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Volume 58 Number 4
July 1979

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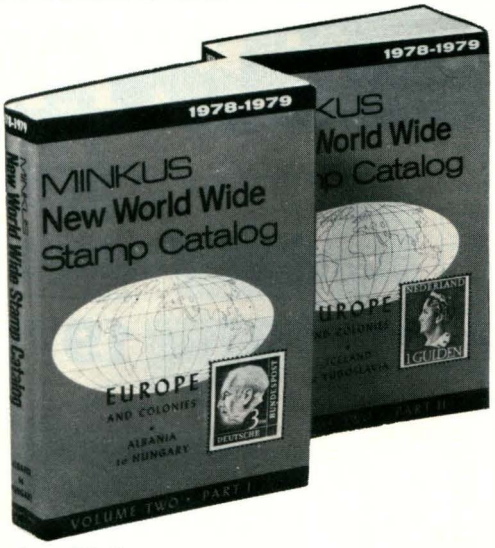
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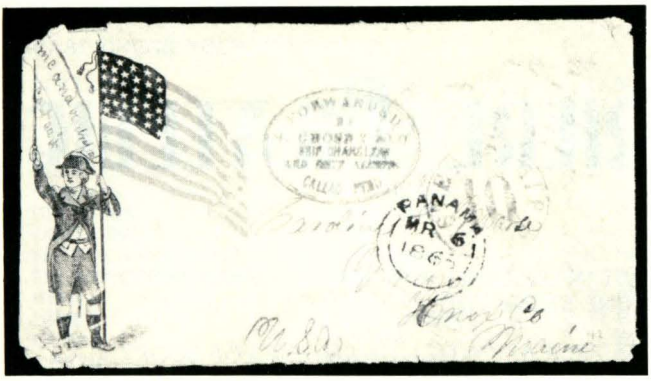
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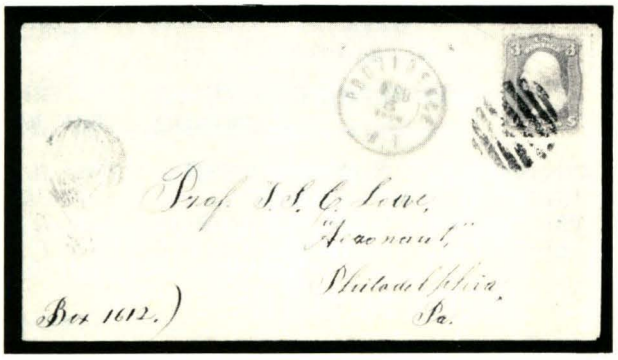
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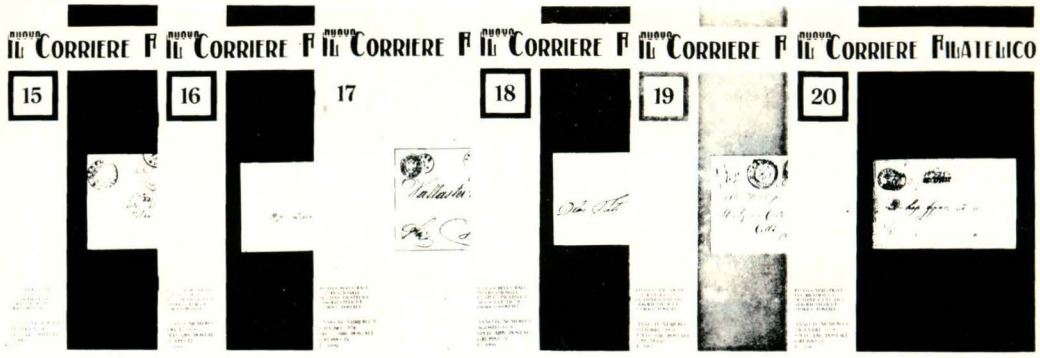
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The Collectors Club PHILATELIST

Volume 58, Number 4 **July 1979**

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The Collectors Club Philatelist is published bimonthly (Jan., Mar , May, July, Sept., Nov.) by The Collectors Club, Inc., 22 E. 35th St., New York, N.Y. 10016. — Annual subscription rates: $15; $10.00 for non-profit institutions. Individual copies: $3 ea.

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Editorial

CANADA'S THREE CENT "RIP OFF"

An action which may well have an effect upon future postal stationery went all but unnoticed and unreported in the philatelic press when it was announced a few months ago.

In a release from Ottawa, Postmaster General J. Gilles Lamontagne revealed that the two new postal cards to be released in Canada will be imprinted with 15- and 17-cent stamp designs, but will be sold at postoffices for 18 and 20 cents respectively.

The very idea of hitching a 20% premium on such postal stationery defeats the basic purposes for which cards were invented more than a century ago, cards which have been used by people and business firms in every corner of the world ever since.

In producing and offering its two-kreutzer cards for messages which were not confidential, on Oct. 1, 1869, Austria intended to provide its citizenry with a method of communication that would be much less expensive than sealed letters. The innovation introduced on October 1, 1869, rapidly was copied by other countries. The United States produced its first cards on May 13, 1873, and for the next 78 years provided the public with a variety of one-centers.

After the Universal Postal Union was founded in 1874, that world body of postal administrations appreciating the usefulness of the cards, specified that those put into the international mail's (at half or less than the first-class rate) were to have carmine imprinted stamp designs to facilitate handling by clerks not familiar with the currency of other nations than their own.

The "half-price" rates, of course, went out the window in most countries years ago as postal costs increased; and during the 1952 UPU Congress in Brussels, the color stipulation was discontinued as more and more international correspondence travelled via air-mail, rates for which are established by individual nations rather than through the International Bureau, in Bern. But, even since then, post and postal cards have been carried to destination for less than a letter's cost.

In all but a very few isolated cases, postal cards were provided for just their franking value, all part of the SERVICE postal administrations were expected to render to their clients.

Soon after the turn of this century, some countries—notably in Europe—became discontented with cards that contained only a stamp design and minimum inscription essentials. Their artists began "dressing up" the cards by adding small pictorial designs to the address side, usually in the left corner.

Just before World War II, such illustrative material was enlarged to give the cards still more eye-appeal, or in some cases (such as Nazi Germany), effective propaganda value.

These innovations had a very definite philatelic aspect. Until, then, relatively few collectors paid much attention to postal stationery. But, with more attractive and interesting examples coming into circulation, the demand for it increased, with many specialists confining collections to cards instead of adhesive stamps.

Indeed, the more enthusiastic protagonists of this field point out that there has been far less hanky-panky in the production of cards, stamped envelopes and aerogrammes than in adhesives.

Recognizing the increased popularity of cards, especially if they had philatelic or postal history significance, some postal administrations devoted some of their cards to such subjects. Switzerland, for example, turned out entire sets of them. Among them was one featuring pictures of

letter carriers since medieval times; another reproduced, in extraordinary color, some of the most important and valuable treasures in that country's Postal Museum—such as the unique block of 15 mint "Basel Doves"—and pictures of Alpine post coaches.

The most significant transformation of postal cards developed in more recent years, again on the continent. With the ever increasing cost of postage and cards travelers used for "wish-you-were-here" greetings to relatives and friends, European alert administrations discovered fewer and fewer messages were being dispatched. (In most European countries post cards cost up to 35 cents; add another 35 to 60 cents for an air-mail stamp, and tourists think twice before they report their peregrinations to the folks back home.)

To overcome this loss of postal revenue, they came up with another bright idea.

They now began to produce cards with half- to full-card-size pictures of famous landmarks and scenic grandeur to make a pleasing and economical message media. In Austria and the Vatican, for instance, there are whole sets of cards, each with different pictures and stamp values to prepay either domestic (and *EUROPA-CEPT*,) and overseas rates. While this is cutting into the business of commercial post card makers, it has been a boon for tourists-on-a-budget.

It may cost a little more to design and print pictorial postal cards, but those nations that are producing them figure their "miniaturized posters" really are money-saving publicity instruments to increase tourism. For the collector, acquisition of these cards—especially if they have been mailed from the sites actually depitcted on them—give an album page ideal decorative value as well as philatelic interest.

Canadians are not exactly happy about the 20% premium on their cards. One editorialized in one of our neighbor's weeklies, "It's just another of Ottawa's ideas to milk the public and is a sort of highway robbery."

Another one admitted henceforth, he'd pick up free cards at hotels and resorts, affix adhesives and mail them at a saving of three cents.

Canada's action also will have a serious impact on business firms which depend on mail-order advertising. A three-cent surcharge for cards could mean annual increased costs running well into six-figure amounts. One such mass-mailer in Toronto declared it no longer would purchase cards at postoffices. Since its message has to be printed anyhow, it henceforth would use plain card stock (for which the printer charges but a small fraction of one cent,) along with a "Postage Paid-plus-permit number" imprint.

In the United States collectors who read the announcement are bothered as well. They and we know that the Madison Avenue types in the Postal Service's Stamps Division have aped Canadian revenue-producing ideas in the past.

How long will it be before Washington becomes aware of Canada's "rip off" and begins to slap an additional charge on the postal cards it turns out? Particularly such commemorative cards as the Molly Pitcher, Coast Guard and Vincennes, with their multi-color indicia. *(E.A.K.)*

Letters to the Editor

Good friends should be candid with one another, I'm sure you agree. You ask for comments on your editorial in the March *Collectors Club Philatelist* (which arrived this week), so I am happy to respond. I disagree with the logic in your editorial, and I'll tell you why:

In any friendly discussion, beginning by defining terms can sometimes save a lot of words and ruffled feelings—and may even lead to the conclusion that there isn't a serious difference after all. Or if there is one, at least it will be clear-cut and not obscured by foggy rhetoric.

About the definition of "*philately*" there can scarcely be any dispute unless you choose to reject Webster's Unabridged: "The collection and study of

postage stamps, stamped envelopes, or the like, of various issues; stamp collecting.'' On the other hand, in the rules approved by the FIP Congress in Madrid on April 15, 1975, Article 1 reads: ''A *Postal History* collection is based on the study and classification of postal and philately items which are directly relevant to the methods, routing and conditions of dispatch of postal communications of all periods, or to the organization to this end of postal services, whether governmental, local or private.''

It is obvious that in some cases the material collected might be similar, but the approach and presentation are totally different in the two disciplines. An excellent example of this point will be remembered by those who were present when Louis Grunin was introduced before he gave his memorable presentation of outstanding covers. He was called by the program functionary of the evening ''Our distinguished postal historian.'' Lou sprang to his feet to say, ''I make no claim to being a postal historian. I just like pretty covers.'' He was loudly applauded for his frankness.

Let's just imagine for a moment, Ernie, the result of following the course you seem to advocate. Can you picture the scramble in a show if entries of classic Stamps, aerophilately, postal history (pre-adhesive and later), and topicals were indiscriminately mixed—and if the same judge had to settle the awards for all?

Sure, ''there were giants in those days'' before special judges were required for aerophilately and topical collections. But times change, as you point out. The interest in Postal History is accelerating fast. There is no conflict between Philately and Postal History. The greatest collectors often maintain an interest and a separate collection in each.

