinions of others.



Fig. 15. Prize winning designs submitted by D. Mackay of North Finchley, London, as reproduced from "The Stamp Year" for 1912, p. 20.

Not until several months of 1912 had passed were "Tenders" invited, on the basis of a five-year contract, for the production of the new issue, and when the terms became known it was apparent that certain important details remained undetermined.([54]) It was specified that the stamps were to be of "uniform design" in the conventional size of the Transvaal Edwardians, and that they were to be printed in sheets of 240 in four panes on paper depicting the outlined head of a springbok. However, it was not decided whether they would be sur-



Fig. 16. Prize winning 6d. design, and those for five other denominations, submitted by C. P. Immelman of Paarl, Cape Province, as reproduced from Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal, Vol. XIX, p. 296, August 31, 1911.

(53) Act No. 10 of 1911, **loc. cit.** Declared effective Sept. 1, 1911, by Proclamation No. 189 of 1911 dated July 15, 1911. See **Government Gazette,** Vol. V, No. 135, p. 401, July 21, 1911.

(54) **Philatelic Circular,** No. 14, p. 123, Apr. 1, 1912, and No. 17, p. 159, July 1, 1912.

face-printed or line-engraved, and bidders were asked to quote prices by each method. Quantities for the eleven postal denominations to be issued ranged from 510 million of the 1d. and 240 million of the ½d. to one million each of the 2/6, 5/-, and 10/- values not including five million each of the ½d. and 1d. in end-wise coils and 200,000 booklets which were to contain ½d. and 1d. stamps to the face value of 2/5 per booklet. It was desired to have the issue ready for sale on April 1, 1913.

The successful bidders turned out to be Messrs. De La Rue and Co., which occasioned no great surprise, but considerable speculation ensued in philatelic circles as to what the "uniform design" for all the denominations would be. For a time it was believed that one of the ideas submitted in the 1911 competition might be adapted by a "skillful engraver," but by the end of 1912 it became known that an altogether new design, prepared in London, "without anything of a national or emblematical description" would be used.(55)

THE FIRST NATIONAL ISSUE

Five months later than had been anticipated in the "Tenders," the eleven denominations specified therein were placed on sale, September 1, 1913, being the official date of issuance(56) of the ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d. (black and orange-red), 4d., 6d., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-, and 10/-. Subsequently three further denominations were issued, and the colors of the 3d. were changed, as follows:

£1, July 1916: probably needed more for payment of telegraph and cable tolls than for ordinary postal use.

1½d., August 23, 1920: on account of the rate for inland letters and those for British Possessions being increased as of May 10, 1920, from 1d. to 1½d.

1/3, October 1, 1920: on account of the rate for inland telegrams being increased as of May 10, 1920, from 1/- to 1/3.

3d. (blue and blue), October 4, 1922: on account of the rate for overseas letters being increased at the beginning of 1922, from 2½d. to 3d., the 2½d. value was retired and the 3d. re-issued in blue and blue to conform to the rules of the Universal Postal Union.

The appearance of the issue, which was surface-printed and certainly lacked originality of design, evoked anew the expressions of disappointment that, aside from the watermark, suggestions for something emblematic of "some aspect of South Africa" had been disregarded. The central feature of each stamp was a medallion effigy of King George V taken from a profile bust originally executed by Bertram Mackennal(57) for the new coinage of the United Kingdom. For the ½d., 1d., and 1½d. the design included the words "Revenue-Inkomste," which were omitted for the other denominations.

(To be continued.)

(55) **The Postage Stamp,** Vol. XI, p. 74, Nov. 16, 1912, and p. 106, Nov. 30, 1912; and **Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal,** Vol. XXI, p. 16, Jan. 31, 1913.

(56) As previously noted, the National Issue was not in regular use at many offices up to the end of 1913, and its 2½d. value not until well along in 1914.

(57) An Australian sculptor then resident in London. He became Sir Bertram Mackennal, K. C. V. O., in 1921, and in the following year was made a Royal Academician. See Ward, W.: The Romance of Sir Bertram Mackennal, A. R. A., **Philatelic Magazine,** Vol. XVI, p. 408, Christmas Number, 1925.

Some Further Remarks on The Circular Issues of Jammu and Kashmir

By WINTHROP S. BOGGS

The most interesting paper printed in the July number of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST by Mr. Donald S. Haverbeck concerning these little understood and unappreciated classics has caused us to examine the basis of his arguments, and to offer a few additional remarks which may serve to further clarify the problems surrounding these primitive stamps.

Not to labor the point we wish to offer still more evidence corroborating Mr. Haverbeck's explanation of the denominations as expressed on these stamps.

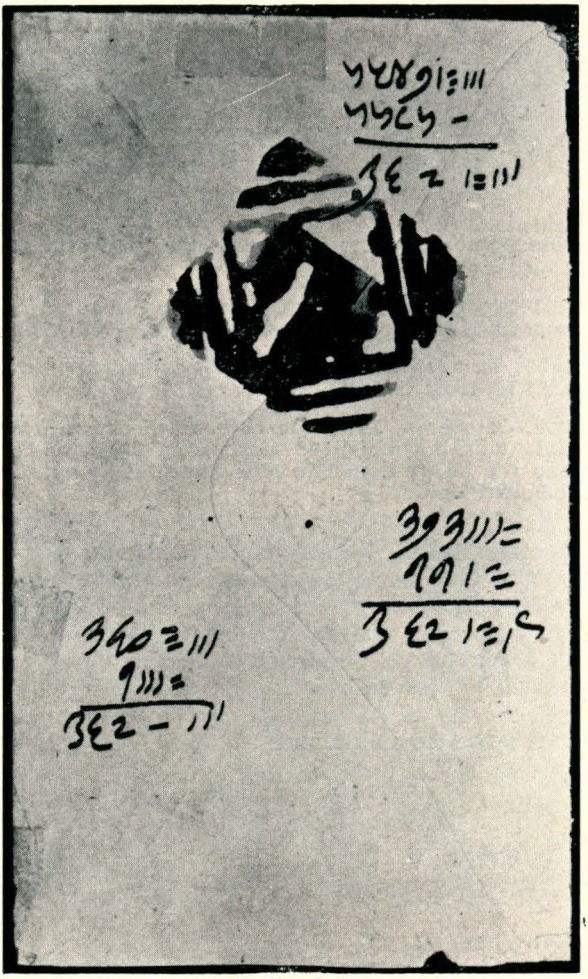


Fig. I.

In our collections of Afghanistan and Kashmir we have a number of covers with various scribblings on them, in the system of notations described in the July COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST. Apparently the business man uses the back of envelopes to do his figuring on no matter what his race or nation! We *illustrate* herewith the back of one of these covers, from Afghanistan, dated

"1324" in the Mohammedan Calendar, equivalent to 1906 A. D. As can be seen there are three groups of characters, which are problems in subtraction, and addition. Translating these we get:—

At top:—5947 plus ¼ plus 3 plus 3x¼ or 5947R 7a 9p
5595 plus 1 or 5595R 1a 0p

Subtracting we get 352 plus ¼ plus 2 or 352R6a9p. Remember that 16 annas make a Rupee, and 12 Pies make an anna. Below this is another example in subtraction, viz:—

373 plus ¾ plus 2 or 373R 14A
11 plus ¼ plus 3 or 11R 7a
362 plus ¼ plus 3 or 362R 7a.

At the lower left is a problem in addition, viz:—

360 plus 3 plus 3x¼ or 360R 3a 9p
1 plus 3x¼ plus 2 — or 1R 14a 0p
362 plus 1 plus 3x¼ or 362R 1a 9p

These examples from many, are conclusive evidence that the system of notation used on the stamps is well known by the people of Northern India, and especially so among the bankers, and officials, since the financial affairs of Afghanistan, and neighboring states, are in the hands of the Hindoos. As an additional historical fact Kashmir was at one time under the dominion of the Afghans.

Turning now to evidence from stamps and covers, we call attention to the first Issue of Jhind which was issued in 1874. All of these stamps were lithographed in sheets of fifty (10 x 5) by the Raj Press at Sungroor. There are marginal inscriptions on each side, those at the right are in Devanagri, and read up. See Fig. II. They give the value of the sheet, thus:—

50 Half Anna (25 annas) 1 plus 2/4 plus 1 or 1R 9a.
50 One anna (50 annas) 3 plus 2 or 3R 2a.
50 Two annas (100 annas) 6 plus ¼ or 6R 4a.
50 Four annas (200 annas) 12 plus 2/4 or 12R 8a.
50 Eight annas (400 annas) 25 or 25R.

In 1882 a ¼ anna was added, which makes

50 Quarter anna (12½ annas) 3x¼ plus 2/4a or ¾R ½a.

Curiously enough Major Evans in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* for December 31, 1903 in discussing the issues of Jhind remarks, "The second part of the inscription denotes the value of the sheet; on the ½a there is a figure "1" followed by two vertical strokes and one horizontal, with a curved line at right and below, signifying one rupee, two quarters and one anna, or twenty-five annas; on the one anna there is a figure "3" followed by two horizontal strokes, enclosed by a curved line as before, denoting three rupees, two annas, or fifty annas; and so on up to the figures "25" on the 8a. sheets." Major Evans was well acquainted with this system of figures, and he had just completed a long series on the stamps of Kashmir in the same magazine, yet he failed to apply the same rules of notation to the circular stamps of that country!

This is one more example of the oft stressed point made by the writer that stamps are the direct reflection of social, political, and economic forces, and are not produced in a vacuum. Any group of stamps in the same or similar languages, will have many points of affinity. The relationships must be sought out by the advanced student.

However to get back to our discussion. Another angle which is of considerable importance in our opinion is that of postage rates, and the postal relations between the Imperial Post Office and the Native systems. As a matter of fact the postal rates of Kashmir were the same as that of the Imperial Post

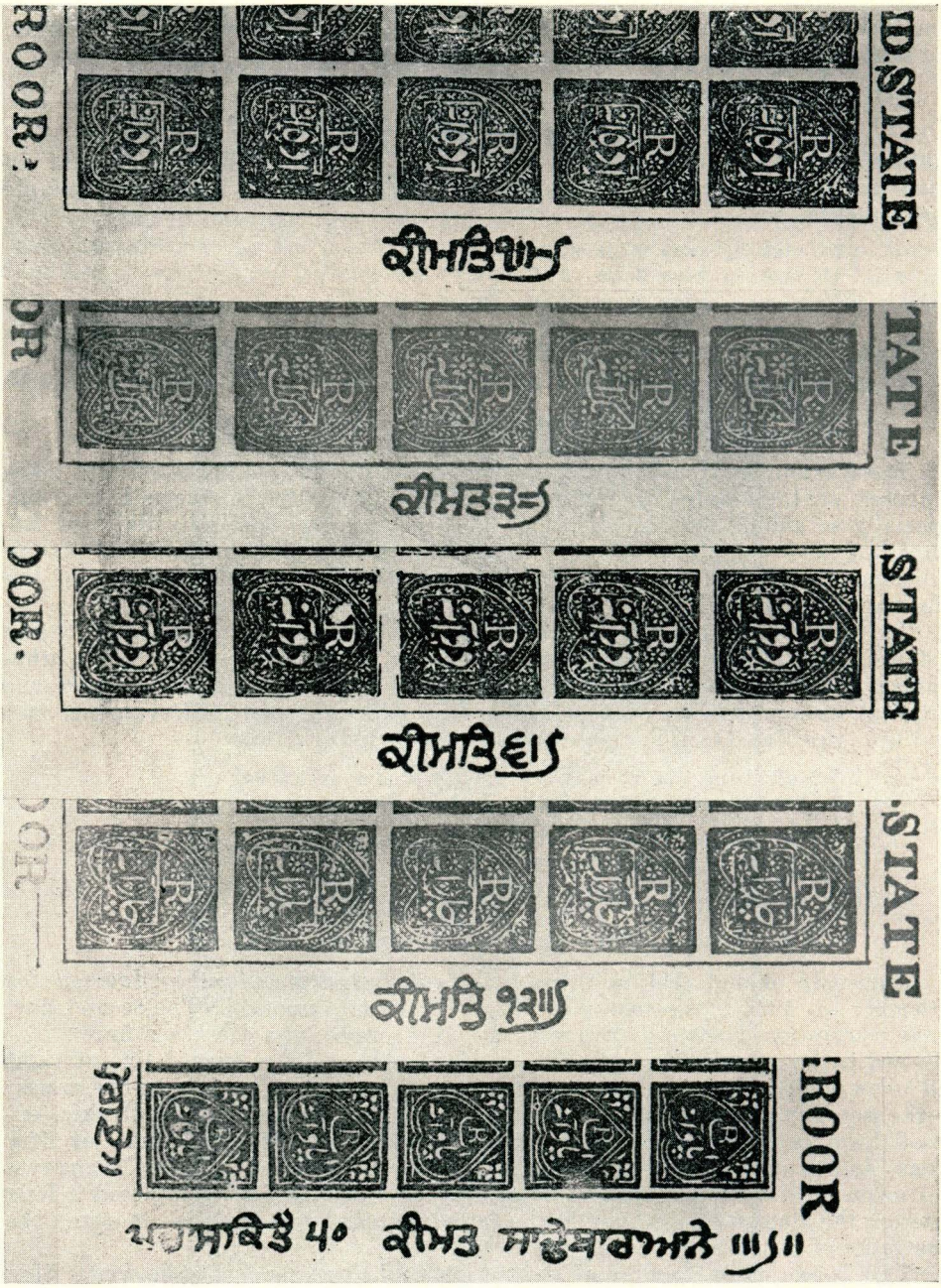


Fig. II.

From top to bottom: Half Anna, One Anna, Two Annas, Four Annas, One-half Anna.

Office. This is of considerable help since letters to or from Kashmir and India had to bear dual postage, in equal amounts, (there were certain exceptions to this rule but they are special cases, and do not affect the main argument). An

examination of several hundred covers of all issues from Kashmir will convince the skeptic of this fact. Unpaid or short paid letters paid double the deficiency. We *illustrate* herewith a ½a Circular on a cover to British India, which is

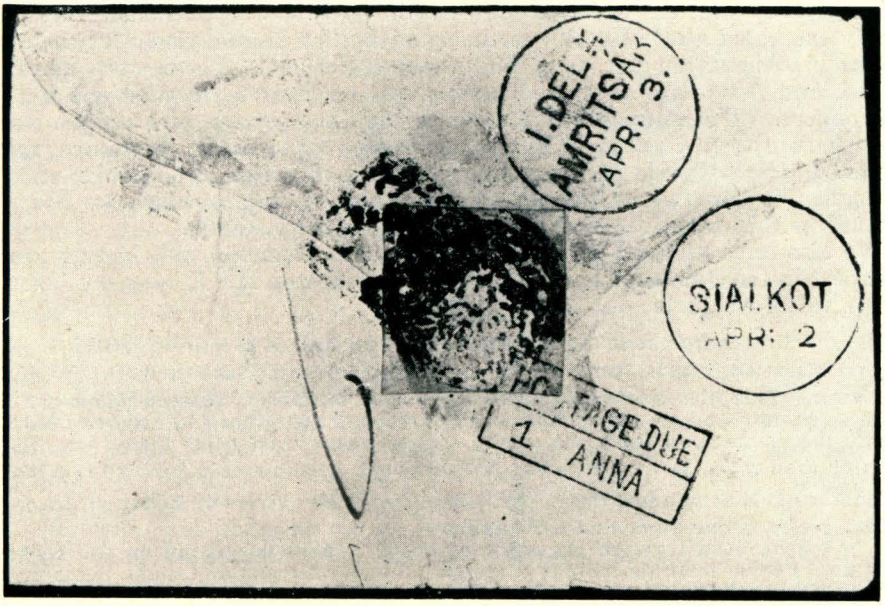


Fig. III. ½ Anna on cover to India.

marked "Postage Due One Anna." We also *illustrate* a 1a Jammu circular in emerald green, which was addressed to India, that was only excessed "One Anna," probably because the Kashmiri stamp was thought to be a half anna.



Fig. IV. 1 Anna Jammu cover to India.

Had it been a ¼ Rupee as heretofore supposed, the Imperial Post Office most certainly would have charged at least 4 annas, and should have charged 8 annas due!

In our collection we have a cover bearing a ½a indigo rectangular stamp of Jammu, and a circular ¼ R of Jammu in the same shade, and no doubt printed contemporaneously with the rectangular. The envelope is of heavy European note paper, and the enclosure was probably of the same paper, thus making a heavy letter, which would require 4½ as. Furthermore we have recently examined a lot of over one thousand British Indian covers of the 1865-75 period. About ten per cent. had their enclosures. These were carefully weighed, and few of the combined covers, and enclosures exceeded one tola, or .4114 ounces. The supposition therefore that the covers and enclosures of similar nature from Kashmir with the heretofore supposed ¼ R stamps, rarely exceeded 1 tola in weight, is borne out by the examination cited above, and the only logical explanation of the covers with pairs of stamps which we now call "1 anna" is that we are correct in so designating these stamps.

We also have at hand a letter of recent date from the well known dealer, and expert in the stamps of India and the Native States, Mr. B. Gordon Jones, of London, which we quote:—

> "* * * theory about the circular 1 and 4as. stamps is quite startling. I gave you Masson's reason for calling the ৸ design 4as., and the / design 1 anna. This was the accepted idea from 1866 onward.* Masson adopted it and M-S (Author's note:—Mortimer, and Sefi), never questioned it. Nobody did, but all the same **you may** be right. One reason is that the / design is rarer than the ৸ one: though it ought to be commoner if of a lower value. Another is that pairs of the ৸ design denote extremely heavy postage, but if it really is **one** anna this is explained!
>
> I have been through my stock of these. There is writing on the backs of some. People in India bought these for collector-friends and made notes on the back for their guidance. I find three marked 1 anna! ! Also a strip of 3 /, red watercolour, marked '16 stamps Rs 4/-' (i.e. they **are** evidently of 4 annas each.) I have other pieces with this **violet ink** writing on the backs: probably written by the postmaster in Kashmir to denote which is which for buyers in Europe. See Fig. V. The blocks or sheets being cut up on arrival. I send you these to see: they may interest you as they seem to point to your theory being right."

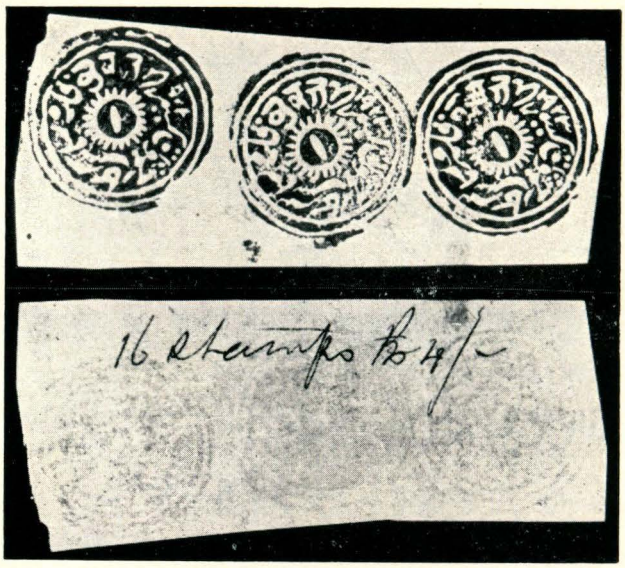


Fig. V. Face and back of strip of three.

Mr. Jones' remark concerning the cutting up of the blocks and sheets on their arrival in Europe, brings up the question of the size of the sheets of these

* Authors note: This idea was only accepted generally from 1885 onward

circular stamps. Sir David Masson, Major Evans, Sefi, and Mortimer do not make any specific statement about this point in their extensive writings. In the sale of the Mortimer Collection of Jammu-Kashmir, by Harmer, Rooke & Co. on February 16, 1939, Lot 90—"½a. black, a complete unused sheet of 50, very scarce thus (ex Sefi)" was offered. The arrangement of the sheet was not given. This was in oil color on native paper. In the E. Luder-Edelman sale in Zurich on October 19, 1932 when they offered the Dr. Bűning collection of Indian Native States, they put up "Lot 2524 1a red unused block of 12, RR." The illustration showed it to be arranged 4x3, and shows a definitely deckle edge at top and left. This is now proven to be a ¼R stamp. Again "Lot 2527 ½a. blk., unused block of 12." This was also illustrated and is arranged 3x4, with deckle edge at top and right. Both of these lots were oil color on native paper. These are the only large blocks that we have any record of. In the Mortimer collection there were a number of blocks of six, but anything larger seems to be of great rarity.

The notation on the back of the strip of three referred to by Mr. Jones in his letter would seem to imply that the stamps were printed in sheets of sixteen, which, considering the fact that a Rupee is made up of sixteen annas, would certainly make bookkeeping a simple matter. Against that is the sheet of fifty mentioned above, and the fact that none of the later stamps were printed from plates that worked out in even rupees. We would be pleased to have the details or see any large blocks of the circular stamps, in order to definitely settle this point. The stamps were handstamped from a brass die, one for each denomination. The alignment is remarkably regular, tête-bêches, or even semi-tête-bêches (couché) are unknown to us, nor have we ever had occasion to observe any mention of such peculiarities in the published writings on these stamps. Overlapping impressions are known, although scarce, and one or two copies of double impressions exist. All of these facts point to the use of some device for the holding of the die during printing; something similar to a numbering machine. That they were not merely stamped in the manner that a cancellation is applied seems obvious, since in that case, as in the watercolor circular issues of Afghanistan 1880-91 double, overlaps, tête-beches, etc. would be common.

The listing by Mr. Haverbeck of the Special Printings that should be accorded catalog rank is extremely valuable. We disagree, however, with the supposition that they were unnecessary. The scarcity of these stamps precludes their being issued to supply collectors.

We repeat the list, with remarks, as follows:—

Watercolor on Native paper 1874-76.
½a black
½a, 1a bright blue
4a blue black
½a, 1a, 4as. emerald green
½a yellow

Of the above colors stamps of bright blue, and emerald green were also being printed from the small rectangular plate of three ½a, and one 1a, contemporaneously with the circular stamps.

In 1877 Oil Colors were adopted, and the:—

½a black
½a, 1a slate blue
½a, 1a sage green

were merely attempts to duplicate the similar shades of the previous watercolor stamps. The red stamps were the normal color that had been in use since 1867.

Late in 1877 the circulars began to appear on a European laid paper. These were experimental, as in May 1878 an entirely new series of stamps valid in both provinces, and printed from plates, in ordinary printers ink began to be issued. The early printings were on the same varieties of laid paper, and in similar shades, namely red, slate blue, and for official purposes, black, as the late circulars.

The ½a yellow is listed as used on the strength of a single copy on a cover. This we consider insufficient evidence of regular use, and would transfer this stamp to the prepared for use but not issued "category."

In conclusion we consider it settled that the denominations of the 1a, and 4as (¼R), should be transposed in all the present catalogs and handbooks, to agree with the arrangement we and Mr. Haverbeck have suggested.

Mr. Haverbeck and the author have in mind further discussions of the philatelic problems of Jammu-Kashmir, and hope to publish many new facts concerning these fascinating issues, backed by much data from records never before known to philatelists.

NINETEENTH CENTURY CLASSICS

GERARD GILBERT

Brass Plates by Galvanoplasty

In my article in the July (1941) issue of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, early plates of the United States were referred to as having been made by Galvanoplasty. By "early plates" we meant the following issues: 1847 up to 1860. Scott's catalogue Nos. 28 to 54.

Possibly some of these plates still do exist, if so, it would then be very easy to check our opinion. We may also go a little further, we feel sure that the 200 subject plate of the 1847 issue was not one plate but two plates of 100 subjects used together just as the French used two plates of 150 subjects to print a sheet of 300 stamps.

It is interesting to note that the signs of wear on these early United States plates are identical with that of the French plates which we know to be Galvanoplasty. We have examined these French plates and separated with a knife along the cracks, the brass shell from the electro deposit. The brass surface adheres to a granular metal deposit which varies from 2½ to 3mm in thickness.

Some of these plates were repaired. This was done with soft red copper, easy to check on the greyish looking brass plates. These repairs did not last long, the plates soon having to be repaired again in the same places. This explains the different recuts. (See Dr. Carroll Chase's splendid work on the 25c Ceres Type.)

In reference to the Mexican plates, Mr. Eduardo Aguirre, in his catalogue of Mexico, 1937 edition, writes in his introduction (page IV, line 9), that the early plates of Mexico were made from brass about 3mm thick. These plates were issued about 1889. As the cracks of these plates only occur *on the surface* of the plates (see illustration in article in July, 1941, C. C. P.) just like the French ones, it proves these plates were Galvanoplasty.

It must also be remembered that M Hulot, who was entrusted by the French Government with the printing of the early French stamps, was at the time in close correspondence with American and English printers, (some of this correspondence we have had in our hands) and he most probably simply copied the United States process when manufacturing the French plates.

We definitely know that the early United States plates were not steel. In the records of their destruction they were referred to as copper plates. This does not necessarily mean they were of pure copper. They may have been a thin brass sheet backed up with copper or galvanoplasty.

Furthermore, the wearing of pure copper plates is quite different from the wear shown on the 5c 1847 United States stamp. Instead of a flattening of the surface on these plates as in the case of copper plates, the erosion on the 5c 1847 is grainy and spotty and in the engraved lines.

TRANSLATIONS FROM KOHL'S HANDBOOK

By Dr. Herbert Munk

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HAWAII

Hawaiian Islands (Sandwich Islands)

Translated by HENRY A. MEYER.

1 U. S. A. DOLLAR=100 CENTS

Translator's Note concerning prices: Dr. Munk's prices in the catalogue listings are in gold marks. Since we have no idea whether he had in mind 24 cent marks or 40 cent marks, nor whether his prices were intended as gross or net, they must be taken as relative comparisons of rarity only, and not as absolute criteria of value.

Concerning numbering: In the catalogue listings, the denomination will be found to be preceded in nearly every case by **two** numbers. The first is Dr. Munk's number, and the second is Scott's number according to the 1941 catalogue.

Concerning footnotes: All footnotes are Dr. Munk's, unless specifically credited to some other writer or signed "Translator" or "Tr.".

Author: Dr. Munk.—Literature: W. M. Giffard: Descriptive Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of Hawaii (Sandwich Islands), Honolulu 1893.—Same author: Notes on the Early Issues of Hawaii, Gibbons Monthly Journal, Oct. and Nov., 1895.—B. C. Kenyon: History of the Postal Issues of Hawaii, Long Beach, 1895.—"Notes on the History of the General Post Office of the Hawaiian Islands," in Philatelic Facts and Fallacies, reprinted in 1899 in Gibbons Monthly Journal, Nov., 1899, March, 1900.—H. L. (L. Hanciau): Reprints of the Stamps of Hawaii, Gibbons Monthly Journal, Dec., 1900, Jan., 1901; cf. also March, 1901, articles by Luff, Crocker, and Gardener.—J. N. Luff: The Early Postal Issues of the Hawaiian Islands, Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, 1902, No. 4 (pp. 33-36).—C. A. Howes: The Perforated Issues of Hawaii, M. W. S. N., 1902, No. 4 (pp. 36, 37).—H. J. Crocker: Hawaiian Numerals. A Compilation of Unofficial Data Relating to the Type-Set Stamps of the Kingdom of Hawaii, San Francisco, 1909 (printed for the author).—Concerning the Numerals, see J. B. Moens: Observations sur quelques Timbres Hawaiiens, T.-P. Dec., 1864, Feb., 1865, Aug., 1867.—J. N. Luff: The Plain Border Numerals of Hawaii, American Journal of Philately, Aug., 1901, and Oct., 1902.—For a short handbook of the stamps of Hawaii, see B. W. H. Poole, in Gibbons Stamp Weekly, Nov.-Dec., 1909. See also the Catalogues of the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 7th Ferrary Auctions.

Translator's addition—Bruce Cartwright, Jr.: Hawaiian Islands Postage Stamps: the 5c Blue of 1853.—Charles Foster Richards: A Check List of the Stamps of Hawaii—and More, 1916, with 1938 supplement.—Same author, Hawaii Stamped Envelopes, printed with articles named above by Luff and Howes in a booklet, "Postage Stamps and Stationery of the Hawaiian Islands," by Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co., Portland, Maine about 1910.—Bruce Condé: Hawaiian Postal Stationery, M. W. S. N., July 21, July 28, Aug. 4, 1941.—Sam Park: The Complete List of all Items in the Frank C. Atherton Collection of Hawaiian Stamps on Exhibition at the Honolulu Academy of Arts, Honolulu, 1937.—Charles C. Gill, M.D.; "The First Hawaiian Stamps—the Missionaries," in STAMPS, May 31, 1941, p. 308 ff.

EDITORS NOTE: Acknowledgement is made of the courtesy of Scott Publications, Inc., and Mr. Farrars H. Tows who furnished many of the cuts and photographs for use in the illustrations for this article.

The Sandwich Islands, a group of islands inhabited by Kanakas, in the midst of the Pacific Ocean, but nearer to the coast of California than to China or to Australia, consist of eight main islands extending from southeast to northwest and several small uninhabited islets. The country name, Hawaii, under which all the islands were united (cf. below) into a kingdom, is the name of the largest and the most southerly of the islands; the name was retained after the annexation of the islands to the United States. On the other hand, the seat of government of the country was located in the capital, Honolulu, on the southern coast of the island of Oahu.

The founder of the Kingdom of Hawaii was Kamehameha I, who subdued the entire archipelago in 1795, with the exception of the two northernmost islands, which also joined his kingdom in 1810. He died at the age of 82 on May 8, 1819. He was followed by his son, who assumed the name Kamehameha II, but who died July 14, 1824, in London, while on a visit to King George IV of England. Soon after the beginning of his reign, in April, 1820, the first American missionaries came to Hawaii, through whose activities the country was gradually civilized and who were followed by French missionaries and those of other nationalities. After his death, his brother, Kamehameha III, was chosen king on June 6, 1825, at the age of 12 years; after a short period under a regency, he assumed the reigns of government in March, 1833. In October, 1839, he gave the country a constitution with legislative bodies and brought it about that Hawaii was recognized as an independent sovereign state by the United States on Dec. 19, 1842, and by England and France on Nov. 28, 1843. As we shall see, a state postal service was erected during his reign. In 1851, Kamehameha III, in order to protect himself against threats on the part of France, signed a treaty declaring the islands to belong to the United States, but which was not carried out. After his death on Dec. 15, 1854, he was followed by his adopted son, Kamehameha IV, whom he had designated as his successor. When the latter died on Dec. 30, 1863, he was followed by his brother under the name of Kamehameha V, who had no direct heirs, so that with his death, on Dec. 20, 1872, the dynasty expired. In January, 1873, Prince Lunalilo was elected king as Lunalilo I, but he died on Jan. 3, 1874. He was succeeded on Feb. 12, 1874, by Kalakaua I, the grandnephew of Kamehameha I, who during the first half of the 1860's had been postmaster general of Hawaii (cf. below) and who as king visited Europe in 1881. (Concerning a philatelic episode in connection with his visit to Vienna, see Internationale Briefmarken Journal, 1881, page 68: "King Kalakaua I as Future Promoter of Philately.") Since Kalakaua at his death (Jan. 20, 1891, though Howes and Crocker say Jan. 30, 1890) left no male heirs, he was followed by his sister Liliuokalani, who in January, 1893, was deposed with the help of American troops. A provisional government was established on Feb. 18, 1893, and on July 4, 1894, a republic was proclaimed. The republican government made a treaty of annexation with the United States on June 16, 1897, which was ratified by the United States on August 12, 1898, and on April 30, 1900, followed the final incorporation of Hawaii into the United States.

KINGDOM OF HAWAII

Postal History and Tariff Regulations

As early as 1846 a law appears to have been passed providing for the entrusting of the postal business in the various towns and harbors to certain persons; cf. American Journal of Philately, 1902, page 336.([1]) But not until Dec. 21, 1850, did the legislature decide upon a centralized state postal administration under a definite postmaster in Honolulu and at the same time H. M. Whitney, owner of a printery, was appointed postmaster. This first postal law, which also established tariffs for the exchange of mails with the United States, was passed by the legislature on Aug. 4, 1851, and also authorized Postmaster Whitney to have stamps issued. The new postal law went into effect on Oct. 1, 1851, and simultaneously the first stamps of Hawaii were issued.