After all, philately began only in the middle of the 19th century. Postal history goes back more than 4000 years, as demonstrated by our mutual friend, Dee Faulstich, and by Chuck Meroni, and by the Smithsonian Institution Division of Philately *and* Postal History.

Actually, postal historians could with some justice claim to have the broader, all-inclusive hobby of which philately is a relatively narrow subdivision. But they have better sense.

Henry S. Stollnitz
Forest Hills, New York

E.A.K.s editorial in the March 1979 CCP on postal history will no doubt find some sympathy, especially among old-time ''serious'' conventional collectors. However, his view of the history of postal history collecting or specializing is too simplistic to be fair. The specialist collectors' and international juries of 40-80 years ago indeed recognized the philatelic significance of covers, postal markings, rates, etc. But they did not have a focussed concept of postal history. Moreover, the majority, especially the more influential of them, had a prejudice against stampless covers, which are now so popular. Robson Lowe, as a 'pioneer,' did not incur so much resistance to his promoting of postal history as a collecting emphasis, as to his advocacy of the view that handstruck postal markings were ''stamps'' just as much as adhesives are (—an historically correct concept but some people don't like to be confused with facts). What the specialists of an earlier generation did not see, was that covers, postal markings, rates, routes, etc., could be made the main focus of a collection in which the historical evolution of usages was demonstrated by the way the material was organized and exhibited. Such an exhibit could not successfully compete in an international class as a ''country exhibit,'' which is the reason why a new FIP class for postal history was advocated and created. However justified that may be, the concept of postal history in exhibits is not yet really ''out of the woods.''

It is already very clear from recent experience in both regional, national, and international shows that neither the exhibitors, nor the show managers, nor the juries can find a sharp distinction between

what is a postal history and a general country collection. It isn't only because the FIP definition of postal history is too vague or too broad, but also because many collectors are offering exhibits that are of a mixed character, which can readily be accepted as either a postal history or a country or even a thematic exhibit. So it is becoming sort of a game to figure out in what class your best chances for a good award lie. And where the show managers make an arbitrary decision as to what class to put an exhibit in, as they often do, exhibitors are complaining they are subject to injurious discrimination. To some extent this situation is alleviated where it is arranged for any exhibit, however classified, to be separately judged by special postal-history judges as they feel appropriate.

There is a certain illogic in the classification scheme and in the way it is used, in that strictly speaking many if not most postal-history collections are essentially thematic in nature (and so are many airmail exhibits)—but the thematic (topical) juries refuse to accept that and the thought does not enthuse postal historians. The lack of agreement among postal historians as to just what a postal history collection should and should not contain (FIP rules notwithstanding) does not promise any early clarification of the treatment of postal history in shows. We doubt that the majority of postal historians will ever accept any very restrictive concept even though there are some things on which they generally agree. My observation is that a postal-history collection (exhibit) can be just as boring, trivial, over or underspecialized, poorly exhibited, etc., as any other kind of collection. There is no magic in the notion of postal history.

Robert F. Stone
Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.

I just received E.A.K.'s editorial in the March 1979 *CCP* and should like to respond to the "thin-slicing of bologna" sentiments. Philately *is* being compartmentalized as time goes on, and that for good reasons. Mr. Kehr seems to have forgotten . .

. . that CIPEX did not provide for "stampless" covers and several meetings had to be called on the matter before I was allowed to show a small collection of them;

. . . that Philympia—need I mention the date?—definitely excluded all.adhesiveless cover collections;

. . . that FISA was formed because FIP ignored airmails;

. . that FIAF was formed because, it was alleged, FIP juries did not do justice to Latin-American collections of all types;

. . . that the internationals of old have been accused from time to time of cronyism and judging by number of frames;

. . . that even in very recent years, fake covers were able to get top awards from international juries, whether or not labeled "postal history";

. . that a goodly number of reference works and catalogs :re loaded with misinformation, attributable to old-time cover-collecting authors who knew little about postal history;

. . . that most experts and committees used to give opinions about adhesive stamps only, without committing themselves as to postmarks and whether or not the adhesives had been put on the covers by the original writers.

The list could, no doubt, be exteneded, but to what avail?

By the way, in 1935 I had been weaned from the printed album page and by 1938 I had begun to taste the excitement of the cover. Before 1950 I was collecting copies of postal treaties to understand postmarks. Later, I joined societies of friends of postal museums abroad, as did E.A.K. Upon reading books by some of the pioneer postal historians, I began to understand why some of them had made their mistakes and had their problems: They were stamp collectors who had never learned about the tools of historical philately and their uses. Some of these old-timers are still with us, much to be admired for their pioneering work that

showed us the way, but—let us face it—hopelessly outdated as far as a real understanding of postal history is concerned. I got a personally conducted tour of the cover collection of one of them recently and asked some historical questions. But I quickly stopped when it became obvious that this jury member didn't know the routes, rates, and reasons for his covers.

It really doesn't matter whether the judge gets paid or not, the quality of his work is the same. So let's not worry about the "free-loading juries" but ask whether the current ones are doing a better job than the old-timers.

That depends not only upon the knowledge and experience they have but also upon the guidance they get. In that respect, the FIP offers 52 articles for Youth exhibits, 18 for Thematics, 11 for Literature, 8 for Aerophilately, and 6 for Postal History.

Indeed, I suspect that it is the *new* FIP officers who most clearly saw that times have changed and that, what was normal in the past, had become hurtful; that all of philately belongs together; and that Procrustes had to go! To keep the different types of philately together meant to do unto each type as it would like to be treated, i.e., to consider them as separate classes. The slices are not too thin anymore. Philately has matured enough so that each class is a responsible, adult member of the family.

In summary, instead of deploring specialization, we should welcome it and keep talking with each other as well as listening to each other. Instead of disdaining relative newcomers of all ages, we should value them for what they have to offer to the hobby. Instead of worrying about freeloading, We should be intent upon upgrading quality. For, if we don't, philately Will surely be splintered, as it had already started to be.

Ernst M. Cohn
Dothan, Alabama

Since I am sure you are interested in true historical facts I feel obliged to correct some statements made by Mr. Ernest A. Kehr in his editorial in the March issue of your distinguished publication. I must state first of all that everything I am reporting to you can be substantiated either by letter, document or printed publication.

My dear late friend, Edith M. Fisher Faulstich, had nothing to do with the formation of the Postal History Society during Capex in 1951. It was Charles F. Meroni and I regret to say that we do not find Mr. Kehr's name among those who enrolled immediately. I cannot tell whether Mr. Kehr actually attended the luncheon since I am not able to recognize him on the photograph I have on hand. The name of the society is recorded as Postal History Society of the Americas and the first issue of "Postal History" published in 1952 emphasizes the collecting interests to cover the entire hemisphere. For your information I wish to say that Edith Faulstich expressed her views in the late forties that we should have such a society and I believe Bernard Davis an official of the National Philatelic Museum had similar ideas.

One more important fact is essential for the sake of clarification. The officers of FIP who according to Mr. Kehr "have'nt been on stampdom's scene long enough" are not the decision making body but it is rather the FIP Congress which is attended by 50+ delegates who vote on issues. In 1974 when the critical discussion on establishment of a Postal History Class was one of the important issues the officers of FIP thought that this decision could be postponed until the following Congress (in 1975). The US delegate got up to say that he saw no reason why a vote should not be taken and the members of the Congress were asked to vote on it right then. I believe the yes vote was nearly unanimous. I was there but I cannot recall whether one or two delegates were dissenting. May I say here that I am one of the guilty characters who for five years worked hard on the FIP Postal History Commission, first for the establishment of the Class and later for the various specifications concerning rules for exhibiting.

Continued on page 243)

LONDON MACHINE CANCELS

From the Pearson Hill to the Hoster

by Abbot Lutz

Although a man could cancel 120 to 200 letters a minute by hand it was not enough to handle the ever-increasing flow of mail in England of the 1850s. Cancelling by machine became a necessity.

More than 8 billion postage stamps were printed and sold in Great Britain from 1840 to 1857. Sixty eight million of those were Penny Blacks, six million were 1840 Tuppence Blues. Fourteen billion more stamps were printed in the eleven year period from 1858 to 1869, nearly doubling the amount produced in those first eight years.

England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland had over six thousand post offices, London and its districts had an additional two thousand offices and pillar boxes. More than ten thousand people were employed by the London District Post alone. It was big business. In fact, the Victorian era saw the printing and sale of over eighty one billion stamps and that does not include postal stationery. They did not recall issues and burn remainders in those days.

Although hand cancelling of letters ran from 120 to 200 letters per minute, it did not meet the demand. The use of the mails was continually increasing. It was, however, the legal entity of the House of Lords who pushed for a better method of cancellation than that by hand since legibility of a postmark figured in many a court case. Also pushing from within the post office was Henniker Heston, a forward looking official who called for machines to do the cancelling of letters. European, Canadian and American post offices were using mechanical cancelling, he said, but the British Post Office was still depending on hand labor to cancel posted letters.

In 1853 Pearson Hill, son of Sir Rowland Hill, Secretary to the Post Office, began work on the problem of mechanized cancelling of mail. Four years later, April 3, 1857, he wrote the Post Office, "I beg to acquaint you that I have designed a machine . . . which, as well as stamping letters, retains them in neat stacks ready for sorting."

Hill brought his machine to the Circulation Office of the London Inland Branch and on September 17th, 1857, a few letters were put through it. Only two examples of this test have been found. (fig. 1) The die did not include the name of the office. On the September 21st another test took place using a commercially constructed machine made for Hill by Messrs Simpson. (fig. 2) The machine had a trial run of 32 days. In early February, 1858, a third machine was delivered, the "Opera Glass" canceller.

Abbot Lutz has been collecting London machine cancels for the past thirty years, a professional philatelist who will not sell what he collects, he resides in New York.

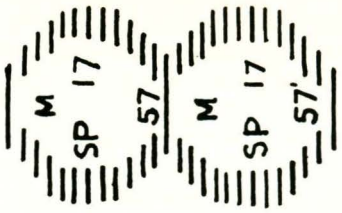


Fig. 1

(fig. 3) It was in use for only eight days; February 13, March 21, 26, 30, 31, April 1, 7 and 9 of 1858. The apparatus was costly, requiring steam and it damaged the letters. It was quickly discarded.

Charles Rideout, a Senior Surveyor, who had retired from the P.O. in 1857, after 45 years of service, presented his cancelling machine in January 1858. It was put on trial February 4th in the Circulation Office, London.

Mr. Bokenham a post office officer wrote an enthusiastic report to Mr. John Tilley, Assistant Secretary of the Post Office, concerning the Rideout machine.

Figure 4 is an example of the Charles Rideout machine., numbered one. The number one machine has H.S. as its code and was composed of 8 bars at the top, 7 bars at the bottom and 2 bars at each side. It was subsequently repaired and then showed only 7 bars at the top with all other bars as the first impression. (fig. 5) The second machine, with number 2 in a diamond, had 5 bars top and bottom with 2 bars at each side-all bars had been thickened. The coding now read C.R.. According to the records one copy of the number 2 machine with the coding letters transposed reading R.C., dated February 21, 1859, is known. This is recorded by Westly and Dubus, Figure 6 shows an unrecorded usage with R.C. for 4 July 1859. Charles Rideout patented his machine in 1860.