(1) "The Postal Laws of Hawaii from 1852 to 1878," a paper read by Sir Daniel Cooper at the International Philatelic Congress in 1878 in Paris. This short article, which reproduces information furnished by the then Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Hawaii, C. R. Bishop, contains numerous important facts of Hawaiian postal history, if one overlooks certain inaccuracies. These facts are nowhere else to be found. On the other hand, there is another article, "The Postal System and the Stamps of the Sandwich Islands," by Fr. Birgham in the Internationale Briefmarken Journal, 1876, page 27 f., page 39 f., and 1881 page 81 ff., based upon information furnished by the then Postmaster General of Hawaii, A. B. Brickwood, but which must be used with much greater caution than the first-named article.

Whitney, who was postmaster from 1851 until June, 1856, did not receive a stipulated salary, neither did he have to turn in the receipts from postage fees into the state treasury, but he had to pay for purchases of supplies and equipment and for current expenses out of the receipts. The same was true of his successor, J. Jackson, postmaster from July, 1856, until August, 1859, who, upon assuming his position, had to buy the entire equipment of the Honolulu post office from Whitney. After his death, A. K. Clark became postmaster on Aug. 14, 1859, and on Sept. 1 of the same year he received the title of postmaster general. From the beginning of 1860 he received a definite salary and had to account for the receipts of the post office, after deducting his own salary and that of his subordinates, to the Department of the Interior, which department also took charge of the supplies of stamps. In February, 1863, David Kalakaua became postmaster general (as we have already seen, he later became king of Hawaii) and was succeeded about the end of March, 1865, by A. B. Brickwood, who remained in office until about 1880. Succeeding him, H. M. Whitney became postmaster general a second time and he, in turn, was succeeded during the last half of the 80's by a certain Wundenberg, who had been a postal official in Honolulu under Postmaster General Kalakaua. Since in the Kingdom of Hawaii the choosing and ordering of stamps, whether new issues or further supplies of stamps already issued, was done directly by the postmaster general, he was the deciding person in respect to stamps, as we shall see in detail later.

Until 1859, stamps were issued in Hawaii only for letters to foreign countries, which were almost exclusively carried by way of San Francisco and the United States; the exchange of mail between Hawaii and the United States appears to have had its fundamental regulations laid down in a postal treaty of Aug. 19, 1850; cf. of A. J. P. 1892, page 337. According to the postal law which took effect Oct. 1, 1851 (cf. above), the rate collected by Hawaii for letters to foreign countries was 5 cents per half-ounce or fraction, and for newspapers and printed matter to foreign countries 2 cents per half-ounce or fraction. The prepayment of this amount to Hawaii was compulsory. The rate collected by the United States was extra. The United States rates were fixed either according to distance or according to postal treaties between the United States and other American or European postal administrations. At the time of the issue of the first stamps, Oct. 1, 1851, the United States tariffs per half-ounce or fraction were as follows:([2])

	U. S. Postage	Hawaiian Postage	Total Postage
Letters to San Francisco	3c	5c	8c
Letters to other places in California and Oregon	5c	5c	10c
Letters to all other parts of the U. S.	8c	5c	13c
Printed matter to California and Oregon	2c	2c	4c
Printed matter to all other parts of the U. S.	5c	2c	7c

(2) The U. S. tariffs for single-weight letters to San Francisco and to other places in California and Oregon are taken from the official notices published in the government journal "The Polynesian" on Oct. 4, 1851, while another notice in the same journal on Sept. 13, 1851, according to an article published by Th. G. Thrum in 1878, gives the total postage to California and Oregon as 12c, which after deducting the Hawaiian fee of 5c, would leave a U. S. fee of 7c. Perhaps this difference of 2c is connected in some way with the ship's fee from Honolulu to San Francisco, which, however, was contained in the U. S. rate of 8c to the more easterly states. On the other hand, one finds letters from Honolulu to San Francisco, franked only with a 5c stamp (for Hawaiian postage), bearing the American marking "SHIP 6c," and also in the reverse direction, letters from the west coast via San Francisco, franked only with U. S. stamps amounting to 6c. Cf. for example, under discussion of the 5c Missionary, below.

Translator's comment: The United States rates of 3c to San Francisco, 5c to other places in California and Oregon, and 8c to the eastern states make sense when looked at as follows: To San Francisco, 2c for the ship and 1c for lying in the post office until called for or until delivered by one of the private carriers; to other places in California and Oregon, 2c for the ship and 3c for a distance less than 3000 miles; to the eastern states, 2c for the ship and 6c for a distance over 3000 miles. The printed matter rates are not so easily interpreted; for distances not over 500 miles, the U. S. domestic rate was 1c, which would suggest 1c for the ship and 1c because less than 500 miles in the case of California and Oregon. From 500 to 1500 miles, the rate was 2c; I find no rate published for printed matter going beyond 1500 miles, but 1c for the ship and 4c for the U. S. sounds logical.

Regarding letters bearing a 5c Hawaiian Islands stamp and the U. S. marking "SHIP 6c." Dr. Munk did not have access to the great works of Stanley B. Ashbrook, Mannel Hahn and Delf Norona on postal rates and postal markings. "SHIP 6c" means that the letter was mailed in Honoluiu at shipside, without ever going through the Hono-

The ocean postage from Honolulu to San Francisco was included in the United States rate. According to the postal law of Oct. 1, 1851, it was possible to prepay the total postage with Hawaiian stamps at the time of mailing. For example, a letter from Hawaii to New York or Boston could be prepaid with a Hawaiian stamp of 13c, which was cancelled in Hawaii, usually in Honolulu. All such letters were struck in Hawaii with a handstamp giving the town and date, with the words "U. S. Postage Paid" at the bottom. When the postmaster in San Francisco received such letters, he knew that the part of the postage required by the United States had been prepaid in Hawaii and had been credited to the United States by the Hawaiian post office. He therefore struck such letters with his "PAID" handstamp and dispatched them as fully prepaid letters to their places of destination.

On the other hand, letters from the United States or from other American or European countries via the United States to Hawaii were ordinarily prepaid only to San Francisco, such prepayment being made with the then current stamps of the country of origin; for example, letters from England or a British extra-territorial post office via San Francisco were prepaid with British stamps. The amount due Hawaii on such letters, namely 5c (or multiples of 5c, in the case of heavier letters), plus 2c ocean postage from San Francisco to Honolulu, was collected in such cases in cash; the amount collected by Hawaii on single-weight letters in such cases was, therefore, 7c. To expedite the change of mail with the United States, Hawaii constantly maintained a mail agent in San Francisco until its admission to the Universal Postal Union. During the 50's and 60's, some firm in San Francisco was appointed to render this service, until in 1868 the Hawaiian consul-general in San Francisco took over the responsibility. The transport of mail between Honolulu and San Francisco was handled not only by United States mail steamers, but also by any other ships which happened to be making the trip. The amount paid to the ships for the trip from Honolulu to San Francisco or the reverse was ordinarily 2c for single-weight letters and even in the case of letters from Hawaii to other foreign countries, it was contained in the amount of the U. S. postage until 1870. In the case of letters from foreign countries to Hawaii, the 2c was charged extra and was collected from the addressee. The Hawaiian-United States postal treaty of 1870, to be discussed later, provided (cf. A. J. P., 1902, p. 337) that the ship's fee in both directions should be borne by the United States when carried by U. S. mail steamers, and in all other cases should be borne by Hawaii.

As early as the adoption of the first postal tariffs, the total postage, including the United States' portion, could be paid with Hawaiian stamps, whether to California and Oregon or to the eastern states; but each time the quarterly accountings between Hawaii and the United States were made, discrepancies showed up. Therefore during the last half of the 50's the Hawaiian postal administration decided to lay in a supply of the then current United States stamps and to use them for the prepayment of that portion of the postage of letters going abroad which would accrue to the United States, and even to sell them to the public for that purpose. That the post office in Honolulu carried a stock of United States stamps very early is proved by a letter from Postmaster Jackson to a postmaster on the Island of Maui, from the middle of 1858, in which he writes: "We keep in our books a United States Stamp Account." Letters from Hawaii via San Francisco to the eastern parts of the United States were franked

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lulu post office, and was carried on a private ship (probably a "clipper ship") having no mail contract. On such letters, the tariff of 1825 was still in effect, and remained in effect until 1861. The rates under the tariff of 1825 were, for letters brought in by private ship:

For local delivery in the port of entry, 6c (2c to the ship, 4c to the U. S.).
For distances under 3000 miles (1851 on), 7c (2c to the ship, 5c to the U. S.).
For distances over 3000 miles (1851 on), 12c (2c to the ship, 10c to the U. S.).

It should be noted that 5c (under 3000 miles) and 10c (over 3000 miles) were the rates for letters mailed under the option of sending them collect.

The letter referred to by Dr. Munk bore a 5c Hawaiian stamp but the U. S. post office treated this as non-existent. The letter would have received exactly the same treatment had it borne no stamp whatever. Either the sender of the letter or the ship's captain was not informed on this point.

with a 5c stamp of Hawaii for the Hawaiian fee, plus United States stamps for the fee of that country. These exist for the year 1857 in plentiful quantities. They even exist from the middle of 1855 through 1856.

But about the middle of the 50's, another complication arose in addition to the constant discrepancies in accounting: The United States fee for letters from Hawaii to the eastern states, which went from California via Panama, was raised to 12c, including the 2c for the ship from Honolulu to San Francisco. This made the total postage from Hawaii to the eastern states 17c, a rate which could not be made up with the then current stamps of Hawaii.(3) If the sender of such letters in Hawaii wished to prepay them to destination, there was no means open to him except to use a 5c Hawaiian and a 12c United States stamp, a condition which contributed still more to the custom of using United States stamps in Hawaii.(4) Soon after that, namely about the beginning of the 60's, the United States fee for single-weight letters from Hawaii to all points west of Cincinnati, if carried in the United States by overland mail, was reduced to 5c, including the 2c for the ship's fee; and finally, in the fall of 1864, the fee on Hawaiian letters from San Francisco to New York and the east coast was reduced from 12c (10c plus 2c for the ship) to 5c (3c plus 2c for the ship). Under these rates, it is true that the total postage could have been paid with Hawaiian stamps alone; for example, a single-weight letter could have been franked with two Hawaiian 5c stamps. On the other hand, by that time the custom of carrying United States stamps in stock and using them had become so fixed in Hawaii, that we find the 10c total postage more frequently paid with a 5c Hawaii and a 5c United States, or a 5c Hawaii and a 3c plus a 2c United States, than with two 5c Hawaiian stamps. The last-named method of prepayment, with Hawaiian stamps alone, was still possible, and in such cases the post office of mailing in Hawaii usually applied the handstamp with town, date, and "U. S. A. Postage Paid." Often the stamps themselves were struck with this marking. The cancelling of the mixed frankings usually occurred in San Francisco with its large single circle postmark. In cases of temporary shortage of Hawaiian stamps, letters for foreign countries were sometimes franked with United States stamps alone, while the Hawaiian fee was collected in cash.(5)

(3) That this increased rate of 12c for letters to the eastern states was already in effect in 1856 is proved by two photographs of letters in our file from 1856 and the first half of 1857 to the east coast of the United States, which were franked in Honolulu with a 5c Hawaiian stamp plus a 12c United States stamp; we seem to recall the existence of a similar letter from 1855. It was formerly believed that the increase was made in 1859, because the first mention of it is found in a letter from Postmaster General Clark of Sept. 18, 1859. (Ashbrook gives the date definitely as April 1, 1855.—Tr.).

(4) Quoting from C. F. Richards, who is referring to an article by Bruce Cartwright, Jr., in M. W. S. N., July 23, 1921: "Mr. Cartwright says that in March, 1861, the postmaster at Lahaina was authorized by Postmaster General Clark to sell the 13c stamps at 12c which, with the 5c, would make up the 17c rate to the United States. This was because of lack of a supply of 12c United States stamps."

This may help to throw some light on a cover in the 1st Knapp sale, lot 2040: "Hawaii 5c blue #5, 13c dark red #6, both tied together by light red 'HONOLULU' postmark, date illegible, to Virginia, red 'SAN FRANCISCO CAL. 12 PAID OCT. 5 1857' to left on the cover. E. S. K. notes: 'Very rare combination.' Extremely fine and unusual." It is quite possible that if Postmaster General Clark authorized this procedure on the part of a postmaster in 1861, Postmaster Jackson may have done the same thing in 1857 in Honolulu. There is no possible way to account for postage of 18c on a letter to the United States in 1857, and it would have been a way of using up surplus stock of 13c stamps the usefulness of which over since 1855.—Tr.

(5) (Translator's comment: Regarding postage rates from Hawaii to the United States, the published lists of rates are all clear enough, and quite intelligible in the light of the United States domestic rates of the various dates involved. We cannot reconcile with them the combinations of stamps found on most of the covers in the 1st Knapp sale, May 5-10, 1941. Of all the covers in that sale, whether franked with Hawaiian stamps, United States stamps, or mixed frankings, and whether single or multiple rates, about half do not conform to any possible interpretation of the published rates. If any student of postal history can, in a later number of this magazine, take lots 2040 through 2074, one by one, and break each of them down and analyze the stamps used thereon, showing us how the amounts harmonize with the rates we have here been quoting and accepting, he will be making a definite contribution to our knowledge of Hawaiian postal history. The translator, for one, would be very glad to have such an analysis for future reference. Those which defy interpretation for the translator are lots 2041-2-4-5-6; 2052-5-7-9; 2060-2-3-4-7-9; 2070-1-2-3-4).

The foreign letter rate of Hawaii (5c for each half-ounce) remained unchanged until the new postal treaty was made with the United States in 1870 (cf. below). Whether the later United States rate of 5c (3c plus 2c for the ship) also remained until 1870, or whether it was raised during the latter part of the 60's, as seems possible from a letter written by Postmaster Brickwood in Nov., 1867 (see Gibbons Monthly Journal, Vol. X, p. 211), we have been unable to determine.([6])

On May 5, 1870, a new postal treaty between Hawaii and the United States was ratified, which abolished the special fee of the 2c for the ocean postage between Honolulu and San Francisco or the reverse, and which established the rate of 6c for each half-ounce from Hawaii to the United States. Foreign letters going via the United States had to be prepaid according to the tariffs prevailing between the United States and the countries of destination; such prepayment had to be done with United States stamps, which were often applied to Hawaii.([7]) After the admission of the United States to the Universal Postal Union on Jan. 1, 1876, letters from Hawaii were charged according to the regulations of the Postal Union. Finally, when Hawaii was also admitted to the Postal Union, on Jan. 1, 1882, the people of that country immediately began to enjoy the benefits of such membership; that is, all mail matter, whether for the United States or for other countries, could now be completely prepaid with Hawaiian stamps.

Hawaii also made postal treaties with its southern neighbor, the French colony of Tahiti, and with New South Wales. The treaty with Tahiti took effect on Nov. 24, 1853, and set the letter postage in either direction at 6c per half-ounce. We have no records and no way of determining whether or to what extent letters from Hawaii direct to Tahiti were franked with Hawaiian stamps. The treaty with New South Wales did not come into force until March 10, 1874. It set the single-weight letter postage to Australia, New Zealand, and the Fiji Islands at 12c, and the rate for newspapers and printed matter at 2c. For the 12c rate a new denomination was soon issued, the 12c black of 1875.

The inland postage, between the various islands of the kingdom and between various towns on the same island, on all letters, newspapers, and printed matter was until 1859 entirely free of change. But early in 1858, Postmaster Jackson recommended to the Department of the Interior the introduction of a cheap inter-island postage. After the Secretary of the Interior had prepared his brief on the subject, the legislature adopted the uniform rate of 2c per half-ounce or fraction for letters, and 1c for printed matter.([8]) They also instructed the postmaster to have suitable 1c and 2c stamps prepared. All inland mail was to be prepaid. For foreign letters which had first to be transported to Honolulu, no extra inland postage was to be collected. It was intended that the law should go into effect on July 1, 1859, but it was postponed until Aug. 1.

Even before the introduction of inland postage rates, postal traffic within the kingdom was handled by the captains of privately-owned coastwise ships and by the postmasters of the various islands, for which service the public did not have to pay anything. The Secretary, therefore, was not wrong in resting his motion for the introduction of inland postage tariffs upon the statement, "I know

(6) A number of covers in the Knapp sale, used in the late 60's, bearing 5c in Hawaiian postage and 10c in United States postage, or equal multiples thereof, make it seem plausible that the United States rate of 5c was raised to 10c during those years.—Tr.