Back to the drawing board went Pear-



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

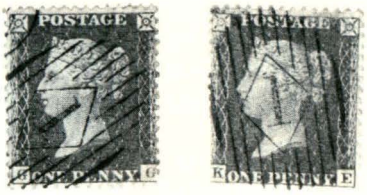


Fig. 5



Fig. 6

son HIll and in 1858 he submitted his ''Parallel Motion'' machine. This seemed to be a ''knock-off'' of the Rideout machine. Hill claimed seven features for his machine but none of them were present in the original model. They were:

1 - The stamper never loses sight of the adhesive stamp.
2 - The machine has an arrangement for inking the date-stamp so that a good impression is made and yet the die is kept reasonably dry.
3 - Fresh ink can be driven into the pad when necessary.
4 - The hand movement is slight—about 1½ inches—therefore greater speed and little fatigue.
5 - The machine is portable and can be carried to any part of the office.
6 - It is easily stored under the stamping tables.
7 - The two dies could be placed in the machine separately, the ''killer'' being slid into a slot and the date-stamp screwed into place. This was an unusual feature since up to this time the double (duplex) stamps in use in London had always been of one piece.

The Boucher report of the 28th struck, October, 1859 for a one minute usage shows the following: A single steel die, hand machine, 62 impressions, Pearson Hill's 143 impressions, Charles Rideout's, 130 impressions. A double steel die, hand struck, 50 impressions, 118 by the Hill machine and 102 by the Rideout.

On February 22, 1860, the Post Office placed an order for 20 Pearson Hill Parallel Motion machines. The Treasury approved the purchase on March 31, at a cost of £6.10.0 per machine plus a furhter charger of 15 shillings for the dies. The canceling dies were numbered 3 and 4 and 87 through 90 for June 1860. Numbers 92, 93, 94, 95 and 97 were also used. We have since found numbers 100 and 101 and 1,2,5, and 6 none of which are recorded in the proof books. (fig. 7 to 19) For those with a deeper interest in this machine the following breakdown shows the letter codes used in the dating circles:

ORIGINAL CODE—#3 ''BA''
The first letter denotes the machine—the second letter denotes the day of the month. The second code ran from A to Z six days a week continuing until the end of the month.

1st CODE USED UNTIL NOV. 7, 1860

#3	4	87	88	89	90	92	93
A-	B-	C-	D-	E-	F-	G-	H-



Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig. 10



Fig. 11



Fig. 12



Fig. 13



Fig. 14



Fig. 15



Fig. 16



Fig. 17



Fig. 19

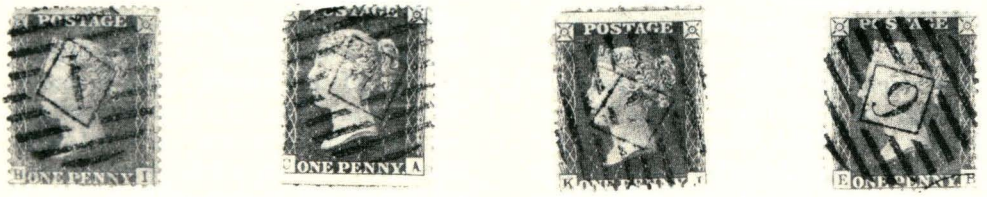


Fig. 18

2nd CODE USED FROM NOV. 8. 1960

#1	2	3	4	5	6	87	88
A-	B-	C-	D-	E-	F-	G-	H-
89	90	92	93	94	95	97	
I-	J-	K-	L-	M-	N-	O-	

3rd CODE USED FROM FEB. 7. 1862

#87	88	89	90	92	93
H-	I-	J-	K-	L-	M-
94	95	97	100	101	
N-	O-	P-	R-	S-	

Interestingly, a Parallel Motion machine was purchased in 1861 by the United States Post Office for £12.12.0. (fig. 20).

The J.G. Azemar machine, treadle driven, invented by William Ree of Hamburg, Germany, was submitted to the Post Office in 1868. It went through three trial periods, the first of which lasted four and a half months, from February to June 1869.

The second trial (fig. 21) a year later also lasted a few months. The third trial (Fig. 22 and 23) did not take place until 1871. The machine was finally rejected in January 1873 even though it was capable of cancelling 500 to 600 letters a minute, a speed nearly as fast as electrically driven machines introduced thirty years later. Its major shortcoming was that over 10% of the letters put through it were miscancelled. The cancels may be identified as follows:

The first period—1869—shows "A" with a flat top.

The second trial shows the "A" with both a flat and pointed top. The sides measured 3mm.

The third trial shows the "A" with a pointed top and the side measures 4mm.

Date Code Letters: 1869 "YI"

1871 to end—"AA," "AB," "BP," "CB," "CR," etc.

1869 saw the birth of the Postal Card, produced by the Austrian Post Office in October of that year. People found this type of correspondence alarming. They were shocked at the idea that anyone could read their message. Wisely, the Austrian postal authorities printed a disclaimer on the message side "The administration does not accept responsibility for anyone concerned with the contents of this communication." The Austrian Postal Card was an immediate hit.

So popular was the new message form that nine days after France issued its first postal card on January 15th, 1873, 7,412,700 cards were sold.

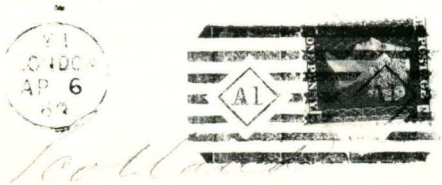


Fig. 20

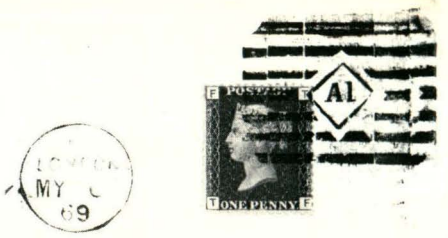


Fig. 21

Interestingly, three weeks later on February 6th 1873, to be exact, a postmistress in a small Normandy village read the message on a card sent by the Cure of Macey, the Abbe Cluche, to his girl friend. She liked the rather spicy message so much that she read it aloud to other postmen and the local citizens. She even made a copy of it so that the entire village would know. The good Father sued, and the nosey postmistress was convicted and fined for "Violation of Official Secrets." The law is still on the books in France.

Postal cards were issued in Great Britain on October 1st, 1870, exactly one year after they were successfully introduced in Austria. Public pressure by the business community forced their appearance. Within six months after the initial issue, sales had risen to one and one half million cards per week.

At the beginning two cards were released, one measured 3½ by 4¾ inches and the second card, a smaller one, measured 2⅛ by 4¾ inches. Experimental cancellations were tried on the smaller card. Seven different machine tests were made:

The first was the J.G. Machine (fig. 24) It according to the records, was tried during the month of January 1871. The example illustrated is dated 2 February 1874. J.G. was supposed to be the initials of J.G. Azemar, although this has never been proven. The machine, a cumbersome foot treadle affair, constantly broke down and was not as fast as a man cancelling manually.

In Manchester what appeared to be a train conductor's ticket punch was tested. Four varieties were tried that punched the right hand side of the card—A spear cut (fig. 25), a half round (fig. 26) a bracket cut (fig. 27) and what appeared to resemble the nose of a pair of pliers. This method was discontinued because the postal clerks developed swollen palms. Birmingham, Edinburgh and Liverpool tried a hole punch (fig. 28) about a quarter of an inch in diameter. This, too, had a short life because of public outcry that words were being cut from their cards.

London now tried using a perforated Orb and Cross. Little is known about this marking as so few have been seen. Figure 29 shows an illegal use of the Orb and Cross on a cut down postal card. The mark is inverted. 2nd is the only known example.

The "perfin," a precancel method using pierced holes in the stamp, was invented by Joseph Sloper of J.D. Sloper & Co., Walbrook House, London. Sloper, the sole owner of this method, acquired the patent rights in 1858 for a machine to perforate stamps with company initials thereby avoiding pilferage. The post office at that period would refund money on unused postage stamps, but would not accept unused perforated stamps for refund.

Sloper sold three machines at £7.7.0 each to the Circulation Department, London, and one machine, at the same price, to the Liverpool Post Office. These machines punched an upward pointing arrow into the postal card. Four vertical holes made the shaft and two holes at either side of the top formed the arrow head. These are known as the "Sloper Arrow" cancellations. The London machines were piercers, going through the paper. The



Fig. 22



Fig. 23



Fig. 24

holes had a diameter of one millimeter. The single Liverpool machine punched the holes out with a hollow punch of two millimeters per hole.

The machines regularly broke their pins and needed constant sharpening, paper is a hard surface to cut. All experiments ended in January 1875. Figures 30 through 32 show various examples of London and Liverpool usages.

In regard to the Sloper Arrows I must digress and warn you. Beware of research until you have cross checked the material. Research using previous articles and



Fig. 25



Fig. 26



Fig. 27

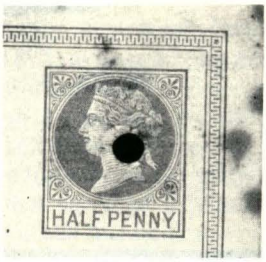


Fig. 28



Fig. 29



Fig. 30



Fig. 31

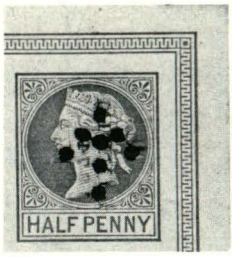


Fig. 32

books could sometimes be very wrong. There are many instances where something written in error has been repeated and repeated until it has become Gospel truth—BEWARE.

Smith wrote an article about the Sloper Arrows in the English Specialists Journal of January 1897 wherein he tells about seeing sixteen cards with the large holes all from Liverpool and London. That last statement is an impossibility as *only London had the machines with the small holes*. Modern research has brought out that the Post Office preprinted the backs of postal cards for societies and business firms. Such preprinting was done in London and shipped to the owners with carriage additional. In London preprinted cards were delivered carriage free. Many societies, bible organizations and business firms maintained secondary offices in London. Although a card's back may have carried a Liverpool address it was actually addressed and posted in London. Hence, the London "Sloper Arrow" used in Liverpool. Rather confusing, but good business sense.

Sloper's patent rights for perforating stamps ran out in 1872. He still remained in business as the first firm to prepare machines for perfins on license from the British Government. In 1875 he moved to 6 & 7 King William Street and on June 24, 1878 moved to 20 King William Street where he opened an office for the G.P.O. Sloper died in 1890 but his sons continued the business. The moved many times, were bombed out in World War I and II but they survived. They are now located at Tower Royal Works, Black-

TELEPHONE: 01-624 8633-4 TELEGRAMS: "SLOPERENCY" LONDON, N.W.6"

J. SLOPER & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1858

PERFORATING MACHINES

REGISTERED IN ENGLAND
No. 601195

REGISTERED OFFICE:
TOWER ROYAL WORKS
BLACKBURN ROAD
WEST HAMPSTEAD
LONDON, NW6 1RZ

DIRECTORS
M. M. FIRMINGER (GOVERNING)
S. J. DURDEN
E. F. LAVER
A. W. SLATER
E. W. MARSHALL

YOUR REF.