(7) My own collection contains a letter bearing a Hawaiian stamp of 6c portrait of Kamehameha V, cancelled with a typical Honolulu killer, and a 5c blue Taylor, cancelled with an ordinary quartered cork, probably applied in San Francisco, both killers in black. The letter is addressed to Wales and bears at the left the circular magenta marking "HONOLULU H. I. PAID ALL JUL 30 1881." A transit mark of San Francisco and the receiving mark of the town of destination in Wales are on the back. This is from the period before Hawaii joined the U. P. U., when United States stamps were necessary to carry a letter to Europe via the United States.—Translator.

(8) C. F. Richards clarifies these inland rates somewhat, especially on printed matter, as follows: Letters, 2c per ½ oz. or fraction thereof; bound volumes, 1c per ounce; newspapers, 1c each, but postfree from publishers to subscribers.—Tr.

of no country but our own where postage of some kind is not levied, to assist at least in defraying the expenses of that department." Soon after the introduction of compulsory franking of inland mail, each captain of a coastwise ship was required to install a mail box in a visible place on his ship and to deliver all prepaid letters which he found in the box to the next postmaster, after temporarily pen-cancelling the stamps. Only when the number of letters in his box was very small was he permitted to deliver them direct to the addresses, also after cancelling the stamps. Any letters not prepaid were not delivered. For failure to comply with these regulations a ship captain was heavily fined; if the offense was repeated, he incurred the withdrawal of his trade concession. The ship captains therefore performed the duties of a "travelling postmaster" (mail route agent); the officially appointed postmasters in the smaller harbor towns were often the customs officials.

As the inscription "INTER ISLAND" on the 1c and 2c Numerals proves, those stamps were originally intended only for inland postage, but in spite of their inscription, their use seems very soon to have been permitted on mail to the United States. Postmaster General Clark wrote on May 14, 1860, to the postmaster of Lahaina: "One cent Hawaiian stamps are intended only for mailing papers between the islands. If used on papers for the United States, three are necessary, as postage on papers in the United States must be prepaid, or they will not be forwarded." Moreover, the designation "INTER ISLAND" was not quite correct, because mail between various towns on the same island had to be prepaid exactly the same as mail between different islands. With the issue in 1861 of the 2c stamp No. 9 with the head of Kamehameha IV, which from the first was used for inland letters as well as for printed matter to the United States, the distinction between stamps for inland use and those for foreign use seems to have been abolished.

The native inscriptions on the Hawaiian stamps deserve a short explanation. The inscription, "Uku Leta," which occurs on all the Numerals and on the 2c stamp of 1861 (Kamehameha IV) means letter fee; but only "uku" seems to be really a native word, meaning fee, while the word "leta" represents simply the pronunciation of the English word "letter" in the speech of the Kanakas, hence it is purely a phonetically produced word. In the same manner, on the issues of 1861 ff., in the expressions "Elua Keneta" (2c), "Elima Keneta" (5c), and "Eono Keneta" (6c), only the first word is really the native word for 2, 5, and 6, while "Keneta" is just the approximate reproduction of the English word "cents" in the speech of the Kanakas and therefore a phonetic creation.

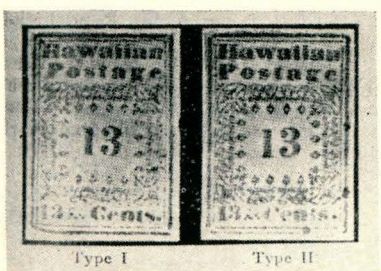


Fig. 1.

THE MISSIONARY ISSUE

1851 (Oct. 1). Fig. 1. (Inscriptions only in English; upper inscription in all three values "Hawaiian Postage.") Issued for foreign postage to or via San Francisco. Locally printed by typography, in typeset designs made up at the government printing office in Honolulu. Two types of each. Colored printing on thin, pelure-like paper; imperforate.

1	1	Two cents blue		42,000.00
2	2	Five cents blue	18,000.00	7,500.00
3	3	13 cents blue	10,000.00	4,500.00

The Missionary stamps—so-called because copies found on cover are almost exclusively on correspondence from American missionaries to their relatives or friends either in California or in New York, Connecticut, or Massachusetts—were produced at the government printing office where the government journal, The Polynesian, was printed. The plate was composed of two clichés, each of which was put together out of separate ornaments, printer's rules, letters, etc. All three values were printed from the same plate, that is, from the same two clichés in the same arrangement, by simply changing the numerals in the center and the words expressing the value at the bottom. In the case of the 13 cent denomination, the words of value would have been too long, so the printers replaced the word "Thirteen" with the figure "13" and filled the empty space between the figure and the name of the coin with a little ornament; cf. Fig. 1.

Because of being set up out of type, the two clichés show small differences, the most striking of which is the fact that in all the stamps printed from the left-hand cliché, regardless of the denomination, the "P(ostage)" is under the middle, that is, under the horizontal stroke, of the "H(awaiian)" (cf. Fig. 1, Type I), while in all stamps printed from the right-hand cliché, again regardless of the denomination, the "P(ostage)" is under the left vertical stroke of the "H(awaiian)" (cf. Fig. 1, Type II). The two clichés were so closely spaced that the margin between them was only about ½ mm. This distance was constant and accordingly, under normal conditions type I must always be cut close on the right, and type II on the left. But this little plate was printed many times in a row on the same piece of paper, and the vertical margin between any two impressions was naturally not constant, but rather considerably wider (apparently in most cases 2 mm.). Furthermore, the successive impressions from the plate were not very well aligned with each other, but rather each impression was either higher or lower than the one before it. Accordingly, the left margin of type I and the right margin of type II are usually cut wider. Our knowledge of these facts is largely due to a horizontal strip of three of the 13 cent stamp No. 3 (on a letter from Honolulu to New York), which shows one entire impression and the left stamp of the next impression. The letter was in the Crocker collection (cf. the work by Crocker, the bottom picture of Table A) and went with that collection into the Atherton collection of Honolulu in 1930.

The ink used was a rather soft, peculiarly metallic blue. Ferrary says in an article, "Les timbres hawaiiens de la prèmiere émission" (T.-P., 1874, pp. 11-12), that he also possessed the 5c in greenish blue and the 13c No. 3 in dark blue, and on the strength of that statement Moens admitted those two shades to his catalogue; probably, however, the apparent shades were changelings.—The paper, which was obtained from the store of John Hackfeld, was almost as thin as pelure paper and therefore so fragile that copies off cover are almost always damaged in some manner, and when the damaged spots are in the margins or the corners they are usually so serious that portions of the stamps are missing.

The 2c stamp No. 1, which paid the Hawaiian postage on newspapers and printed matter to the United States (cf. above), is one of the greatest rarities among stamps. We have definite records of the existence of only 11 or perhaps 12 copies, of which 5 are definitely type I and 5 definitely type II.

Of Type I the following copies are on record:

No. I was in the 2nd Ferrari Auction, is now (1933) in the possession of Champion in Paris. Cancelled with townmark of Honolulu with further inscription "U. S. Postage Paid."

No. II was in the 4th Ferrari Auction, is now (1933) in the Hind collection. Cancelled with a killer of three thick bars, two vertical and one horizontal.

No. III came from the Crocker collection and is now in the Atherton Collection in Honolulu. Cancelled with a round killer of 7 parallel bars.

No. IV was in the collection of Mirabaud and was auctioned in 1909 by Gilbert & Koehler in Paris; was later in the Duveen collection. Cancelled, like No. 1, with townmark of Honolulu and "U. S. Postage Paid."

No. V is in the Tapling collection in London. Killer apparently round, of continuous horizontal bars.

Of Type II the following copies are on record:

No. VI is in the Tapling collection. Round killer of six thick horizontal bars cut into separate rectangles.

No. VII is in the collection in the Imperial Postal Museum in Berlin. Cancelled like No. III, but with two light strikes at an angle to each other.

No. VIII was in the first Ferrari Auction, now in the collection of M. Burrus. Only light traces of a cancellation.

No. IX was in the 7th Ferrary Auction, present owner not known to us. Cancelled with town mark of San Francisco.

No. X is in the collection of A. H. Caspary in New York.

The Atherton collection of Honolulu, prior to the acquisition of No. III from the Crocker collection, contained another copy which does not seem to be identical with any of the above, which therefore counts as No. XI. Then there was apparently a copy (No. XII) in the Ayer collection, which, however, was put together out of three pieces.(9)

To the best of our knowledge, all copies listed above are off cover and used. We know of no really unused copies, although some catalogues quote a price for such and although the Burrus copy (No. VIII, from the 1st Ferrary Auction) shows only slight traces of a cancellation. Neither do we know of any copies on cover or on newspaper wrapper, although a copy on cover is said to have been in the Worthington collection (cf. Kohl, 10th edition). The fact that two of the ten listed copies are cancelled with the townmark of Honolulu and "U. S. Postage Paid" proves, however, that No. 1 was not only used by itself, but also in combination with other stamps, either with stamps of Hawaii or with those of the United States. It must be remembered that the 2c stamp alone paid only the postage charged by Hawaii on printed matter to foreign countries, while the postmark of Honolulu with "U. S. Postage Paid" was used only on matter on which the United States postage was prepaid in Hawaii.(10)

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(9) (Translator's Note: The Catalogue of the Atherton collection lists the 2c Missionary as present in "Types I and II. Both used." Therefore since No. III is of type I, it is evident that No. XI is of type II, provided, always, that it is not identical with No. IX; it could not well be any of the rest of the known copies of type II.)

(10) (Translator's Note: At this point we diverge from Dr. Munk's sequence of paragraphs and insert some material which occurs in his Supplement, which went to press at least some months later than the main piece of work.)

In the body of the work we said that a copy of No. 1 on cover was believed to have been in the Worthington collection. Mr. J. M. Bartels of New York kindly informs us that this is true, and that the letter was franked with a 2c and a 5c Missionary and a pair of 3c 1851 of the United States. Although the rate of 13c for letters from Hawaii to the eastern United States was made up of a 5c rate for Hawaii and an 8c rate for the United States, in this case 7c worth of Hawaiian stamps and 6c worth of United States stamps were used. Possibly the 2c Hawaiian stamp in this case paid the ship's fee, which was normally included in the 8c United States fee. When we said above that although No. 1 normally paid only the Hawaiian fee of 2c on printed matter, according to cancellations found it must have occasionally been used in combination with other stamps, apparently we have here just such a case, since the 2c stamps appear to have been used to pay the ocean postage from Honolulu to San Francisco.

This letter was found about 1903 in New Bedford Mass. (according to the legend, it was saved from the furnace just before the fire was started) and was sold to Worthington. Later it was auctioned in New York and brought about $6000. It is now in the collection of A. H. Caspary. We are sorry to say that as we send this supplement to press we are not able to state whether this 2c on cover is the same copy as our No. X, or whether the Caspary collection contains this copy on cover and also a loose copy. If it contains both, the number of known copies in existence is raised to XIII.

If the sender of the Caspary letter means the 2c Missionary to pay the ocean postage, that could work out right only if both the accounting clerk in the Honolulu post office and the accounting clerk in the San Francisco post office read his mind correctly and kept their tally accordingly. Perhaps cases like this contributed to the "discrepancies" which we heard of some time back.

Besides this, there appears to be still another copy of No. 1, not listed by us, namely in the Thrum collection, which was acquired in 1899 for the Bishop Museum in Honolulu. An article from the "Pacific Commercial Advertiser," reprinted in Gibbons Monthly Journal of August, 1899, says of the Thrum collection, "It is full and complete in all the various series of type-printed, lithographed," etc.

The British philatelic authors, L. N. & M. Williams, recently presented a list of known copies in STAMPS (Aug. 16, 1941, p. 245). They list most of those reported by Dr. Munk, but they omit Nos. II (Hind), IV (Duveen), IX (7th Ferrari Sale), XII (Ayer), and XIII (Caspary on cover). On the other hand, they report the following copies not listed as such by Dr. Munk:

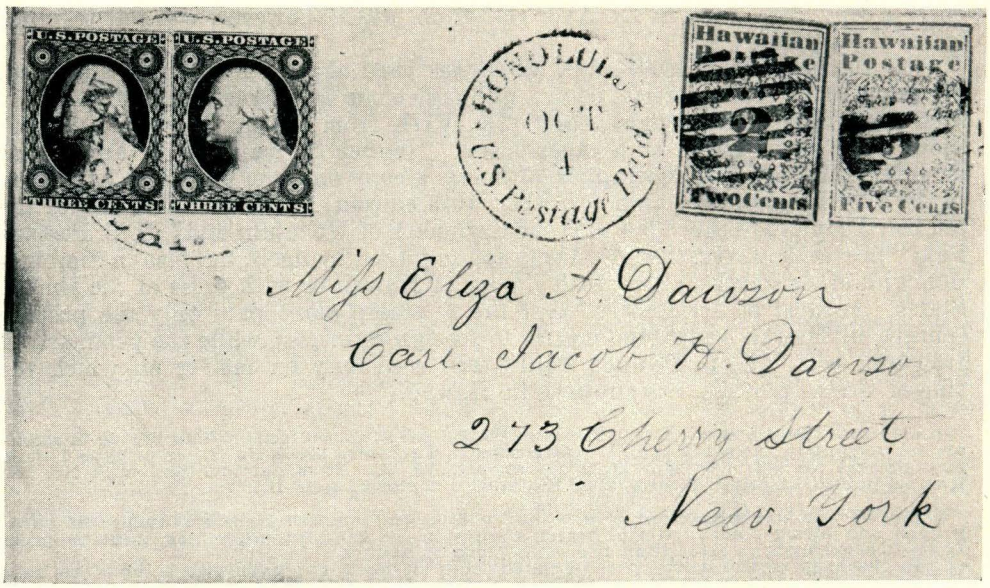
A copy owned by an unnamed dealer in Europe.

A copy owned by R. W. Lapham.

A copy owned by J. W. Paul, Jr., in 1910; present whereabouts unknown.

A copy handled by the New England Stamp Co. early in the 20th century; present owner unknown. (Continued on next page).

The 5c stamp, No. 2, next in rarity to the 2c and especially rare unused, exists in both types unused. Among the few covers bearing No. 2, there are several addressed to San Francisco or other places in California with no other stamp. It would seem that during the first half of the 50's such letters usually had only the Hawaiian fee of 5c prepaid, while the United States fee and the ocean postage were collected on delivery. But we also know of letters to the eastern states of the United States franked with only a 5c stamp, No. 2, instead of a 13c stamp, on which, therefore, the sender had paid only the Hawaiian fee of 5c instead of the total fee of 13c, although a Hawaiian stamp of the denomination of 13c was available from the beginning. Such letters were marked in San Francisco with 12c due, not 8c, for according to the postage rates of 1851, such letters to eastern



2c and 5c "MISSIONARYS" ON COVER (See Footnote #10).

states were subject to postage of 8c if prepaid, but 12c if collect.(11) Therefore it must not be assumed that letters bearing a 5c Hawaiian stamp and marked with 12c due, addressed to the eastern states, necessarily belong to the period(12) when the rate was actually 12c (10c domestic postage plus 2c ocean postage). Special attention must be called to this complication, because we know of a cover from the

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(Continued from preceding page).

A copy on piece of cover with a 13c, offered for sale by Philip Kosack of Berlin in 1927, present whereabouts unknown.

Checking up, we find that the copy owned by the unnamed dealer in Europe could easily be our No. IX (7th Ferrari Sale); the Lapham, Paul, and New England copies could be almost any of ours except those whose life history as known goes farther back than the dates established for these copies; but the Kosack copy sounds like an entirely new one, since it is very unlikely that anybody would have separated such a combination.

This seems to give us at least 15 known copies thus far. But Ezra Cole, also writing in STAMPS (Aug. 23, 1941, p. 267), lists two more copies which he assures us are not included in the Williams list:

A copy found in an old note book in New York City about two years ago (he does not say who has acquired it).

A copy belonging to a relative of Mr. Cole, on piece of cover in the family archives.

So this seems to make 17 copies known, provided Mr. Caspary has two copies and provided the Lapham, Paul, and New England copies are accounted for under other names in Dr. Munk's list. If not so accounted for we seem to have 20.

(11) (This is quite right; collectors of U. S. covers know that the rate for more than 3000 miles was 6c if prepaid, 10c if collect, to which must be added the 2c ocean postage in both cases.—Translator).

(12) (After April 1, 1855.—Translator).

second half of 1855 bearing a 5c No. 2, although the engraved stamp of 5c, No. 5, was then in circulation.(13)

Finally we have the peculiar case of a letter from the United States, via San Francisco, to Hawaii, which was prepaid by the sender with two 3c United States stamps and a 5c stamp of Hawaii. According to the illustration of this cover in Mekeel's Weekly, 1902, p. 42, the United States stamps were cancelled in this country, while the Hawaiian stamp was simply stroked with a colored pencil. Whether this was an accidental occurrence, or whether people in Hawaii sent their relatives or business correspondents Hawaiian stamps to enable them to prepay the Hawaiian postage in this manner, cannot be established from this isolated cover.

The 13c stamp, No. 3, takes third place in rarity,* unused as well as used, but on the other hand, it is less rare than the following 13c stamp, No. 4, with altered inscription, although No. 4 is said to have been issued as early as November, 1852. Most of the existing covers bearing No. 3 are single-weight letters to the eastern states, and are therefore franked with single copies prepaying the total postage to destination. Any other frankings with No. 3 (bearing two copies or in combination with other stamps) are great rarities. We have already mentioned one such multiple use in describing a letter of triple-weight from Honolulu to New York bearing a horizontal strip of three of No. 3 from the Crocker collection.(14) Another franking of which only one example is known(15) is a double-weight letter in the collection of the late Senator Ackerman, franked with a 13c stamp, No. 3, plus a 13c engraved stamp, No. 5.(16)

(The following paragraph is from Dr. Munk's supplement, which went to press a few months after the main work.)

We have been informed by Mr. J. M. Bartels that early in 1929 he came into possession of a letter from Honolulu to Aberdeen, Mississippi, franked with a 13c Missionary, No. 3, plus a 13c engraved stamp, No. 6, which was discovered in Vicksburg. The two stamps were pasted close together and were cancelled with a handstamp. The letter also bore the single-circle townmark of Honolulu with the words "U. S. Postage Paid," the large black single-circle townmark of San Francisco, and the markings "PAID" and "13." The letter was sold to the late Charles J. Phillips. (End of material from supplement. We return to the main body of the work.)

In the 4th Ferrary Sale, there was a lightly cancelled, damaged copy of No. 3, the top half of which showed a light, but plainly visible double print.

1852 (about November). Fig. 2; similar to Fig. 1, but with the two-line upper inscription now reading correctly, "H. I. & U. S. Postage" and with the ornament between "13" and "Cents" square. Typeset at the government printing office in Honolulu as before, also in two types. Color and paper as in Nos. 1-3; imperforate.

4	4	13 cents blue	18,500.00	8,500.00

The new issue of 13c stamps was deemed necessary because No. 3 bore the inscription, incorrect for this denomination, "Hawaiian Postage." As we have

(13) (Stanley B. Ashbrook in "The United States One Cent Stamp of 1851-57," Vol. II, pp. 257-261, shows some very interesting covers from Hawaii to the United States, but the reader is cautioned to study the text very carefully in connection with the covers. It is very easy, for example, to overlook the difference between a stampless cover which went through the Honolulu post office and a cover mailed at shipside in Honolulu.—Translator).

(14) (Now in the Atherton collection in the Honolulu Academy of Arts.—Translator).

(15) (Per contra, see below.—Tr.).

(16) (Is this a typographical error for No. 6? No. 5 is a 5c stamp.—Tr.).

* EDITORS NOTE: In the opinion of some noted collectors, the ratio of rarity of these stamps is—1st 2 cent, 2nd 13 cent "H. I. & U. S.", 3rd "H. I." 13 cent and 4th 5 cent.

seen in the introduction to this article, the 13c rate was for fully prepaid letters to all eastern parts of the United States, made up of 5c Hawaiian postage and 8c United States postage (including the 2c ocean postage from Honolulu to San Francisco). The existence of No. 4 was noted for the first time in 1866 in "Le Timbrophile."

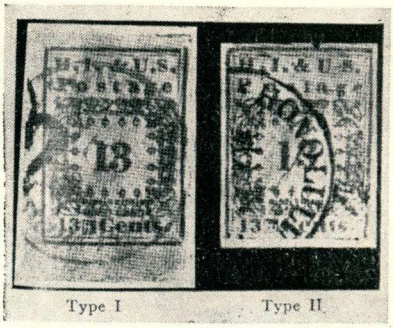


Fig. 2.

The stamps were produced in exactly the same manner as No. 1-3, from a small plate bearing two closely-spaced clichés, which was printed a number of times in succession on a sheet of paper. Since these two clichés were made up of various pieces from the printer's case, they show small differences, of which the most outstanding is the different length and spacing of the word "Postage." In all stamps printed from the left cliché the length of the word is about 16.5 mm., its letters are fairly evenly spaced, and its "P" and "e" are about 1.5 mm. from the left and right inner frame lines, respectively (see cut, type I). In the stamps printed from the right cliché the length of the word is about 17.5 mm., the spacing of the "a-g" and even more strikingly of the "P-o" is much too wide and the distance of the "p" and "e" from the left and right frame lines is not quite 1 mm. (see cut, type II). The Crocker collection contained a pair of No. 4, which had been cut apart, but which showed the two types in their correct position.

In rarity, No. 4 ranks between the 2c and the 5c, unused as well as used; it is therefore the second-rarest of the Missionaries. In spite of that fact, both types exist unused, as well as on cover, those on cover being almost always singles, as in the case of No. 3. Probably the most beautiful cover with No. 4 (type II) was the one in the Marabaud collection (see illustration in the catalogue of Gilbert & Koehler's 10th Auction). Another cover, also bearing a type II, is in the Imperial Postal Museum in Berlin.

Cancellations on Nos. 1-4, the cancellation most frequently seen on the Missionary stamps, are a circular killer composed of 7 parallel bars and the large single-circle red townmark of Honolulu with "U. S. Postage Paid" which was applied to all mail fully prepaid to (and beyond?—Tr.) the United States. On the other hand, we have a record of the large single-circle townmark of Honolulu with "HAWAIIAN ISLANDS" at the bottom, which was applied to all letters on which the Hawaiian postage alone was paid, only once as a cancellation on a Missionary stamp, a 5c, and significantly, it is on a letter to Connecticut during the last half of 1855, a time when the mark was frequently used on the then-current engraved stamps. There are also occasional uses of other killers on Nos. 1-4, for example one composed of three thick bars, one of which is at a right angle to the other two; a rather large circular killer of six thick horizontal bars, each of which is cut into 4 separate rectangles; a diamond of parallel horizontal lines; a large round killer of 8 horizontal lines, and others. Occasionally we find manuscript cancellations, which are often made of very peculiar, angular strokes or of lines arranged as rays, which almost form a pattern. Such manuscript cancellations seem to originate in the other islands (than Oahu—Tr.) and the stamps often bear a further cancellation of a killer (applied in Honolulu?—Tr.). Finally,

the Missionaries are sometimes found cancelled in San Francisco at the United States Post Office, usually with the large single-circle townmark with SAN FRANCISCO" above, "CAL." below; more rarely we find the straight-line "PAID" which was used in San Francisco as a mark on letters which were fully prepaid to destination. ([17])



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

1853 (May). Figs. 3, 4. (Bust portrait of King Kamehameha III; inscriptions again only in English, but in the 13c value with special mention of the parts of the postage accruing to Hawaii and to the United States, respectively.) Steel engraving by Dearborn of Boston; single-color recess-printing by Holland of Boston. Paper:

A: First printing (May, 1853), thick, almost cardboard, white.
B: Second printing (1856 or 1857), thin, white.
C: Third printing (1861), thin, bluish to gray-blue.
Imperforate; gummed.

5	5	5 CTS blue	A. Thick white paper (May, 1853)	200.00	160.00
	8		B. Thin white paper (1856 or 1857)	125.00	100.00
	9		C. Thin bluish paper (1861; quantity printed 20,000)	50.00	40.00
6	6	13 Cts deep red (May, 1853)		70.00	160.00
		Provisional 5c Issue (First half of 1857)			
6-I	7	5 (manuscript surcharge, see Fig. 5) on 13 Cts deep red		450.00	1400.00

The four printings: The *first printing* of this issue was ordered by Postmaster Whitney and called for both denominations. According to apparently dependable information, they arrived from Boston in April, 1853, and were put on sale in Honolulu in May. This printing was on the thick, hard, white paper, almost cardboard, designated as paper A.

The *second printing* was of the 5c value only, and was on the thin white paper designated as B. Scott and other catalogues give the date of issue as 1855. But according to a letter which Postmaster General Clark wrote to Boston in 1860 in connection with the ordering of the third supply, the second printing had been ordered by Postmaster Jackson, who did not succeed Whitney until July, 1856. That being the case, No. 5B could not possibly have been put on sale before the second half of 1856, and perhaps not until about the middle of 1857. The theory of this later date of issue than that ordinarily given is also borne out by the fact that no more 13c stamps were ordered. We have seen in the introduction to this article that either in 1856 or just shortly before (April 1, 1855—Tr.), the United States fee to the eastern states was raised from 8c to 12c and thereby the useful-

(17) Throughout the discussion of the Missionaries, Dr. Munk has used the German words, "stummer Stempel" for a cancellation containing neither town name, date, figures, or any other information. Philatelists writing in the Continental languages always make a distinction between cancellations containing words, figures, etc., and cancellations containing none. Cf. Paulo Ayres, Catalogo de Carimbos Brasil Imperio, in which he presents a diagrammatic lay-out dividing all cancellations into "oblitérations muetts" and "oblitérations écrites." He uses the rather unfortunate translations, "dumb cancellations" and "written cancellations." By the latter he does not mean manuscript cancellations; it would have been better if he had used "speaking cancellations" as the opposite of "dumb cancellations." Since the word "dumb" does not convey to us the idea it does to a Continental in connection with cancellations, I have chosen to use the very familiar American word "killer.")

ness of the 13c stamp was greatly reduced. On the other hand, the quantities of 5c stamps needed was correspondingly increased.([18]) As we shall see a little farther along, the question of the earlier or later date of issue of the 5c No. 5B is important for the understanding of the 5c provisional stamp No. 6-I, which, if we can establish the later date of issue of No. 5B, would assume the character of an emergency issue. Luff has recorded Oct. 6, 1857, as the earliest known date of use of No. 5B, but perhaps since he wrote, earlier dates may have been noted.

The *third printing* was ordered from Boston by Postmaster General Clark and also contained only the 5c stamp; the exact date of the order was March 12, 1861, and the quantity was to be 1000 sheets or 20,000 stamps. This third printing was again on thin paper, but this time of a bluish to gray-blue color.([19]) It was apparently put on sale during the second half of 1861.

About the beginning of 1869, stamps of both denominations began to appear in Europe on ordinary, medium-thick, soft, yellowish-white paper in much duller colors than heretofore, especially the 13c value, which was now dull red or rose. Crocker says that this *fourth printing* was ordered by Postmaster General Kalakaua during the second half of 1864, but that when they arrived, his successor, Brickwood, had them put away in stock and that they were released for philatelic purposes about 1867. But Crocker's arguments are much less convincing than the view first championed by L. Hanciau (writing under the pseudonym H. L.). According to his opinion, and also in the opinion of Evans, Luff, and others, this printing was almost certainly ordered not earlier than 1867 or 1868, after the stamps were obsolete, and was definitely intended for philatelic purposes—exchange with postal administrations of other countries and sale to collectors and dealers. For in 1867 the 13c value was long obsolete, and the 5c stamp had been replaced with the new definitive type of Fig. 11 with the portrait of Kamehameha V. By the definitions accepted today, the stamps of the *fourth printing* are therefore to be regarded as the *first official reissues.*([20]) See more about this under the heading, "*Reissues.*" It should here be observed that these first official reissues, the remainders of which were later overprinted "SPECIMEN," like the three original printings and unlike the official imitations of 1889, were printed from the original plates. Our knowledge of these plates has been greatly furthered by the fact that some complete sheets of the 5c stamp of 1868 have come into philatelic hands.

Dies and Plates: The dies of Figs. 3 and 4 were, according to Luff, engraved by one Dearborn in Boston. He made the die of the 13c first and made the 5c die from it by transfer. This is proved by the fact that in all 5c stamps printed from the original plate, just under the upper frame-line of the lower label (containing the value FIVE CTS) two dots are visible, one above the space between the "F" and the "I" of "FIVE" and one above the space between the "T" and the "S" of "CTS." These dots are obviously the vestigial remains of the vertical lines which, in the 13c, enclose the country name at either end and which Dearborn did not venture completely to remove, lest he damage the line under the bust. Curiously enough, the entire right frame-line of the 13c is double, but in the 5c it is not. On the other hand, all 5c stamps printed from the original plate show a very definite dot of color in the upper right value-tablet, to the left of the numeral, very close to the left frame line of the tablet. Certain subjects on the plate (at least Nos. 11 and 20) show a second dot.

The plates contained 20 subjects, arranged in 5 horizontal rows of 4 stamps each, apparently without any marginal inscriptions. The spaces within the rows of the 5c stamps measured 1.5 to 1.75 mm.; but the two right-hand stamps of the

(18) (Why? Apparently because under the increased rates, more people in Hawaii would send their letters with the U. S. postage collect. We must remember that the compulsory prepayment clause in the postal law of April 1, 1855, applied only to domestic letters. Another possible reason: People in Hawaii would now use a 5c Hawaiian stamp and a 12c United States stamp, since there was no single Hawaiian stamp, nor even any convenient combination, to pay the 17c rate.—Tr.).

(19) C. F. Richards says of this thin paper: "The 1861, 5c blue paper is found on thin pelure transparent paper."—Tr.

(20) (Does Dr. Munk mean the first official reissues in the whole philatelic world? Apparently so; none of an earlier date occur to us as we are at work on this.—Tr.).

4th and 5th rows, that is, stamps 15 and 16 and stamps 19 and 20, were separated by only 1 mm. In the 13c stamps the spacings within the rows according to Hanciau averaged 2 mm., we have seen blocks with widely varying horizontal spacings.

Hanciau established the fact that all 20 stamps in the 5c plate and some of those in the 13c plate showed individual characteristics. These individual characteristics, which Hanciau described in detail and which other authors have written about, are of importance for two reasons. For one thing, they are dependable marks of recognition of this stamp versus the official imitations of 1889 from a new plate; and secondly, they explain to us certain conclusions about the making of the plate. The most striking characteristics are found on stamp No. 2 of the 5c plate, which shows a fine vertical line through the whole word "Honolulu" and through the bottom tablet, to the left of the "F," reaching to the bottom frame line; its right side also shows similar traces of a vertical line between "Ha" and "Is." The same stamp also has other typical minor irregularities. This variety was listed in the Moens Catalogue and also in the Collin & Calman Catalogue for Advanced Collectors. Some other stamps on the plate also show traces of similar vertical lines, for example, stamps 4 and 10 in the word "Honolulu." Regarding other irregularities, we must mention that in 5c stamp No. 11 the horizontal stroke of the "H" of Honolulu is missing and that in 13c stamp No. 18 the left stroke of the first "A" of "HAWAIIAN" is too long.

The collection of W. Wolters contained a used copy of No. 5B with a clearly visible double print; cf. J. C. Morgenthau's 240th auction, lot 43.([21])

Cancellations: The majority of both denominations are cancelled with townmarks, predominantly with the single-circle "HONOLULU" and "U. S. Postage Paid," but sometimes with the large single-circle "HONOLULU" with "HAWAIIAN ISLANDS" beneath, or with the large single-circle "SAN FRANCISCO" with "CAL." beneath. Killers are also often found, for example the large circular mark of 6 parallel lines cut into 4 rectangles each. According to Crocker, we are often surprised to find the British killer containing the numerals "A98" in the smaller size. This marking belonging to a series of numeral killers was assigned in 1859 to a number of British mail steamer lines; but A98 was not given to a Pacific or P&O line (to Australia, the Far East, etc.), but to an Atlantic line, and is often found on ship letters originating in Halifax and Canada.([22]) The question how this British cancellation comes to be found on

(21) My own collection contains a complete sheet of each denomination from the Hind collection. These are of the 1868 reissues, surcharged "SPECIMEN," but being printed from the original plates, I am able to make some corrections and additions to the above discussion of the plates. **All** the stamps in the 5c sheet have two dots, not one, to the left of the upper right numeral. There are no marginal inscriptions, but my 5c sheet has a nearly vertical line of color, representing a deep plate scratch at least 1 mm. long in the bottom margin of the sheet, which almost, but not quite, forms an interrupted prolongation of the left frame-line of stamp No. 20. The close spacing of stamps 15 and 16 and of stamps 19 and 20 is very striking; they are almost as close together as the imperforate Bavaria, Thurn & Taxis, etc. At almost every point where four stamps meet, the alignment is rather jagged, in much the same manner as the sloping numerals and small numerals of Brazil, only not quite so bad. In stamp No. 2, there are a lot of short horizontal and oblique lines marring the "awa" of "Hawaiian" which looks very much like an accidental entry of some other word, but I cannot make it out. On the 13c plate the alignment is considerably better, though it is also ragged in spots, especially at the point where stamps 5, 6, 9, and 10 meet. It is stamp No. 10, not 18, which has the left stroke of the first "A" of "HAWAIIAN" too long. In stamp No. 6, the "W" of "HAWAIIAN" is tilted toward the right. In both values it is remarkable how the ink stands up from the paper in ridges. This is especially noticeable in the 13c, in spite of the very pale color of the reissue. Luff says that the printing shop of Holland in Boston, where these stamps were printed, was on School Street, near Province Court.)