OUR REF. AS/S

TRADE MARK

8th January, 1974

Abbot Lutz, Inc.
Rockefeller Center,
1270 Avenue of the Americas,
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10020

Dear Sirs,

We are in receipt of your letter dated 3rd inst. but regret to advise you that we are not familiar with the "Sloper Arrow Machine".

If you care to send us a copy of the article you have prepared, this may assist us to identify the machine in question.

Yours faithfully,
J. SLOPER & COMPANY, LTD.

MEMBER

All orders and contracts are accepted on the understanding that we are not responsible for any delay or loss arising from contingencies beyond our control, such as War, Strikes, Lockouts, Fires, etc. which prevent or delay the manufacture or delivery of goods.

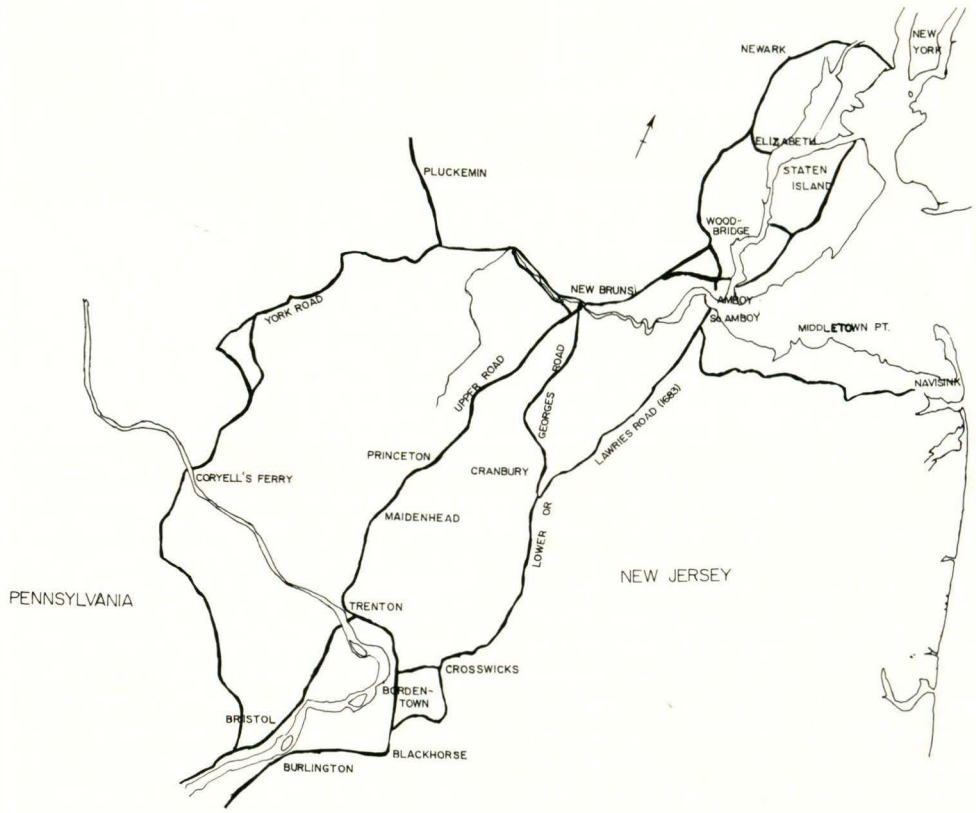
Fig. 33

(Continued on page 343)

THE POSTAL HISTORY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

By E. Eugene Fricks

Continued from page 116, Vol. 58, No. 2, March 1979



By 1763, New Brunswick had achieved sufficient stature to have a regularly operating post office. The following year, Brock Farmer, a tavern keeper, was appointed postmaster. He was the son of Thomas Farmer, Assembly member, member of the Governor's Council, and a Justice of the Supreme Court. Keeping a tavern was apparently not beneath the dignity of a geltleman. To obtain a tavern license in New Jersey at that time, it was necessary for the applicant to "have the recommendation of 10 respectable freeholders, with a standing

for good repute, for honesty, and for temperance.'' The tavern had to have ''at least 2 spare beds, and be provided with horse room.'' (43) Farmer's inn, the Sign of the Red Lion, was located on the north side of Albany Street. Built in 1742 by Paul Miller, it was the first home of Queens (later Rutgers) College in 1771. It was burned by the British during their occupation.* In 1767, another innkeeper, Michael Duffey, was appointed postmaster.

Figure 1 illustrates a letter from New Brunswick, September 15, 1765, to Albany, NY. Postage is rated 1 pennyweight and 8 grains of silver between New Brunswick (''Brun'') and New York, and 3 pennyweights between New York (''N Y'') and Albany: a total of 4 pennyweights and 8 grains to be collected from the addressee. The lettersheet also has a straightline NEW/YORK on the reverse. ''Brun'' is in brownish ink and ''N Y'' is in maroon red ink (44).

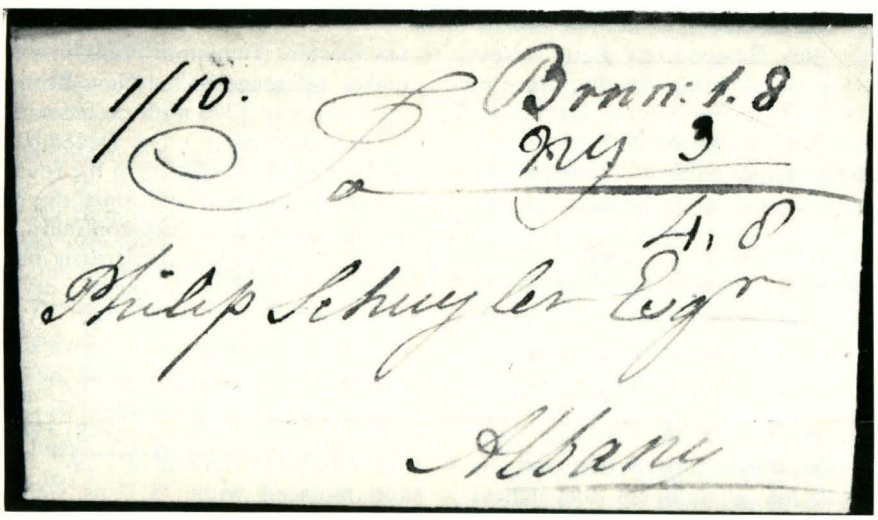


Fig. 1. A September 15, 1765 letter from New Brunswick to Albany, NY. *(David L. Jarrett Collection)*

Ter Braake illustrated two other letters, one from 1764, the other dated 1767. The former is addressed to Philadelphia, with a manuscript ''N Brunswick,'' while the latter, backstamped NEW/YORK, has a Bruns manuscript mark and is addressed to Newport, Rhode Island (45).

New Jersey, New Brunswick in particular, conducted very little direct trade with Britain. Consequently, when merchant groups in most of the northern colonies decided in 1769 to boycott English goods until the Townshend tax duties were repealed, New Brunswick was not affected in a major way. When colonial solidarity began to fracture after repeal of all but the tea tax, New Brunswick merchants resolved to stand fast. Significantly, the first town to defect was Newport, with which New Brunswick merchants conducted significant trade.

Through the early 1770s, the character of colonial opposition to Parliamentary taxation changed from resistance to outright rejection. Figure 2 shows a letter carried outside the mail with primarily commercial news. Dated January 6, 1773, the writer says, in part, ''. . . We are much alarm'd and concern'd for you on acct. of so many Kings ships and troops we hear are sent to Destroy you. Should be glad to hear after all there noise it may Terminate in your favor . . .''

!3D*Another inn, the Indian Queen, built in 1741, was demolished in the mid 1960s to make way for a bridge abutment.

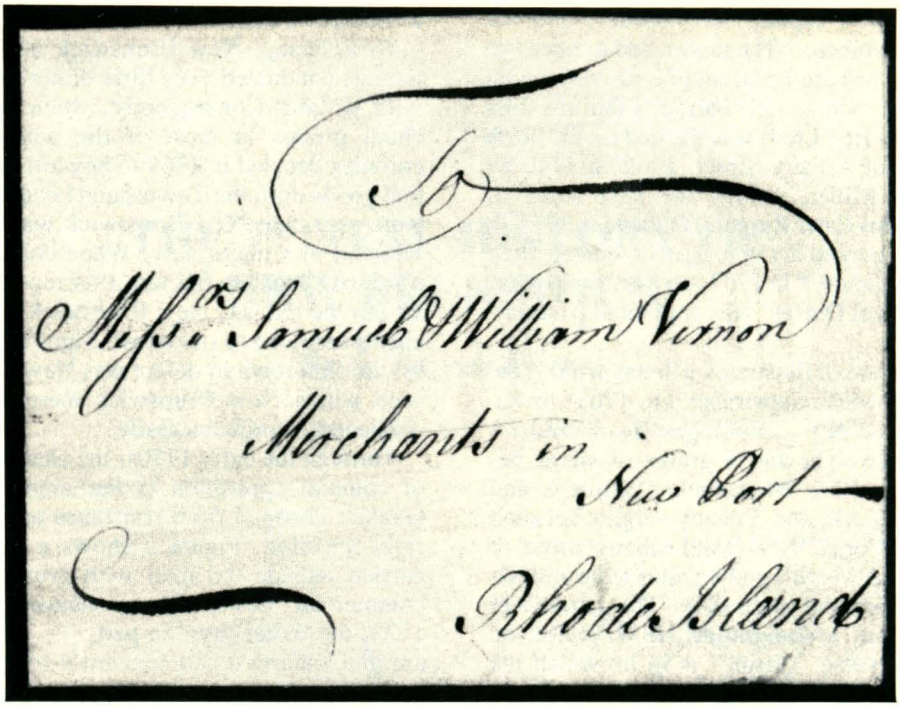


Fig. 2. A January 6, 1773 letter carried outside the post to Newport, RI.

After the Boston Tea Party, New Brunswick became the meeting place of the colony's committee of correspondence. With the closing of Boston port, James Nielson, a merchant, carried provisions to Newport in his vessels for forwarding to Boston. Nielson went further and collected funds to support Boston resistance. An Irishman, he was joined by his Dutch Reformed fellow merchants. Princeton, a short distance to the south, was a center of Presbyterianism, also became increasingly identified with defiance of the Crown. A post rider was seized here during this period and relieved of his government dispatches, which were burned at a public meeting.

News of the conflict at Lexington was transmitted by express rider through New Brunsiwck to Philadelphia. (46) Although some question exists as to the postrider, (47) nonetheless the message passed through on April 24, 1775. Shortly thereafter, William Goddard established an office of the Constitutional Post in New Brunswick with John Dennis as postmaster. (Benjamin Franklin's ledger makes reference to the New Brunswick post office in 1776 with no indication as to the postmaster.) On December 15, 1775, the inland portion of the royal post ceased to function with only the packet service from New York continuing.