(22) According to numerous writers other than Dr. Munk, "A98" was the postmark of the British Consulate in Honolulu, which they thought operated an extra-territorial British post office. C. F. Richards in his "Additions to a Check List of the Stamps of Hawaii," quotes a letter from Charles A. Wilson in which the latter, with the help of C. F. Dendy Marshall, who investigated the post office records in London, and the Rev. C. S. Morton, who has studied and written on British postmarks used abroad, established the fact that certain numbered cancellers were assigned to British mail-ships for use on letters posted on board, among which "A92," "A95," and "A98" were used on the Atlantic. Letters which were mailed at shipside in Honolulu or Lahaina on private merchant ships or warships which were not calling at San Francisco carried the letters round the Horn and hailed the first British mail-ship sighted on the Atlantic and transferred the letters, which were then postmarked on the latter vessel. Mr. Wilson reports possessing a piece of cover with two copies of the 13c official reissue cancelled with the Southampton arrival postmark.—Translator.

letters from Hawaii in 1853 ff. is the more important, because there is bound up with it the further question whether the stamps of Hawaii were used toward the end of the 50's and in the early 60's on letters to foreign countries which were neither addressed to the United States nor routed via the United States. The 13c stamp, No. 6, with its specific inscription in the right label, makes this probability seem remote.

The manuscript 5c provisional No. 6-I: The 13c stamps with manuscript surcharge "5" in black ink were long regarded with mistrust, especially on the part of collectors in the Islands, even up into the present century. Collectors did not feel sure that they were official provisionals, even though the "Hand Catalogue of Postage Stamps" by J. E. Gray, dated 1862, stated that proof was available that the manuscript provisionals were sold at the post office in Honolulu for 5c. Moens never admitted them to his catalogues. They first achieved catalogue recognition in Collin & Calman's Catalogue for Advanced Collectors in the American Journal of Philately of 1892. As time went on, enough used and unused copies became known, all with the figure "5" in the same handwriting and in exactly the same style, to dispel all suspicion that they might be bogus.([23]) The exact uniformity of the handwritten product on all copies is sufficient to make the philatelist fairly certain that the provisionals were not made singly as they were sold, but that they were made in the sheet and a supply kept ready for sale.

The used copies are mostly cancelled with the "U. S. Postage Paid" townmark of Honolulu or with the large single-circle townmark of San Francisco. But since neither handstamp contained the year-date, it is impossible to establish the exact time of use from postmarks alone. We have to resort to the letters contained in the covers. H. J. Crocker proceeded in this way so that shortly after the appearance of his work ("Hawaii. The Manuscript 5c on 13c Issue." London Philatelist, 1910, pp. 33-35) he was able to exhibit to the Royal Society four letters from the last half of the 50's, all franked with a 5c stamp of Hawaii and a 12c stamp of the United States, but only one of which bore a 5c provisional, and that was from June, 1857. According to a photograph of the letter, it bore the following markings: Townmark "HONOLULU U. S. Postage Paid" with date June 27 on the cover; both stamps cancelled with the townmark SAN FRANCISCO CAL." with date July 16, 1857; receiving stamp of New Haven, Sept. 4, 1857. It so happened that the Ferrary collection contained a twin of this cover, which because of its rarity and its fine appearance was put up for sale and was illustrated in the catalogue of the first sale. This cover was also from Honolulu to New Haven, was addressed to the same Mr. Coan, and again the 5c provisional and the United States stamp were both cancelled with the large single circle townmark of San Francisco, while the Honolulu mark was applied to the cover. This letter left Honolulu in May, 1857, was cancelled in San Francisco in June, and was received in New Haven on July 13, so that of the two known covers with the 5c provisional the one was mailed in May and the other in June, 1857. It would thus appear that the provisional must have been issued during the first half of 1857. The question thus arises, whether there can have been an actual shortage of 5c stamps about that time, and the key to the answer is contained in the answer to another question, namely, whether the second supply of 5c stamps reached Hawaii in 1855, or not until about mid-year of 1857. We have a photograph of a cover with a normal 5c stamp No. 5 plus a 12c United States stamp, mailed June 18, 1857 in Honolulu, and with the stamps also cancelled in San Francisco, the appearance of which 5c stamp in the photograph suggests that it might be No. 5B,

(23) Quoting from C. F. Richards, "Additions to a Check List of the Stamps of Hawaii —and More" regarding the identity of handwriting and style of the "5" on the manuscript provisionals, per contra:

"Mr. Bruce Cartwright in an article in M. W. S. N. of July 23, 1921, states that the manuscript 5c on 13c stamp appears to have been used at two different periods from Lahaina, (Island of) Maui, or Honolulu, or both. There are two styles of manuscript, one with a straight flag or tail, used in May and June, 1857, and evidently made by Postmaster Joseph Jackson of Honolulu. The other style has a crooked or wavy tail, and was sent to Lahaina in March 1861, by the then Honolulu Postmaster General Alva K. Clark. This latter style is not known used on cover."—Tr.

which is the second printing; the cover at least proves that during the first half of 1857 not only provisionals, but also normal 5c stamps, were being used.(24) If the second printing of the 5c stamp was really in use since 1855, we must assume that after (April 1) 1855 the possibilities of using 13c stamps had become so small, and on the other hand the demand for 5c stamps had so much increased as a result of the raise in postage rates to the eastern states to 17c, that the postal officials decided to use up the surplus 13c stamps as 5c stamps. In that case the provisional No. 61 becomes less of an emergency provisional than a provisional to use up unneeded supplies.

Like the 5c provisional, all sub-varieties of the normal stamp No. 5 are found in mixed franking with United States stamps, the latter corresponding to the tariff in force at the time of mailing. Nos. 5A and 5B usually are found jointly with a United States stamp of 12c or with several stamps totalling 12c, for example a strip of four 3c stamps; No. 5C is usually found with a United States stamp of 5c or with a 2c and a 3c stamp. The Hawaiian stamp in such mixed frankings was either cancelled in Honolulu or together with the United States stamp in San Francisco; sometimes it escaped cancelling altogether.(25)

I. OFFICIAL REISSUES OF 1868

During the discussion of the engraved stamps, Nos. 5 and 6, with portrait of Kamehameha III, we pointed out that we were in agreement with Hanciau, Evans, and Luff in taking the attitude that the *fourth printing* was ordered in 1867 or 1868 by Postmaster General Brickwood and is therefore, according to the definition accepted today, to be regarded as a reissue.(26) As far as actual need was concerned, all previous 5c stamps had been replaced about the middle of 1866 with the new definitive perforated 5c stamp No. 19, produced in New York, bearing the portrait of Kamehameha V, while the sale for actual use of the 13c stamp had ceased during the early 60's.(27)

In opposition to this statement of the case, which was first pointed out by L. Hanciau in Gibbons Monthly Journal, Dec., 1910, and Jan., 1901, H. J. Crocker tried continually from 1901 until 1910 to defend the following thesis:(28) That the fourth printing was ordered on or before Nov. 30, 1864, by Postmaster General Kalakaua, as a result of misinterpreting a notice of change in postage rates on letters to the United States as sent to him by the postmaster of San Francisco,(29)

(24) ("Being used," yes; but not necessarily being sold. Many people and firms may have had some normal 5c stamps still on hand.—Tr.).

(25) At this point we diverge from Dr. Munk's sequence of topics and take up the discussion of the reissues and official imitations of the above stamps. Reason: Most American collectors arrange them thus and will prefer to have everything pertaining to this issue concentrated in this number of the magazine.)

(26) I am using **reissue** rather than **reprint** for **Neudruck** to be in harmony with the definitions in Scott's U. S. Catalogue. The stamps as originally issued were obsolete, but not demonetized. A little farther along, I shall use **official imitation** for **Nachdruck** (stamps printed by government order, but from new plates).

(27) (Really, April 1, 1855.—Tr.)

(28) Cf. Gibbons Monthly Journal, March, 1901 (Luff, Crocker, Gardener, Evans); Crocker's Handbook, 1909, pp. 86-97; Gibbons Stamp Weekly, June 26, 1909 (Evans); Oct. 16, 1909 (Crocker); Jan. 22, 1910 (Crocker); May 21, 1910 (Evans); Nov. 19-Dec. 10, 1910 (Crocker Evans).

(29) Regarding this misunderstanding, we have the testimony of two letters from the postal administration of Honolulu to Mr. Perkins, then postmaster of San Francisco; cf. Gibbons Monthly Journal, March 31, 1900. In the first letter, dated Sept. 19, 1864, Postmaster General Kalakaua notifies Postmaster Perkins of the receipt of his letter of Aug. 26, according to which single-weight letters from the United States to Hawaii or from Hawaii to the United States were to be charged 10c, which Kalakaua seems to have understood as meaning that the United States fee would be 10c. In a second letter, dated Dec. 14, 1864, Kalakaua acknowledges a further letter of Nov. 13, in which Postmaster Perkins had obviously corrected the wrong interpretation of his previous letter. Attached to this second letter was a printed notice from the postal administration of Honolulu (meant for the public?—Tr.) announcing that the United States fee for letters from Hawaii was reduced from 10c to 3c (plus 2c ocean postage—Tr.). It would thus appear that Perkins had written in his first letter that the **total** postage between the two countries would now be 10c (Hawaiian fee 5c, ocean postage 2c, United States fee 3c). But we saw in the introduction to this article that the total postage for letters between Hawaii and places west of Cincinnati, if sent overland, had already been reduced to 10c not later than the beginning of 1860. Thus the reduced rate of 10c announced in Sept., 1864, evidently meant that the rate on letters to the eastern states, which were sent by ship from San Francisco via Panama would now also be reduced to 10c. Such letters had originally cost 13c; from 1855 or 1856 on (April 1, 1855—Tr.) 17c; cf. Introduction. This interpretation is borne out by the fact that not only the two 5c Numerals, Nos. 15 and 18, but also the 5c engraved, third printing, No. 5C, are usually found in combination with a 5c United States stamp, while the older subvarieties, Nos. 5A and 5B, are almost always found in combination with a United States 12c stamp.

but was received by his successor, Brickwood, who had taken office at the end of March, 1865. The latter had actually sold small quantities of the fourth printing of the 5c stamp during 1865 or early 1866, along with the two 5c Numeral provisionals, Nos. 15 and 18; but when the perforated definitive 5c stamp No. 19 arrived, just after mid-year of 1866, their sale for actual postal need was stopped, thereupon the whole fourth printing was withdrawn and put away for safekeeping until the stamps were surcharged "SPECIMEN" about 1868 and released by Brickwood for purely philatelic purposes, namely for exchange with other postal administrations and to accommodate collectors. Of these many assertions and assumptions, Brickwood could not actually prove any; on the other hand, several of them are directly in contradiction to proven facts. Instead of undertaking once more to disprove Crocker's hypotheses, we call attention to the numerous articles and notes by Hanciau and Evans in Gibbons' magazines, which we now wish to supplement to some extent in one certain point.

The most convincing proof that the fourth printing of Nos. 5 and 6 cannot have been received in Honolulu before the middle of 1868 is found in certain passages in letters of post official Irwin in Honolulu to Moens and in the official correspondence of the postal administration of Honolulu with foreign administrations, cf. Gibbons Monthly Journal, XI, pp. 129-30 and pp. 200-01. A letter of Irwin to Moens of Feb. 24, 1865, proves with certainty that the fourth printing of Nos. 5 and 6 cannot have been in Honolulu at that time;([30]) on the other hand we learn from letters to the postmaster general of Italy (July, 1867), England (September, 1867), and Peru (April, 1868), that during the last half of 1867 and the first half of 1868 the postal administration of Hawaii had no 13c stamps and only very few 5c stamps on hand. Crocker always met this fact with the argument (even in his Handbook, pp. 91-92) that the passages from the letters prove merely that the fourth printing had not reached Honolulu by the end of February, 1865, but that not later than the middle of 1867 they were either in the stamp safe of the Interior Department or in the treasury vault under seal. But they prove nothing about the intervening time, that is, the last half of 1865 and 1866, during which time the stamps were in the hands of the postal officials and could be used by them for actual postal needs. Fortunately we have found news items in the philatelic press of the 60's which disprove even this argument of Crocker's

It so happened that in the spring of 1867 a World's Fair was opened in Paris, in which stamps had an important place, as well as the processes and machines involved in their production. The great printing firms of the world, such as De La Rue of London, the Prussian State Printing Works, Enschede & Co. of Harlem, the Parisian firms of Hulot, Poitevin, and Duloz, the National Bank Note Co. and the American Bank Note Co. of New York, and others, had displays showing the public samples of their stamps, and some of them also showed presses and plates; engravers like Barre of Paris and Joubert of London had exhibits of their dies; Gouweloos Brothers & Sister of Brussels showed their various perforating machines for stamps, etc. But the most important was that nearly all European and some overseas governments themselves displayed their stamps. Among the exhibits from overseas was an official exhibit of the then current stamps

(30) We have the text of Mr. Irwin's letter to M. Moens, dated Feb. 24, 1865, at hand. It comes to us through Gibbons Monthly Journal for December, 1900. He acknowledged an order for stamps and sent, among other things, sixty 5c stamps and twelve 13c stamps of the 1853 issue. His letter reads in part: "The 13c stamps have become very scarce, and I had to pay a large premium for those I now send; in fact, it is almost impossible to get any now, and as they long since became obsolete, no more impressions will be taken from the plate, which is somewhere in the United States . . . I must apologize for having been so long in replying to your letter, but as I send you a new stamp which you have not yet seen, I hope you will not complain. The post-office has no 5c stamps on hand. While awaiting a fresh supply from the United States we issue in the meantime the provisional 5c (numerals) to serve until the others arrive." A letter from Postmaster General Kalakaua to the postmaster at Hilo also seems to bear upon the case. On March 6, 1865, he sent some United States stamps to enable letter-writers to prepay that part of the fee; but in regard to Hawaiian stamps, he wrote: "You will have to collect the Hawaiian postage of 5 cents in money until stamps can be procured."—Quoted by Translator from article "The Early Hawaiians" by John N. Luff, originally printed in M. W. S. N. "Hawaiian Special" of 1902, reprinted in Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co.'s Handbook No. 10, "Postage Stamps and Stationery of the Hawaiian Islands."

of Hawaii in complete sheets, regarding which Dr. Magnus writes in his reports of the exhibition in Le Timbrophile of June 15, 1867 :([31])

"Mr. Crosnier de Varigny, Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Honolulu, shows in class 40 (Hawaiian Room, near the second gallery) a collection of sheets of the stamps of that country actually in service. We find there : 1c and 2c, large numerals, black and also blue on white; the 5c blue, same design; and the 2c and 5c, portraits of Kamehameha IV and V. One sees that the typographic arrangement of the words is not the same on the stamps printed in black as on those printed in blue. We notice also that the spacing between the black stamps is larger than that between the blue stamps. The sheets are composed of five rows of four stamps each. But of the portrait stamps, there are two sheets of 50 each of the 2c, but only one sheet of 16 of the 5c."

Although the stamps on display were evidently labelled as "actually in service," the fact that among them besides the definitive 5c stamp No. 19 also the last (Numeral) 5c provisional and besides the definitive 2c stamp No. 14 also the blue and even the last black typeset stamps were shown proves that the postal administration simply showed every sort of stamp of which it still had full sheets available. If stamps Nos. 5 and 6 were missing in this collection of sheets, we must draw the certain conclusion that during the second half of 1866 no sheets were on hand, neither in the safe of the Secretary of the Interior nor in the Treasury vaults. If there had been any on hand, the postal authorities would simply have requisitioned a sheet of each for the collection. Therefore the fourth printing had not been received in Honolulu in 1866 and undoubtedly it arrived not earlier than the last half of 1868 or even toward the end of that year; for the stamps are reported in the European philatelic press for the first time in Le Timbrophile of February, 1869. At the same time as the stamps, the printers sent over the plates of both values, which Brickwood defaced with a hatchet.

The first stamps of this reissue were released without the "SPECIMEN" overprint, but as far as they were not needed by the postal administration for exchange with foreign postal administrations, they were sold, like the later reissues and official imitations, only to dealers and collectors, who occasionally used them for franking letters, even to the United States. Soon thereafter, the whole remaining supply was overprinted "SPECIMEN" to prevent their use for postage. The sale of reissues, with as well as without overprint, was always at face value, but they could be had only at the Honolulu post office. Their sale over the counter continued until 1896. The remainders on hand in January, 1897, were officially destroyed.

Official Reissue of 1868

Moens reprints Nos. 4600,01 and 4700,01; Scott's Nos. 9a and 9b; Gibbons Nos. 10, 11; Yvert, included in Nos. 5, 6; Senf Nos. 5z, 6y; Kohl's 10th Edition, Nos. 5d, 6b; (Michel Nos. 5x, 6x—Tr.).

Printed in Boston from the unchanged original plates on medium-thick, grayish-white to brownish paper showing a distinct mesh; fairly thick, yellowish, occasionally colorless gum.

5NI	9a	5c dull blue, pale to dark		
		I. Without overprint	7.50	——
		II. Overprinted "SPECIMEN" in carmine	4.00	——
6NI	9b	13c dull rose to rose-red		
		I. Without overprint	100.00	——
		II. Overprinted "SPECIMEN" in black		
		A. Thin type	——	——
		B. Thicker type	12.00	——

(31) This report of the Exposition, under the title "Les Timbres-Postes a l'Exposition Universelle de 1867," is printed in Le Timbrophile of June 15, July 15, and August 15, 1867, and contains many important pieces of information about the classic issues, some of which seem to have escaped philatelic writers up to the present day. The Stamp Collectors Magazine published a short condensed article based on this report in September and October, 1867, while Le Timbre-Poste published some corrections and additions in August and September, 1867.

Since the reissues are printed from the original plates, they show not only the same general characteristics, but also the same 20 different position characteristics, as the originals. The 5c reissues show the same two tiny dots of color in the upper right value-tablet, just to the right of the left frame line of the tablet. They are distinguishable from the three printings made for postal needs only by their paper and their shades. The paper of the reprints is medium-thick, on the one hand much thinner than the white paper of Nos. 5A and 6, but



Fig. A.

Sheet of reissues of 1868, stamp No. 5NI surcharged "SPECIMEN." Note the staggered effect at the intersections of stamps 9, 10, 13, 14; 11, 12, 15, 16; the very wide spacing between stamps 13 and 14, 14 and 15, 16 and 17, 17 and 18; very narrow spacing between stamps 15 and 16, 19 and 20; also the scratch in the bottom margin.

on the other hand perceptibly thicker than the white or the bluish paper of Nos. 5B and 5C. Moreover, the color of the paper is not pure white, but in No. 5NI it is grayish-white, while in No. 6NI it is light brownish; its obverse side is often lightly toned by the printing-ink, which is not the case in the originals.(33) The ink of the 13c is extremely much paler than in the originals, namely dull rose or pale red to rose-red, while the 13c originals were printed in a striking deep, dark red. On the other hand, the color of the 5c is not a safe mark of recognition, because while the fundamental hue is dull blue, it is found ranging from a very pale, light blue all the way to a fairly dark blue.

The overprint "SPECIMEN" was applied in Honolulu by means of a plate arranged as the sheets of stamps, in 20 subjects (5x4). In the case of the 13c stamp, the overprint was first in the thin type called "A,"* then in the thicker type called "B." For the 5c stamps, only the latter was used. In surcharge "A," the period was missing after the word on stamps 18 and 20.

At the end of May, 1896, the remainders on hand numbered 14,200 stamps of No. 5NI and 17,000 stamps of No. 6NI, all with overprint "SPECIMEN," but in January, 1897, there were only 7276 copies of No. 5NI and 16,257 copies of No. 6NI left, which, together with all other remainders of obsolete issues on hand, were burned under official supervision on Jan. 28, 1897. Complete sheets of 20 of No. 5NI without "SPECIMEN" are worth about 75 marks, those with "SPECIMEN" about 20 marks, while large blocks of No. 6NI are definitely scarce.

II. Official Imitations of 1889

In 1887, Postmaster General Wundenberg wished to have a new printing of Nos. 5 and 6. Since Postmaster Brickwood had defaced both original plates during his term of office, Wundenberg on Dec. 16, 1887, sent the original die of the 5c value, which was not in perfect condition, to the American Bank Note Co. of New York, who had been printing all Hawaiian stamps since 1878. He also sent them two sheets of each value from stock and gave them the assignment of renovating the die and making a printing plate of each value, using the sheets which he sent as a pattern. According to Luff, they carried out the task by retouching the die of the 5c, transferring the portrait of Kamehameha III and the word "POSTAGE" just above it to a new piece of die-steel, and on this they engraved the inscriptions of the 13c stamp anew. With the retouched original die of the 5c, and the re-engraved die of the 13c, they laid down a new plate of each value exactly in the arrangement of the original plates, so that the sheets again had 20 stamps (5x4) in the same fairly irregular arrangement of spacing as the original (and the reissue) sheets. These official imitations—as we must call them, since the one die was thoroughly retouched, while the other was engraved anew—were delivered in Honolulu on Sept. 6, 1889, in a printing of 10,000 copies of each value. At first they were sold without overprint ** in Honolulu, and only there; but on Aug. 19, 1892, the entire remaining supply was overprinted with the word "REPRINT" in black ink by the Robert Grieve Publishing Co. of Honolulu to prevent their use for postage. Even in the case of these official imitations, stamp collectors used them for postage on inland letters as well as on letters to the United States; cf. a detailed description of such a case in the Stamp Collectors Fortnightly of June 11, 1910; but the postal officials met most such cases by simply peeling the stamps off the letters. Even the official designation of the imitations as "reprints" did not completely prevent philatelic pranks, since we have seen these stamps with the word "REPRINT" on apparently genuine letters which were mailed and delivered, a proof of the fact that the use of a stamp for its full franking value was not taken very seriously in Hawaii.

(To be continued.)

(33) (My "REPRINT" sheets show no effect of "toning," but the paper of the 5c has become browned by age, as wood-pulp paper a few years old does.—Tr.).

* EDITORS NOTE: Overprint "A" was applied in 10 subjects (2x5) twice on each sheet. This explains the error of no period after Nos. 18 and 20.

** If this is true, it is difficult to explain the scarcity of the 13c value without the overprint.

The Syncopated Perforations of the Netherlands

By Sidney Lake
C. C. 930, N. C. P. No. 1

Although we do not find these stamps listed in Scott's Catalogue, they are a very interesting group, worthy of special attention by the Netherland Specialist. Their significance and the part they played in the Automatic postal supplies rendered by the Netherland Postal authorities are most interesting.

Syncopated perforations were used and provided by the government of the Netherlands only, while other countries used so-called private perforations.

I will endeavor to give a complete listing of all the types of syncopated perforations to be found on different stamps.

TWO-SIDED SYNCOPATED STAMPS WITHOUT WATERMARK

The first syncopated stamps were issued on stamps March 15, 1925, Scott's types A23 and A24. These stamps were syncopated on two horizontal sides only, and without watermark.

These perforations were made by removing certain needles out of the perforation comb. This left additional paper bridges between the stamps, giving them more strength. (See Fig. 1.)



Fig. 1. Two-sided syncopated perforation from public vending machine.

There are two kinds of machines, one called the VENDING and the other, the FRANKING machine. It is important to know this, because it established the certainty of franking use of these stamps. The 2, 10 and 15c values are the stamps used most frequently in the vending machines. The other values were used by firms having stamp franking machines.

VENDING MACHINES

The vending machine was placed in the vestibules of the post offices so that the public could obtain their stamps without waiting at the windows. This speeded up the selling of the stamps. The machines were operated by insertion of a coin in the slot.

These vending machines were never given on loan or hired out to private concerns and had no initialling device attached to them.

FRANKING MACHINES

Franking machines were privately owned machines, and some had a special device for perforating the firm's initials or slogan in the stamps before they passed out of the machine. Also, you could obtain more than one stamp at a time, a feature not found in stamp vending machines.

The postage stamps were bought by the firm in coils or sheets, you could make your own coils and the franking machines simply affixed the stamps to mail as required. (See Fig. 2.)

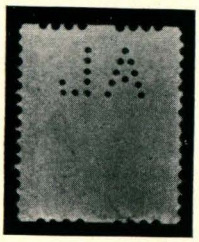


Fig. 2. Two-sided syncopated perforation from franking machine (private firm).

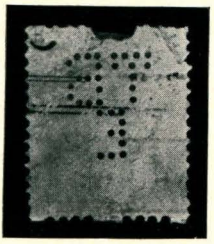


Fig. 3. Damaged in franking machine use (private firm).

Those franking machines had some kind of perforating device inside the machine protecting the firm from theft or misuse of their stamps. These are the stamps of which we are positive were postally used and not cancelled to order.

All values, except the 30c and 60c were printed in sheets of 200 and the 30c and 60c in sheets of 100 stamps. Rolls of stamps were sold at the post offices in 500 and 1000 stamps each. The 30c and 60c can be identified only by the counting numbers at the edge of the sheet, and bring higher prices than normally cancelled stamps. (See Fig. 3.)

CHECK LIST OF THE TWO-SIDED SYNCOPATED PERFORATIONS, NO WATERMARK

Value	Color	Quantity	Date of issue
1 c	red	100,000	March 1925
2 c	orange red	300,000?	March 1925
2½ c	green	500,000	Sept. 23, 1925
3 c	pale green	200,000	March 1925
4 c	ultramarine	200,000	March 1925
5 c	light green	210,000	Sept. 23, 1925
6 c	terra cotta	300,000	Feb. 8, 1926
7½ c	yellow	?	March 1925
9 c	orange red and black	98,400	Feb. 8, 1926
10 c	red	?	March 1925
12½ c	carmine	?	March 1925
15 c	blue	400,000	March 1925
20 c	dark blue	500,000	March 1925
25 c	bistre	?	March 1925
30 c	violet	100,000	March 1925
40 c	brown	?	March 1925
50 c	blue green	?	March 1925
60 c	dark violet	50,000	March 1925

Some of the quantities are not known.

In conjunction with the regular issues, the Charity stamps of that year were also syncopated, similar to the preceding issue. Some of the values are scarce in this perforation.

Total issue including regular perforations. Scott B9 to B11. Charity stamps "Voor Het Kind," Dec. 17, 1925.

2	and 2	cent	966,400
7½	and 3½	cent	740,226
10	and 2½	cent	1,406,350

TWO-SIDED SYNCOPATED PERFORATIONS, WATERMARKED CIRCLES

The paper used for the printing of these stamps was watermarked circles for the cent values only. (June 1926). Among these stamps the following values were used for machines with two sides syncopated: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 15, 22, 25, 35 and 40c. The color of the 7c was changed to violet and the 22 and 35c added.

Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
2 c	600,000	3 c	639,400
4 c	34,000	5 c	200,000
6 c	315,000	7½c	1,250,000
10 c	400,000	15 c	680,000
22½c	50,400	25 c	80,000
35 c	100,000	40 c	80,000

Charity stamps of Dec. 15, 1926, Scott's Types 12 to B15, were also issued with this new watermark and the two-sided syncopated perforation.

Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
2 plus 2c	1,107,000	10 plus 3c	1,423,000
5 plus 3c	861,491	15 plus 3c	579,663

It is also interesting to know that these Charity stamps were printed, with the watermark both vertical and horizontal.

EXPERIMENTAL OF THE FOUR-SIDED SYNCOPATED PERFORATION

Having had some difficulty with the new style of machines which could not operate the two-sided syncopated perforated stamps, four-sided syncopated stamps were made and tried. These were found to be better fitted for all machines and could be used in either vertical or horizontal machines.

The first issue of these stamps is slightly different from the later issue. The difference is in the vertical holes. These have only three holes between the paper bridges. The total amount so perforated was 5000 stamps of the 7½c value only. These stamps were used mostly at the offices of the Cash or cooperative Society at Amsterdam.



Fig. 4. Four sided syncopated perforation from franking machine, end of roll.



Fig. 5. Four sided syncopated perforation public vending machine.

THE FOUR-SIDED SYNCOPATED PERFORATIONS

Because the new syncopated stamps on trial were satisfactory, the postal authorities, supplied both the public and the firms with stamps in this new four sided syncopated perforation. The public could obtain them in sheets and blocks, and the firms also in rolls.

The following list, with the additional values and color changes, will give an idea of the amount of stamps used.

Value	Color	Quantity Sold	
½c	gray	275,400	(new value)
1 c	red	357,400	
1½c	red violet	7,400,000	(new value)
2 c	orange red	100,000	
2½c	green	1,146,400	
3 c	yellow green	776,400	
4 c	light blue	252,000	
5 c	light green	1,554,400	
6 c	orange brown	1,523,400	
7½c	dark violet	700,000	
7½c	red	2,009,400	(new color)
9 c	orange red and black	201,000	
10 c	violet	271,400	(new color)
12½c	carmine	30,000	(scarce)
12½c	blue	762,400	
15 c	blue	662,200	
15 c	orange	586,400	(new color)
20 c	deep green	268,600	
25 c	olive bistre	260,000	
27½c	gray	146,800	(new value)
30 c	violet	66,800	(scarce)
40 c	deep brown	162,200	
50 c	blue green	114,000	
60 c	black	126,200	

The Charity stamps of December 10, 1929, Scott B37 to B40, were issued in this type of perforation.

1½ plus 1½c	81,000	6 plus 4 c	91,000
5 plus 3 c	84,000	12½ plus 3½c	83,000

THE NEW STRENGTHENED SYNCOPATED PERFORATED CORNERS

June, 1930

Because of the resistance and also the tearing of the stamps in the machines, a new type of perforating device was brought into use. The stamp was regularly perforated, but the first and last two needles on the corners of the stamps were removed, leaving a bridge of paper to strengthen the corners.

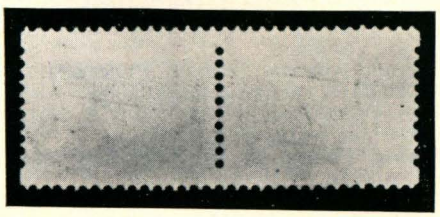


Fig. 6. Strengthened corners, pair from vending machine.

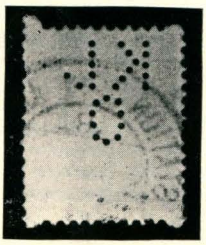


Fig. 7. Strengthened corners, franking machine.

The following amounts of stamps were placed in use.

½c	208,600	1c	unknown	
1½c	634,800	2c	unknown	
2½c	unknown	3c	unknown	
4 c	unknown	5c	625,800	
6 c	1,151,300	10c	unknown	
20 c	231,000	30c	50,000	(scarce)
21 c	unknown	50c	62,200	

We know that a small amount of the 21c were printed but have no definite figures of the total amount of stamps.

The Charity stamps of December 10, 1930 Scott B44 to B47.

1½c plus 1½c	350,000	6 c plus 4 c	400,000
5 c plus 3 c	150,000	12½c plus 3½c	125,000

Charity Issue December 10, 1931. Scott B50 to B53.

1½c plus 1½c	520,000	6 c plus 4 c	552,600
5 c plus 3 c	415,200	12½c plus 3½c	60,000

Charity Issue December 10, 1932. Scott B58 to B61.

1½c plus 1½c	450,000	6 c plus 4 c	250,000
5 c plus 3 c	150,000	12½c plus 3½c	50,000

The 12½c is one of the stamps which are generally missing in every collection, that is, in used (postally) condition.

Charity stamps of December 9, 1933. Scott B66 to B69.

1½c plus 1½c	420,000	6 c plus 4 c	425,000
5 c plus 3 c	120,000	12½c plus 3½c	60,000

This was the last of all the syncopated perforations used on any stamp of the Netherlands.