It is not clear that the British made no attempt to revive the postal service in areas under their occupation. A letter exists from an officer at Brunswick, dated February 16, 1777, describing the Christmas crossing of Washington and the rout of the Hessians at Trenton. (48) The letter has the manuscript rate of "2W" deleted and replaced with "3," as well as a London bishopmark for 9/MA.

Hahn also describes a letter from Col. Banastre Tarleton at Princeton, dated December 18, 1776. (49) Since neither has origin markings, we must assume that they were carried to New York and placed aboard a packet there. A considerable amount of British officer mail was carried in official despatch pouches. (50)

British troops captured New Bruns-



Fig. 3. The Nielson hoiuse on Burnet Street. This was apparently the point referenced for the receipt of letters in the 1733 notice.

wick on December 1, 1776, after overcoming a spirited rear guard action by Alexander Hamilton's battery at the Raritan River crossing. Generals Howe and Cornwallis established their headquarters at the Nielson home on Burnet Street. (Fig. 3). Cornwallis turned New Brunswick into a major supply depot and garrisoned the town heavily until driven out on June 30, 1777. He also replaced a log bridge over the Raritan that Washington had burned.

Washington pushed through New Brunswick in mid June 1778, striking Clinton at Monmouth Court House and winning a splendid victory. Driving the British to New York, Washington retired to New Brunswick for the court-martial of General Charles Lee, whose cowardice at Monmouth had almost cost the day.

Although raids back and forth punctuated events of the next four years, New Brunswick attempted to follow a relatively normal life. Stage wagons were revived, carrying passengers to within sight of the British occupying New York. It was at New Brunswick that Washington instructed Simeon DeWitt on how to map the route to Virginia for the last great campaign of the war.

Fig. 5 illustrates a letter to Col. John Nielson, nephew and partner of James, from one of his ships captains. Datelined September 15, 1787, it has a faint N - YORK Oct 31 straightline marking. Fig. 6 shows a letter sent by William Livingstone from New York, dated February 8, 1787. There are no markings to indicate that it passed through the New York post office, only the manuscript "Way" and the rate 1-8. Through his service in the army (he had been a colonel commanding a battalion and assistant quartermaster general under Pickering), Neilson became acquainted with many well-known figures of the early United States. Those



Fig. 4. 'Washington's Headquarters' on the southwest corner or Nielson Street at Balbany. It was used to imprison Loyalist Lt. Col. Simcoe after his capture in a raid in 1779. The building also served as Charles Lee's jail during his courtmartial. The building was razed in 1876.

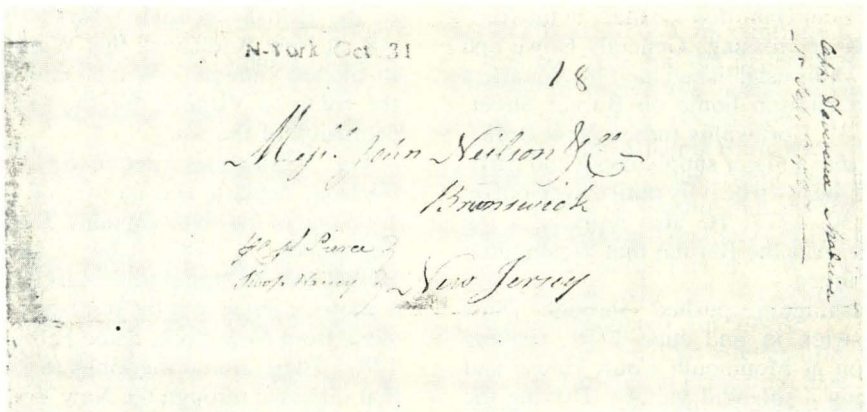


Fig. 5. A September 15, 1787 letter to John Nielson by way of New York, October 31, 1787 from one of his ship captains.

friendships after the war for commercial and political benefit. He wrote Livingston on behalf of John Vorhise (or Vorhees) for an appointment as a customs officer. Livingston replied: "As the House have in contemplation the altering of both their Import Act & the Act for Establishing a Custom House—Should this take place, I have no doubt but Mr. Vorhise's petition will have due attention paid to it."

The early 1790s saw many developments that bolstered communications. In 1792, the Eastern Mail was established for more rapid communication between New York and Philadelphia. The following notice appeared, dated January 25, 1792:

THE EASTERN MAIL

Will be closed on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thrusdays and Fridays at 8 o'clock in the morning: and reach New York at 2 o'clock, P.M. on each succeeding day.

The mail from New-York will be closed there on the same day and at the same time in the morning—and arrive in Philadelphia on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, at 1 o'clock P.M. . . . (51)

Timothy Pickering, Postmaster General, apprised the House of Representatives on February 9, 1793, of a New Jersey law taxing mail stages at 400 dollars per line annually. The mail contractor had bid $2400 to carry the mail for 15 months—January 1794 to June 30, 1795—hoping to be relieved of the tax on stages. Pickering estimated that carrying the mail on horse back would cost that much for just 12 months. (51)

The log bridge erected by the British had been swept away by a flood and in 1796 the need for a better method of passage across the Raritan became apparent. Since the tax on stages also applied to ferries, the ferry was abandoned and the New Brunswick Bridge Col. erected a wooden toll bridge.

What is apparently the first handstamp marking for New Brunswick (Figs. 7 & 8) appeared in 1794. A 12 x 5 mm strike, it shows the letters N.B. and the date. It is known in black (reports of brown and/or red strikes have not been confirmed). (53) (54) About a dozen covers are known.

The Postmaster General's Accounting Ledger shows the appointment of Robert Hude as postmaster on September 27, 1783. (55) He was reappointed after the ratification of the Constitution on September 26, 1789. According to Post Office Department records, John Voorhees was appointed postmaster between February 4 and October 29, 1790. His first official returns are dated November 16, 1790. This may well be the Vorhise for whom Nielson interceded with Livingston.

Peter Keenon was appointed on October 22, 1791 and Hude was reappointed once more, December 31, 1793. He served until Jacob Tallman's appointment on April 28, 1794. It was during Tallman's tenure that the handstamp, "N.B.," appeared (a chronological listing of all postmaster appointments will be given at the end of this article.)

In 1796, Robert Hude was appointed Clerk of the old market on Commerce Square. At this time, New Brunswick was one of the great agricultural depots of the northern United States. The grain of practically the entire state of New Jersey was conveyed there for transshipment (by 1830, nearly a million bushels of grain annually were being handled in the town.)

There is a letter in the Capnerhurst papers addressed to 'Mr. John Coltman, Shambles Lane, Leicester, Old England' and headed "New Brunswick in the Land of Liberty April 1." The cover has a manuscript notation, "Paid 8 cents," a manuscript "1/" crossed out and replaced with "1/5" and a handstruck concentric circle marking, "AU/3/93." There is no indication of a New Brunswick marking. Similarly, 22 Feb. 5, 1793, letter to Thomas Hill Tannen in New Brunswick for Joseph Capner, Flemington New Jersey North America. It is rated in manuscript, 1/ with a concentric "PAID/ FE 5" and a manuscript "8."

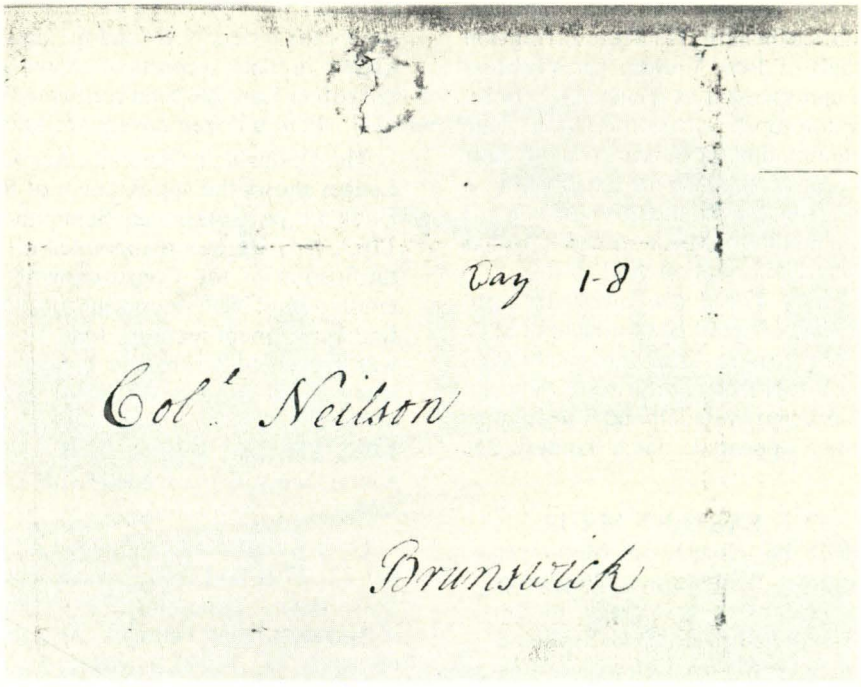


Fig. 6. A way letter from William Livingston to Nielson, February 8, 1787.

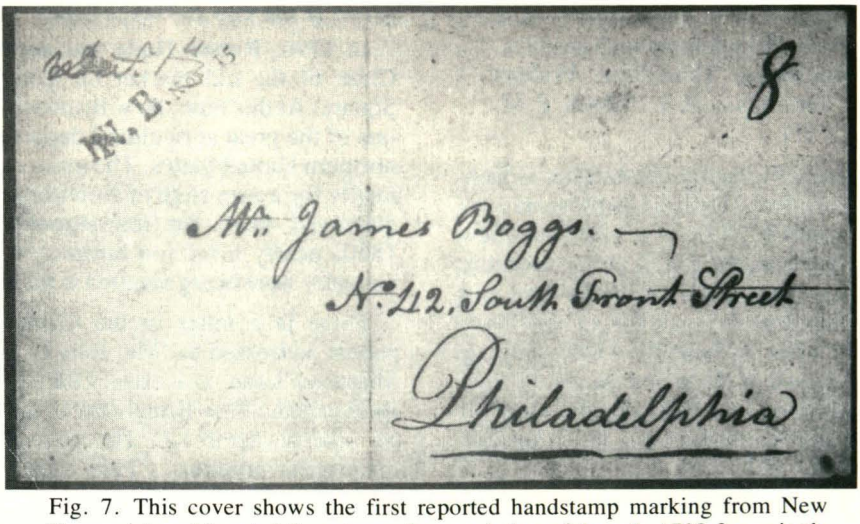


Fig. 7. This cover shows the first reported handstamp marking from New Brunswick and is rated 8 cents per the regulation of June 1, 1792 for a single letter traveling no more than 60 miles. *(Photograph by Ernest A. Kehr)*

Other correspondence in these papers addressed to Coltman show New York manuscript and handstamp markings with the 8 cents rate. One, postmarked NEW YORK july 9 is dated 1790 and has a manuscript "paid 1.8." These papers were 'sorted' for the Hunterdon County Historical Society by H.E. Deats and several New Brunswick items in the collection exist only in typescript. (56)

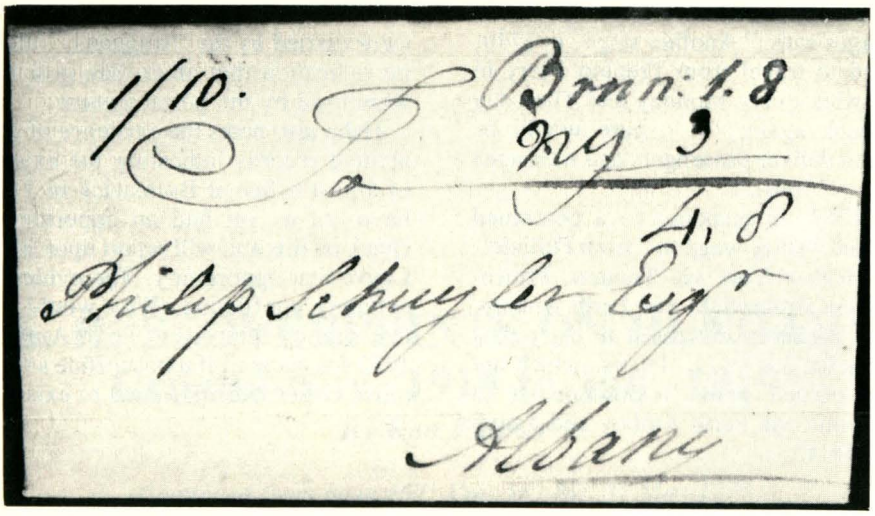


Fig. 8. This cover is rated for two sheets. *(Photograph by Ernest A. Kehr)*

Addenda, Part I

The first segment of this paper prompted another student to raise a number of points for clarification regarding the early postal arrangements under the Dutch and later (34). I did not mean my comment regarding communication between the settlements on the Hudson and Delaware Rivers to imply that such traveled only by water. Hahn, in his *New Netherlands* (35) points out a letter from Adrian Van Tienhoven to Peter Stuyvesant, November 9, 1648, from Ft. Beversreede on the South or Delaware River. He also noted another letter, dated December 5, 1671 which begins: "Officers and Magistrates at Delaware. . . ." This letter authorized expresses on an as needed basis, but directed that normal travelers were to be used if possible. Hahn further observed that no postal system *per se* existed (36).

In *Great Northern Post* Hahn illustrated at least one such express bringing news of an Indian attack in a letter from Matthias Nicolls at New York writing to Chambers and George Hall, on April 24, 1675 (37).

There are numerous references in various sources to a local tradition of using Indian messengers. I have yet to find documentation to prove that such was the case. However, that such messengers were used by the Dutch is shown by Hahn's analysis in *Great Northern Post* where letters were carried to New England over land.

In the same article, he references a letter from Governor Donegan to Sir John Werd discussing the reasons for the failure to establish an all encompassing postal system:

> "New York February 18, 1684 . . . Yours of 26 August came to my hands but these days since, by Martin who arrived at Amboy. You are pleased to day I may set up a Post House but send mee noe power to do it. I never intended it should be expensive to his Royal Highness. It was desired by the neighboring colonies and it is at present practised in someplaces by post and horse messenger . . . ." (38)

The comment regarding non-carriage of letters by "stage waggon" also requires clarification. There are references to the carriage of letters by "waggon" even after Franklin's appointment. In a recent sale (39), there was a letter from Crosswicks N. J. on the Amboy to Bordentown track to Philadelphia, January 6, 1775, "Favor B. Town Stage." The 1738

stage advertisement offered to ". . . send messages safe." Another stage, in 1740, offered to travel from Trenton Ferry to Brunswick every Monday and Thursday and back again; ". . . care would be taken to deliver passengers and messages safe . . ." (40)

In 1757, in response to a combined ferry and "stage waggon" from Philadelphia to New York via Trenton, Princeton, New Brunswick, and Perth Amboy, Joseph Richards advertised to carry passengers for 3 s (". . . letters, which are to be carried gratis") Bordentown to New York, via Perth Amboy and Staten Island (41).

Although it can be agreed that letters *were* carried by the "waggons," there is no indication that other than post riders were used by the postal system.

Hahn also notes the existence of postal archive records indicating the existence of a post office at Brunswick in 1748. I have not as yet had an opportunity to check on this and will report upon it when I have that opportunity. The evidence is certainly conflicting. Why would Moelick ride all the way to Perth Amboy in 1752 for his mail if a post office some 15 miles closer had continued to exist.

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(To be continued)

S. H. S. OVERPRINTS ON HUNGARY
Croatia-Nov. 1918 to Jan. 1919

By Ken Palmer

Continued from page 167, Vol. 58, No. 3, May 1979

OVERPRINT TYPE 5—KRUNE

Plate details: Only one plate needed. At least 21 forgeries.

Overprint on thin white card

1916/18 Parliament Issue

119)	50f	Dull Purple	200
	a)	Inverted	200
	x)	Litho-Black	200
120)	75f	Turquoise Blue	200
	a)	Inverted	100
	b)	Black Overprint	100
	x)	Litho-Black	100
121)	80f	Green	200
	a)	Inverted	100
	x)	Litho-Black	100
122)	1K	Lake	200
	a)	Inverted	100
	x)	Litho-Black	100
123)	2K	Bistre Brown	221000
		Released 29/31 Nov. 1918	
	a)	Inverted	200
	b)	Double	200
	x)	Litho-Black	200
	y)	Litho-Blue	100
	a)	Inverted	100
	s)	Missing in pair	—
124)	3K	Grey & Violet	77000
		Released 29/31 Nov. 1918	
	a)	Inverted	500
	b)	Double	200
	x)	Litho-Black	100
125)	5K	Brown	100
126)	10K	Magenta & Chocolate	100

Note: 3K Inverted (124a) was sold at the Post Office in PLASKI

OVERPRINT TYPE 6

Plate details: Two plates were required for this issue. A third alternative plate (with thicker letters) also exists. A fourth, crude and poorly made, is also known. Only a half sheet has been seen, so it is unknown whether a full sheet existed. This last sheet must be classified as a forgery. 16 other forgeries are also known.

As will be seen, overprints were produced in Black, Red and Blue. Yellow and Brown are also known, but these are considered to be test/trial prints, many with other colors in duplication, to show Postal Committee how they would appear when finally printed. As they were given out as part of the exchange system, like the Litho stamps, they are automatically included here.

Overprint on white rough paper.
Overprint on thin white card.
Overprint in blue on cream paper.

1918 Karl Issue

Red Overprints

127)	10f	Red	400
128)	20f	Brown	400
129)	25f	Blue	100,000
		Released early Dec. 1918	
		a) Inverted	300
		b) Double	200

Blue Overprints

130)	10f	Red	2,293,000
		Released early Dec. 1918	
		a) Inverted	200
		s) Missing in pair	—
		b) Double	300
		c) At angle to left	200
		s) Missing in pair	—
131)	20f	Brown	500
		a) Inverted	300
		x) Litho-Blue	100
132)	25f	Blue	400
		a) Inverted	100

Black Overprints

133)	10f	Red	500
		a) Inverted	200
		b) Double	200
		c) Overprint on back	100
		x) Litho-Black	200
134)	20f	Brown	2,275,000
		Released late Nov. 1918	
		a) Inverted	200
		b) Double	100
		c) Overprint missing on front	100
		d) Bisect on piece	5
		x) Litho-Black	100
		a) Inverted	100
135)	25f	Blue	500
		a) Inverted	200
		x) Litho-Black	100
		a) Inverted	100

Note: 20f Inverted overprint (134a) was sold at LUKAO Post Office. One sheet

Yellow Overprints

136)	10f	Red	200
137)	20f	Brown	200
138)	25f	Blue	200

Yellow and Red Overprint

139)	10f	Red	200
140)	20f	Brown	200
141)	25f	Blue	200

Yellow and Blue Overprint

142)	10f	Red	200

Yellow and Black Overprint

143)	20f	Brown	300

Red and Blue Overprint

144)	10f	Red	200
145)	20f	Brown	100
146)	25f	Blue	100

Red and Black Overprint

147)	10f	Red	100
148)	20f	Brown	100

Black and Blue Overprint

149)	25f	Blue	100

Brown-Black and Black Overprint

150)	20f	Brown	100

Brown-Black and Blue Overprint

151)	20f	Brown	100

Blue-Black Overprint

152)	20f	Brown	200
		a) Inverted	200

Note: No. 152 is stated to exist in 113 sheets of normal, and 2 sheets inverted. Whilst the inverted appears correct. Of many thousands of the Brown looked at and examined, only one copy has been found of the normal, therefore the figure given is possibly a more accurate amount.

a) 1913/6 Tural Issue Wmk 11

Blue Overprints

153)	1f	Grey Black	50
154)	6f	Drab	50

b) 1915/16 War Charity Issue

155)	1f	Grey Black	100

c) 1916/18 Harvesters Issue

Blue Overprints

156)	2f	Yellow	200
157)	3f	Dull Claret	300

158) 4f Slate 300
159) 5f Green 300
160) 6f Turquoise Blue 300
161) 15f Violet—White background 100
162) 20f Grey Brown 200
163) 25f Blue 100
164) 35f Brown 200
165) 40f Olive Green 200

Red Overprint

166) 2f Yellow 100
167) 3f Dull Claret 100
168) 5f Green 100
169) 6f Turquoise Blue 100
170) 15f Violet—White background 100
171) 20f Brown 100
172) 25f Blue 100
173) 35f Brown 100
174) 40f Olive Green 200

d) 1916/18 Parliament Issue

Blue Overprint

175) 50f Dull purple—Sideways to left 100
a) Sideways to right 100
176) 75f Turquoise—Sideways to left 200
a) Sideways to right 200
177) 80f Green—Sideways to left 200
a) Sideways to right 200
s) Missing in pair —
b) Double—to right—one at angle 100
c) Double to left—one at angle 100
178) 1K Lake—Sideways to left 200
a) Sideways to right 200
b) Double to right—one at angle 100
c) Double to left—at angle inverted 100
179) 2K Brown—Sideways to left 200
s) Missing in pair —
a) Sideways to right 100
s) Missing in pair —
180) 10K Magenta and Chocolate—sideways to left 100
a) Sideways to right 100

e) 1916/18 War Charity Issue

Red Overprints

181) 10f Red 100
182) 15f Violet 100
183) 40f Lake 100

Blue Overprints

184) 10f Red 200
a) Inverted 100
185) 15f Violet 200
186) 40f Lake 200

f) 1918 Coronation Issue

Blue Overprint

187) 10f Magenta 100

g) 1918 Karl and Zita Issue

Red Overprint

188) 15f Violet 50
189) 40f Olive Green 100

Blue Overprint

190) 40f Olive Green 100
x) Litho-Black 100

h) 1916 Express Letter Issue

Blue Overprint

191) 2f Olive and Red 100

i) 1916 Savings Bank Issue

Blue Overprint

191) 10f Dull Purple 100
192) 10f Dull Purple 100

j) 1915/18 Postage Due Issues

Blue Overprints

193) 1f Green and Red—Sideways to left 100
194) 2f Green and Red—Sideways to left 100
a) Sideways to right 100
195) 6f Green and Red—Sideways to left 100
196) 10f Green and Red—Sideways to left 100
197) 12f Green and Red—Sideways to left 100
198) 15f Green and Red—Sideways to right 100
199) 20f Green and Red 100
a) Sideways to left 100

OVERPRINT TYPE 7

Plate details: Only one plate needed. A second alternative plate exists. At least 37 forgeries are known.