At the end of 1933 a new kind of perforation was used, 13½ by 12½, and tried out at The Hague. This proved to be so successful that all the stamps were perforated in this size.

THE END.

Additions to the Library

American Air Mail Catalogue 1941 Supplement. Gift of L. B. Gatchell.

Postage Stamps. A Check List of Philatelic Material in Library of Congress 1940. Gift of Library of Congress.

Australian & New Zealand Philatelic Directory 1939. Gift of P. Collas.

Stamp Market & Trader, Australia. Complete file. Gift of P. Collas, Editor.

Souvenir Catalogue of the Stamp Centenary Exhibition, London 1940. Gift of Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Across Canada by Air. By J. Fergus Grant. Gift of Canadian Geographical Society.

Australian Air Mail Catalogue. Gift of publisher, Mr. H. N. Eustis.

The Adhesive Postage Stamps of the Union of South Africa. By J. Ritchie. Gift of Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie.

United States Postal Laws and Regulations. 1940 edition. Issued by Post Office Department. Gift of Mr. Roy M. North, Deputy Third Assistant Postmaster General.

A "Melville" Bibliography. By L. N. & M. Williams. Gift of authors.

Stamps Magazine. Bound volume of Vol. XXXV. Gift of H. L. Lindquist.

Designs for U. S. Stamps. By and gift of Paul F. Berdanier, Jr.

Catalogo AFHA de los Sellos de Antillas Cuba y Puerto Rico 1855-1941. Published by and gift of Agencia Filatelica Hispanoamericana.

Chatham Square Post Office and Swarts City Dispatch Post. Gift of American Philatelic Society (Handbook series).

Specialized Catalogue of Postage Stamps of Nippon. 1941-42. Edited by Ichiro Yoshida. Gift of Kitte Shumi Sha, Publishers.

U. S. Official Postal Guides for 1918, 1920 to 1924. Gift of H. E. Lobdell.

Stamps of the Canal Zone. By Dr. Wm. Evans. Gift of W. R. McCoy.

Sourdough Flights (2nd Edition of Koestler's Alaska Flight Cover Catalogue). Revised and edited by Jesse G. Johnson. Autographed and gift of Mr. Johnson.

Bound volume British Philatelist Vol. XXXIII. Gift of publishers.

Indians on Stamps. By James B. Hatcher. Gift of Author.

Stamp Collecting for All. By Stanley Phillips. Gift of Author.

The Bank Note Issues of United States Stamps 1870-1893. By Lester G. Brookman. (A. P. S. Handbook) Gift of author.

Copy of Scotts Imperial Album—4th Edition. By Mr. B. Price.

Anonymous gift of a very large amount of philatelic literature containing umerous items needed for files.

Quantity of philatelic literature. Gift of Stephen G. Rich.

U. S. Official Postal Guide. Parts I and II, July 1941.

Book Reviews

by

MALCOLM JOHNSON

Send all books to be reviewed to the Editor Collectors Club Philatelist. 22 E. 35th St., New York City.

Please mention sale price. It is of interest to our Readers.

SAMOA. Notes on the Postal History 1882-1900. By Romney Gibbons. Paper, 28 pages. Sydney, Australia: J. H. Smyth Pty., Ltd. Price two shillings.

The issues of the independent kingdom of Samoa have no extensive literature, and this ably written and thorough study fills an empty niche. Western Samoa, which was turned from a kingdom into a German possession by the three-power agreement of 1900, was occupied by New Zealand troops in 1914 and later became a New Zealand mandate, so that the stamps now fall under British colonial listing. The period about which Mr. Gibbons writes is that of the monarchy, when the postoffice had virtually been farmed out to the postmaster of Apia, Mr. John Davis, who acted not only under the authority of King Malietoa, but of the German, British and American consuls.

Davis's stamps were printed in New Zealand, at the Stamp Department at Wellington, on the paper used for ordinary New Zealand issues. They were at one time looked on as private issues, for a large accommodation business seems to have been done in courtesy cancellations and remainders, and his postoffice operated under heavy competition from the German consular post. Sales seem nevertheless to have been fairly good, for the printer's report for one year (1886-1887) shows that 240,960 stamps had been printed, to the value of more than twelve hundred pounds.

Though concerned as much with the complicated postal history of the kingdom as with the issues themselves, Mr. Gibbons supplies a carefully detailed study of the confusing perforation varieties and the provisional surcharges, and sets a number of obscure points in order. At the end of his text he expresses the hope that his brochure may help to popularise a hitherto neglected group, and it is likely that it will, for a better piece of philatelic writing would be hard to find.

DESIGNS FOR U. S. STAMPS. Opinions by 12 of the Country's Leading Design Authorities. By Paul F. Berdanier, Jr. Paper, 32 pages, illustrated. Reprinted from the Stamp Specialist.

Mr. Berdanier's project to improve the design of our postal paper has received so much public attention that most of his fellow Collectors Club members are by now familiar with it. He has gathered together a dozen of the best of our industrial designers, men like Lucian Bernhard, Walter D. Teague and Clarence P. Hornung, and has set them the task of suggesting new and better plans and has asked them to put down on paper their ideas of what a postage stamp should look like. Those ideas, together with a brief sketch of their originators, are reproduced here. Some of the designs have great dignity and visual appeal, while others are a little startling to a conventional taste, but they all are steps toward handsomer and more distinguished stamps.

The project has the blessing of the Post Office Department, and its future course will be watched by collectors with active interest.

AMERICAN AIRMAIL CATALOGUE. 1941 Supplement. Paper, 128 pages, illustrated. Albion, Pa.: The Airpost Journal. Price $1. Clothbound edition $2.

This supplement to one of the three great reference books in the airmail specialists' library brings the 1940 edition of the American Airmail Catalogue up to date. With 200 odd illustrations, 20 maps, new listings and corrections or repricing in many of the previous entries, it is one of the must items in its field. Listed are all United States foreign and domestic contract flights, together with new flights for Canada, Cuba, Mexico and Newfoundland. There is additional material to be added to nearly every section of the original catalogue, and the arrangement and printing is a credit to the American Air Mail Society, under whose sponsorship it is issued.

SCOTT'S STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE. Ninety-eighth edition, 1942. Edited by Hugh M. Clark and Theresa M. Clark. Cloth, xxii + 1614 pages. New York: Scott Publications, Inc. Price $3.00; with thumb index $3.50.

The daily press and the weekly journals have printed fully the general details of this year's edition of the great American catalogue. They have pointed out that thousands of price changes, probably more than in any other single edition, have been made, and that most of them are changes upward; that several countries have been completely rewritten: Austria, China, Finland and Norway; and that the pages are full of such minor changes as a rearrangement of watermark cuts. They have noted that certain categories of airmails have, understandably, been reduced; that rare stamps, in general, have increased less in value than commoner varieties; and that international conditions have been a factor in the changes, and have added that this may be the last year in which a one-volume edition can be produced. Binderies have their limits; a titanium shortage may cut down the supply of thin translucent paper stocks; next year we may see two volumes, and there are already many suggestions as to the best way of breaking the one volume into two. Scott has a harder problem than Gibbons faced, for the natural division into Great Britain and her colonies, and the rest of the world, is not applicable here, and the United States and our colonial possessions would hardly make a full-sized book.

So much having been said, and the seeds of so many controversies laid, this reviewer has no intention of going into further details of the production or contents, both of which are of an exceedingly high standard. If Scott is not exactly the encyclopaedia of philately, as the cover states, it is certainly its dictionary, and it is hard to imagine a collector who has not already purchased a copy and begun to check through his favorite countries. That being the case, this is a good opportunity to comment not on the changes in the contents, but on some of the factors which are likely to come under discussion in the next few months.

There are, on a rough estimate, somewhere around 100,000 major and minor entries in the 1600 odd pages of this year's edition. For virtually all of them there must be an exact description of design, paper, color, watermark, perforation, date and, most vital of all, price. If you were to sit down on any January 1st and begin work on 100,000 entries, you would be compelled to go through about 300 of them every day, including Sundays, if you expected to be through by the following December 30th. In your spare time there would have been proof to read from the printers, proof of the most missling and difficult sort. Even with a competent staff the examination of world price trends, accumulated from all sorts of sources, would prove a task of incredible difficulty and complexity. I do not agree with every price Scott quotes. In some countries I disagree with them violently. But I marvel, not at the abysmal ignorance shown toward my favorites, but at the tremendously high level of accuracy and reliability which runs from the first page to the last, and at the labor and integrity that make it so.

Specialists will also quarrel, in a running battle that will never end, with the treatment of certain countries, particularly those rewritten this year. In one case at least I consider the rewriting incomplete and confusing, but that is from the narrow point of view of a close student; again the marvel is not that some excessively complicated issues are not as beautifully elucidated as they might be, but that the general survey of every stamp-issuing country in the world is so complete and so sound. It seems to me that specialists are better off with specialist's catalogues in any event; a general catalogue is, and should be, something quite different.

That is not to say that improvements cannot be made, nor that the opinions of every user are not of extreme value in the compilation of each new edition. It is only to pay a tribute to Herculanean labors, and to the annual completion of a task that can be appreciated only imperfectly by anyone who has not faced the thankless task of compiling a priced catalogue in a market involving immense invested capital, great fluidity, and a quick silver response to world supply and demand.

POSTAGE STAMPS OF NIPPON. Edited by Ichiro Yoshido. Stiff paper, 172 pages, illustrated. Tokyo: Kitte Shumi Sha. Price $1.00.

The Japanese specialist will find this comprehensive catalogue of considerable interest, in spite of the fact that the text is largely in Japanese, with only enough English to explain dates, papers, shades and quantities used, together with some details of the design. The prices are presumably in yen. There are some handsome illustrations of plates, but since they are described wholly without benefit of English they are more decorative than useful. Perforations are treated fully, with as many as 33 combinations for a single stamp. Issued from the offices of the great philatelic journal of the country, Kitte Shumi (lately rechristened Kitte Bunka), it exhibits that journal's recent tendency to exclude anything but Japanese from its columns.

SCHUMANN'S CHINA SPECIALISED CATALOGUE. Second Edition, 1941. By Alexander Schumann. 98 pages, illustrated, heavy paper binding. Shanghai: published by the author. Price $1.

One of philately's current phenomena is the rise in the popularity of China. Never entirely neglected, recent years have seen an extraordinary growth of interest, perhaps more on the part of the serious specialist than on that of the general collector. One evidence of this growth is the series of elaborate priced catalogues which have appeared in recent years.

This new addition is good in itself, but it contributes little new to the subject, except a more realistic approach to prices than some of its predecessors. The printing is excellent and the illustrations could hardly be improved, and the listings of regular issues (the Treaty Ports are omitted) are complete to the spring of this year. Like its predecessors it has little about proofs, specimen issues, the Formosa and Postal Savings surcharges, the 1912 locals, and other specialised or disputed groups. There is still room for a complete China catalogue, and it is to be hoped that some day the monumental task will be attempted.

Most valuable pages are those devoted to the new issues that have recently been causing the large catalogues considerable confusion. The early Hongkong printings are here classified along the lines laid down by the China Unit, the secret marks are properly illustrated, and the 3 cent surcharges are covered in detail, including identification of the bogus printings that seem to circulate freely in the Chinese posts.

STAMP COLLECTING FOR ALL. By Stanley Phillips. Paper, 72 pages, illustrated. London: Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. Price one shilling and sixpence.

It was nearly twenty years ago that the first edition of Stanley Gibbons little handbook for the new collector was first published. This is the fifth edition, reillustrated throughout, and with an added chapter on collecting in wartime which explains, among other things, the way the Stamp Import and Export Control in Berners Street operates. The other chapters are filled with the kind of practical information sought by the novice, and while the contents are written for the English collector they are equally useful on this side of the water.

A MELVILLE BIBLIOGRAPHY. By L. N. and M. Williams. Paper, 62 pages. London: H. F. Johnson. Price three shillings and sixpence.

Philately's best known publicist was the late Fred J. Melville, whose writings run into many volumes. This is a bibliography of those writings, excluding his non-philatelic work, reprinted from the **Stamp Lover**, the magazine with which he was connected for more than twenty years.

WHO'S WHO ON THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF CHILE. By Rogelio E. Alfaro. Paper, 14 pages, one plate. Washington, D. C.: Pan American Union. Price 10c.

Fourth in the Pan American Union's series of brochures, this is a collection of biographies of the thirty men whose portraits appear on the stamps of Chile. Clear, brief and interesting, with a foreword by H. E. Rodolfo Michels, the Chilean Ambassador.

INDIANS ON STAMPS. By James B. Hatcher. Paper, 34 pages, illustrated. New York: Journal American. Price 10c.

Comprehensive survey, partially reprinted from Scott's Monthly Journal, of the stamps on which the Indians of the Americas have appeared, together with checklist.

A CATALOGUE AND HISTORY OF MEXICAN POSTAL AVIATION. By Paul F. Berdanier, Jr. Paper, 28 pages, illustrated. Albion, Pa.: Walter J. Conrath.

Reprinted from the 1940 Edition of the American Airmail Catalogue, with the addition of a new foreword, this handsome booklet contains a complete listing of Mexican first flights, together with the large quantity of historical material compiled by Mr. Berdanier for cataloguing purposes. The edition is limited, and no copies are for sale, but the Mexican collector would do well to try to secure one for his library. Like all the author's work, the text is thoroughly informed and accurate, and the format shows the hand of an expert.

The Collectors Club Philatelist

Published Quarterly by THE COLLECTORS CLUB.
W. R. M'COY, Editor
Office of Publication. 104 Academy Ave., Federalsburg, Md.
Editorial and Executive Offices, 22 East 35th Street, New York City.

Subscription Rates $3.00 per Year — *Advertising Rates*
Single Copies $1.00 — *Upon Request*

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

The Collectors Club, Inc.

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

Of the **Collectors Club Philatelist**, published Quarterly at Federalsburg, Maryland, for October 1, 1941.

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

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared W. R. McCoy, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Collectors Club Philatelist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411. Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

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

Publisher, Collectors Club, 22 East 35th St., New York City.
Editor, W. R. McCoy, 22 East 35th St., New York City.
Managing Editor, None. Business Managers, None.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent. or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, Company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) Collectors Club, 22 East 35th St., New York City. President, A. W. Deas, 22 East 35th St., New York City. Vice President, J. B. Kremer, 22 East 35th St., New York City. Secretary, Paul F. Berdanier, 22 East 35th St., New York City. Treasurer, Thos. F. Morris, 22 East 35th St., New York City.

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W. R. McCOY, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1941.
THOS. EDW. REGAN, Notary Public.
(My appointment expires March 30, 1942.)

Catalog of Books in the Library

(Continued from Vol. XIX, No. 4, page 319.)

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237	10c Brown	.85	1.25	11.50		.12	.18
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	1898 OMAHA SERIES						
285	1c Green	.30	.45	1.70	2.50	.09	.13
286	2c Copper	.18	.30	2.00	2.75	.02	.03
287	4c Orange	1.20	1.65	11.50	14.50	.55	.80
288	5c Blue	1.20	2.10	14.00	17.00	.60	.90
289	8c Violet Brown	1.60	2.40	17.00	21.50	.95	1.50
290	10c Gray Violet	2.00	3.00	27.00		.40	.70
SET	1c to 10c (6 Var.)	6.00	9.85	68.00		2.40	3.75
291	50c Sage Green	10.00	16.00				4.00
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	1901 PAN-AMERICAN						
294	1c Green & Black	.17	.25	1.00	1.50	.05	.07
295	2c Carmine & black	.20	.28	1.50	2.00	.02	.03
296	4c Brown & Black	1.00	1.60	9.00	11.50	.27	.35
297	5c Blue & Black	1.00	1.60	9.50	12.00	.50	.80
298	8c Violet & Black	1.70	2.60	13.00	16.00	1.40	1.90
299	10c Brown & Black	2.00	3.00	16.00	21.00	.60	.90
SET	1c to 10c (6 var.)	5.50	8.65	45.00	59.00	2.60	3.75
	1904 LOUISIANA PURCHASE						
323	1c Green	.28	.50	1.85	2.80	.12	.18
324	2c Carmine	.30	.55	3.00	5.00	.04	.05
325	3c Violet	1.35	2.00	8.00	11.50	1.20	1.60
326	5c Blue	2.00	3.00	15.00	23.00	.70	1.15
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