Overprint on white rough paper
Overprint on thin white paper

1916 Coronation and 1918 Zita Issues

200) 10f Magenta 2,500
Release date unknown
a) Inverted 300
b) Sideways to left 100
c) Sideways to right 100
x) Litho-Black 200
y) Litho-Blue 100
s) Missing in pair * —

201) 15f Red 2,500
Release date unknown
a) Inverted 300
b) Sideways to left 200
c) Sideways to right 100
x) Litho-Black 200
y) Litho-Blue 200
s) Missing in pair* —

Note: 1) The pair of coronation stamps are normally offered in a forged state, as between 70 and 80 percent of all seen have been bogus.
2) * Missing in pair should possibly read, missing in block of nine. Fleck did not record this, and he only saw a block of each with this variety just before he died in the late 1960's. Block is probably unique in both cases.

202) 40f Olive Green 412,000
Released 19th Nov. 1918
a) Inverted 400
b) Double 200
x) Litho-Black 200

a) 1913/16 Turul Issue Wmk 11

203) 80f Purple 50

b) 1916/17 War Charity Issue

204) 10f Red 100
x) Litho-Black 100
y) Litho-Blue 100
205) 15f Violet 100

c) 1918 Karl Issue

206) 10f Red 100
207) 20f Brown 100
208) 25f Blue 100

d) 1916 Savings Bank Issue

209) 10f Dull Purple 100

OVERPRINT TYPE 8
Plate details: Only one plate needed. At least 17 forgeries.

1916/17 War Charity Issue

210) 10f Red 78,700
Released late Nov. 1918
a) Inverted 200
b) Double 200
x) Litho-Black 200
y) Litho-Blue 200
211) 15f Violet 261,700
Released late Nov. 1918
a) Inverted 300
b) Double 200
x) Litho-Black 100
a) Inverted 100
y) Litho-Blue 200
s) Missing in pair —

a) 1918 Harvesters Issue

212) 20f Brown 100
213) 40f Olive Green 100

OVERPRINT TYPE 9
Plate details: Only one plate needed. At least 3 forgeries known.

1916/17 War Charity Issue

214) 40f Lake 142,600
Released Late Nov. 1918
a) Inverted 200
x) Litho-Black 100
a) Inverted 100
y) Litho-Blue 100

OVERPRINT TYPE 10
Plate details: Only one plate needed. An alternative plate exists. At least 10 forgeries.

Overprint on thin white card

1916 Express Letter Issue

215)	2f	Green and Red	170,000
		Released 29/31st Nov. 1918	
	a)	Inverted	200
	b)	Double	200
	c)	Double—one Inverted	100
	d)	Printed on back	100
	x)	Litho-Black	200
	s)	Missing in pair	—

OVERPRINT TYPE 11

Plate details: Only one plate needed. At least 4 forgeries known. There exist numerous stamps with breaks in overprint where paper creases have stopped Ink getting to paper.

1913 Newspaper Issue

216)	2f	Orange	1,382,000
		Released 23rd Nov. 1918	
	a)	Inverted	200
	b)	Double	400
	c)	Printed on back	100
	x)	Litho-Black	100

Note: This stamp is also known perforated. This was produced (manufactured) by a private person and is false.

OVERPRINT TYPE 12

Plate details: Only one plate needed. At least 33 forgeries known, many of which derive from a possible alternative plate. All these were sold and used for Postal purposes, as oppossed to their correct usage as Postage dues. All those marked * were released between 18th and 30th Nov. 1918

Overprint on white rough paper.

1915/18 Postage Due Issue

217)	1f	Green and Red*	6200
	a)	Inverted	200
	b)	Double—tetebeche	100
	s)	Missing in pair	—
218	2f	Green and Red*	36,800
	a)	Inverted	300
	b)	Double	200
219)	5f	Green and Red	500
	a)	Inverted	200
220)	6f	Green and Red	400
	a)	Inverted	200
	b)	Double	200
221)	10f	Green and Red*	74,700
	a)	Inverted	200
	b)	Double	300
222)	12f	Green and Red*	1700
	a)	Inverted	100
	b)	Double	200
223)	15f	Green and Red*	52,800
	a)	Double	200
	b)	Double—Inverted	100
224)	20f	Green and Red*	65,200
	a)	Inverted	100
	b)	Double	100
	a)	Missing in pair	
225)	30f	Green and Red*	36,300
	a)	Inverted	100
	b)	Double	100

Note: 50f Green and Black was also released officially, see No. 239

a) 1903 Postage Due Issue Wmk 6

226)	1f	Green and Black	100
227)	6f	Green and Black	50

b) 1905 Postage Due Issue Wmk 9

228)	5f	Green and Black	50
	a)	Inverted	50
229	12f	Green and Black	100
	a)	Inverted	100
230)	50f	Green and Black	100

c) 1908/14 Postage Due Issue Wmk 10

231)	20f	Green and Black	50
232)	50f	Green and Black	200
	a)	Inverted	100

(continued on page 244)

The Meeting of April 4, 1979
MONTENEGRO
Presented by Harry Sutherland

Our guest, Harry Sutherland, journeyed from Toronto to display his award-winning collection of Montenegro. It was the first time, as far as we can remember that this interesting little Graustarkian principality has been discussed in depth on a club program. It proved interesting, indeed.

The speaker commenced his remarks by pointing out that some brief historical background with respect to Montenegro might be of assistance. The story of Montenegro, like that of all the Balkan States, relates to the flow and ebb of the Turkish Empire, coupled in later years with the interference of the Great Powers.

The Serbian Empire began to disintegrate in the 14th century and a number of Serbian nobles fled to what is now Montenegro. The capital of this state was originally at Zabljak, but as a result of Turkish pressure in 1484 it was moved to Cettigne under the shadow of Mt. Lovchen or the Black Mountain, from which the country gets its name. Montenegro's rules had cordial relations with the Venetians who had occupied all of the Dalmatian shoreline and were able to supply the country with material to enable them to resist the Turkish advances.

Toynbee has enunciated the theory of challenge and response and no doubt, partly because of the pressures of the Turks, the first printing press in the area was brought to Cettigne in 1493—an event subsequently commemorated on stamps. It is interesting to note that some of the works produced on this press are still on display at the monastery in Cettigne. Toynbee, however, also makes the point that too much challenge can have a stultifying effect. This is demonstrated by the fact that the press, so recently acquired, was melted down for the production of bullets. Shortly thereafter the then ruler retired to the comforts of Venice.

The struggle against the Turks was taken up by the bishops who were elected from amongst the monks in the monastery at Cettigne. In 1696 the leadership became hereditary, but since a bishop had to be celibate under the Orthodox faith, he could nominate his successor from amongst his nephews. So it went until 1851 when on his succession Danilo II divested himself of religious office and became a purely secular ruler. He, unfortunately, was assassinated in 1860. Having no direct heirs, his nephew, Nicholas I, assumed office in 1860, reigning for a period of 68 years until Montenegro became part of what is now Yugoslavia, on November 12, 1918. He died in France, March 1, 1921. Under his reign Montenegro remained a principality until August 28, 1910. On that day, to commemorate his 50th Anniversary as Prince, Nicholas assumed the title of King and Montenegro became a Kingdom. Two of his daughters became respectively, Queen of Serbia and Queen of Italy.

In 1799 full independence of Montenegro was recognized by a treaty to which Turkey was a party. There were, however, continuous forays and expeditions by the Montenegrins against the Turks and vice versa. The tiny country took a leading part in the Wars of 1876 and 1912 and, as a result, acquired not only an outlet to the sea but a very considerable expansion of territory. Although, in 1914 Montenegro was one of the first of the allied powers to declare war on the central powers, the war was not prosecuted whole-heartedly by the reigning family. At the end of 1915 and the beginning of 1916 Austria conquered Montenegro almost without a struggle. Nicholas sent a telegram of submission to Franz Joseph on January 13, 1916, but his negotiations failed and on January 19 the government fled to Italy and subsequently to France.

Mr. Sutherland pointed out that many philatelists collected Montenegro and a bronze medal awarded at the 1906 London International Exhibition to Hugo Gribert was displayed. Recent literature on Montenegrin items, he said, is not too plentiful. The leading work is by Ing. Vladimir Fleck. It has been published both as part of Prirucnik and as part of the continuation of the Kohl Handbook published in 1962. A translation of Prirucnik by Fleck was prepared by Robert P. Talbot in 1975. One of the most useful things in English dealing with Montenegro is the article by the late and ever lamented Edwin Mueller in the Mercury Stamp Journal, Vol. V, P. 272. It is essential for a serious collector of Montenegro.

The total number of stamps issued by Montenegro, according to the Scott numbering system (but disregarding the Italian and German issues in World War II) is just under 150. The catalogue value of Montenegran stamps is deceptively low and indeed very high prices, are obtained for many of the items on cover. Most collectors remember the stamps of the 1913 issue acquired in packets as children. A serious collection of Montenegro, however, is somewhat more difficult to obtain. Indeed, multiples of the 1913 issue are both elusive and scarce. To a serious collector, Montenegro has a great deal to offer, including fore-runners, proofs, essays, printing varieties, perforation and water-mark varieties, overprints, usages, shipping posts and military usages.

Prior to reviewing the items displayed in the frames Mr. Sutherland said that there were a number of problems with respect to Montenegrin postal history that were not yet resolved. He listed three of them:

1. What stamps did the civilian population use during the period of Austrian occupation? (Dr. Stevens suggests that the Austrian occupation stamps were used by the civilian population during this period);
2. Did part of the Montenegrin army serve with the Serbian army at Salonika? While the Montenegrins capitulated to the Austrians, the government fled first to Italy and subsequently to France. It would be a logical assumption that some form of armed resistance took place. However, there is no evidence that any Montenegrin detachment served with the Serbian army either at Corfu or Salonika;
3. The Anglo-Montenegrin Trading Co., Limited operated a shipping service on Lake Scutari. They charged a supplemental fee of 5 soldi for the conveyance of letters using a rubber stamp impression with the name of the particular agency to indicate that the fee had been paid. It was logical to assume, the speaker said, that this Company was English. However, on examining the records in London no evidence could be found that such a company had ever been incorporated under English law.

Mr. Sutherland then reviewed some 10 frames of material which was intended to present a gamut of Montenegrin philately. The first item shown was a 1534 letter to Venice from Dulcigno, sent during the Venetian period. This item, together with an internal prestamped cover of 1766, were the earliest shown. A number of fore-runners from both the Turkish Post Office and the Austrian Post Office were shown. The speaker stated that Scutari was included in the Turkish fore-runner period because Scutari had been occupied on more than one occasion by Montenegrin troops. One of the items noted was an attractive bi-color franking from Podgoritza in 1871 (the only recorded example on cover); the Montenegrin Post Office in Podgoritza was not opened until 1879. A number of Austrian Lloyd Shipping Company cancellations were shown on Montenegrin stamps as were examples of Italian Shipping Companies. Postal markings of three of the four agencies operated by the Anglo-Montenegrin Trading Co. Limited were also presented.

The exhibit then turned to die proofs of the first issue and mint copies, including multiples, of the first and second issues. It then moved on to what was probably the

highlight of the presentation, a very interesting assemblage of covers of the first and second issues and a page of dated cancellations, the earliest of which was May 4, 1874. Four examples of the first issue were shown on cover. One represented the registered rate to foreign countries, one represented the parcel post fee and one each represented the reduced rate to Austrian territory both registered and unregistered. Other examples were shown of correspondence to France, Austria, Russia, Switzerland, Italy, Germany and England, many with attractive combinations of rates. One item that was commented on was a New Years Greeting Card of 1892 on original cover. Later items shown included the red overprint on the 15 novici in commemoration of the 400th Anniversary of Printing in Montenegro, plate proofs of the 1896 issue and a display of the overprint varieties of the 1905 Constitution issue.

Essays for the 1907 issue produced by Perkins Bacon were shown as was a partial plate proof of the issued stamps. These Essays were for the 1, 2, 5 and 10 para stamps, and are believed to be previously unrecorded. The set of the Mossinger Essays for the 1910 issue were shown together with the 5 Perpera value of that issue on a money letter to Prague. Among the other covers shown was a cover with the 400th Anniversary of the introduction of the printing press overprint used two days earlier than the previously recorded date of issue.

A number of the high values of the later issues were shown properly used on cover as were items from the Montenegrin occupation of St. John di Medua and Scutari in 1913. Also noted, was a cover from Scutari of January 10, 1916, after the occupation of Montenegro by the Austrians. The last frame consisted of a display of the postage dues, including one properly used on cover; the acknowledgement of receipt issues with two examples on cover, together with an original notice of receipt; the occupation issues including a number of Gluecksthal Essays and the Bordeaux issue including a piece dated June 28, 1916. It was pointed out that the speaker had never seen a Return Letter Label properly used on cover and that in his view the illustration in Fleck was not a genuine usage.

Mr. Sutherland's presentation concluded with the showing of a block of 25 of the 35 para stamps issued in 1921 by the government in exile, which, of course, were never placed in use. A brief question and answer period followed and the meeting was adjourned.

(H.S.)

NEW MEMBERS

NO. NAME	ADDRESS	COLLECTING INTEREST
7013 Donald A. Chafetz	**Florham Park, NJ**	**Postal History-Morris CO, NJ; Israel Dateless Cancellations, Philatelic Writer**
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NEW JERSEY STAMPLESS COVER CATALOG

In the final preparation for the New Jersey Stampless Catalog, copies of strikes from the following New Jersey towns. We need:

BASKING RIDGE 28mm 1832 black
COLUMBIA DC 1849 black
HOLMDEL 28mm 1843 red

HOHOKUS 32mm black
LAWRENCEVILLE NOR 23mm 1844-47 black
PHILLIPS SL (in siegel's auction 1954)
SAXONVILLE NOR 1836 blue
RICEVILLE 30mm 1852 black
TINTON FALLS 30mm 1851-55 black

All but PHILLIPS are listed in the new edition of the AMERICAN STAMPLESS COVER CATALOG. It will be much appreciated if anyone who has any of the above strikes in their collection will get in touch with the writer so that arrangements can be made to secure a copy of the strike so it may be included in our catalog.

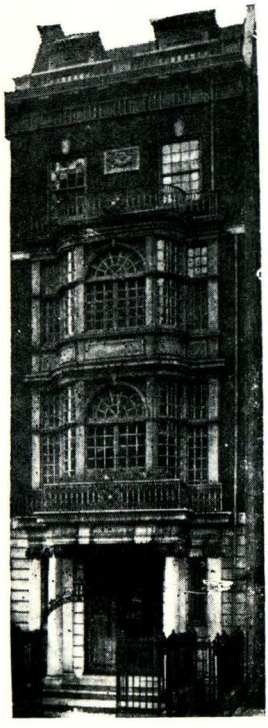
These are the last strikes needed to finish the illustrations for the catalog.

William C. Coles, Jr.
36 Redford Leas
Medford, N.J. 08055

DISPLACED PERSONS CAMPS

Eight million people of many nationalities passed during 1945-8 through DP camps in Germany, Austria and Italy. No proper check lists exist, though a few camps which issued adhesive stamps have been researched. Who can help in compiling lists of camp names, locality, dates etc? I have started the search in libraries with some success. Letters to Ministries, UNO, Red Cross, so-called exile groups have drawn either no reply at all, or regrets and non-co-operation. I am trying to gather as much information about the camps as I can get. This, then, is an appeal for co-operation and assistance. The job will certainly take a long time. May I thank the editor here and now for his generosity in offering me his assistance.

Peter C. Rickenback
14 Rosslyn Hill,
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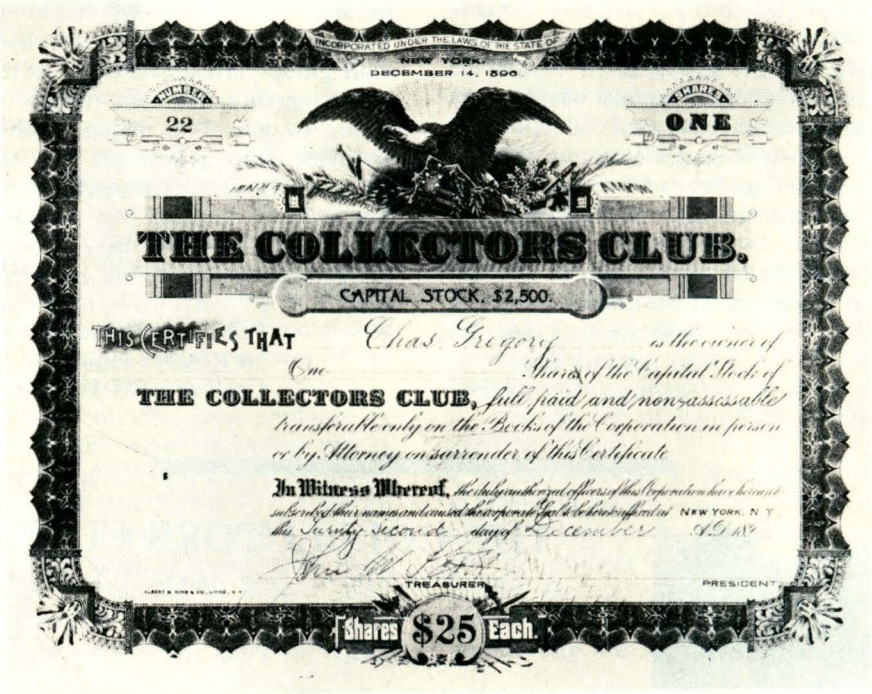
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I REMEMBER, I REMEMBER . . . MEMORABILIA

The Collectors Club will be 83 years old in October. Among the interesting memorabilia which has been amassed in that time we found this attractive stock certificate which gave its owner one share in the capital stock of the club for $25. Dated December 1896, it was part of 100 such shares sold to raise $2,500 for the formation of New York City's first philatelic organization. (There was a national society, a society in Brooklyn and one on Staten Island, but none in the city.)

The shares were not easy to sell and first results were discouraging. Devotees of the hobby were willing to pay high prices for supposedly unique or alledgedly rare items foisted on them by philatelic exploiters, but when it came to contributing for the general development and broadening of the bobby enthusiasm died.

The commitee persevered, however, and finally managed to sell all the shares. The Collectors Club was a reality. A house was rented at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street, a very fashionable area at the time, and our first meeting was held on October 5, 1896.

The certificate shown above was issued to Charle Gregory who became the Club's first Vice-President and Membership Chairman. It is signed by Walter W. Scott, the Club's first Treasurer. Their pictures may be found on the walls of our present home.

(Ira Z.)

LETTERS TO EDITOR (cont'd.)

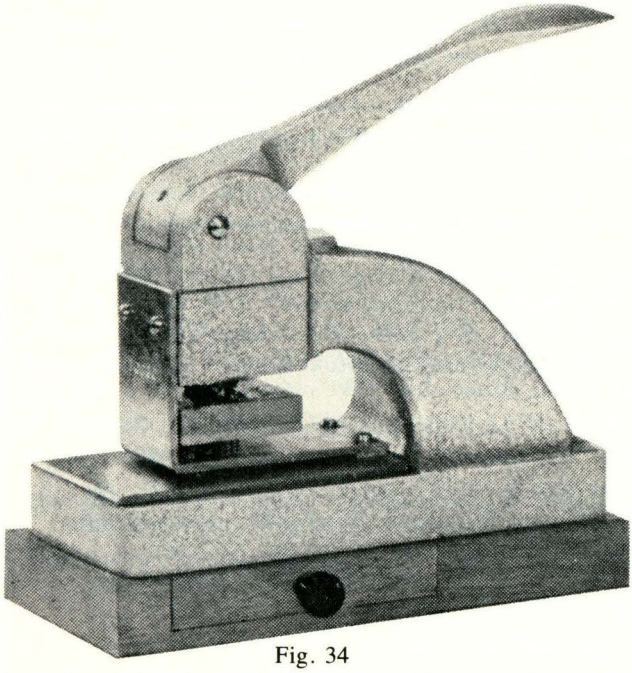
I think Mr. Kehr may remember that I was the Postal History speaker at the February 7, 1968 seminar on three faces of philately. My brief definition was later adopted by the Board of Directors of the Postal History Society. Shortly thereafter I suggested to Mr. John L. Briggs Jr., then president of the society, to write a letter to M. L. Berthelot, president of FIP recommending that a Postal History Commission be established. He did so and in due course he received a letter from the secretary general of FIP assuring him that the matter will be taken up at Praga 1968 Congress. The Congress approved the appointment of a Commission and my description of collectible items was the basis of the subsequent rules promulgated by the Commission under the second president, Prof. Dr. Vito Salierno.

My successor on the FIP Postal History Commission, Ernst M. Cohn, has been working hard by writing on phases of postal history collecting and his monthly column in the American Philatelist is very well known.

I sincerly hope you will find this letter suitable for publication.

Wm. Reiner-Deutsch
Bayside, New York

LONDON MACHINE CANCELS (cont'd.)



MODEL 2

Base $7\frac{1}{2}''$ x $3''$
Nett weight 10 lbs
Max. die area
$2\frac{3}{8}''$ across x $2\frac{3}{4}''$ deep

Fig. 34

burn Road, London, N.W. 6 where they still proide the same service perforating stamps and documents and selling perforating machines. In a letter to the firm I received the following reply . . . "we regret to advise you that we are not familiar with the Sloper Arrow machine . . ." (fig. 33). Oddly their advertising shows a model two mamachine (fig. 34) which is currently being manufactured. This is the same machine that produced the Sloper Arrow only the corners have been rounded and it looks a bit more refined than the original model. It is believed that this machine also produced the Orb and Cross cancellation.

(to be continued)

S. H. S. OVERPRINTS (cont'd.)

d) 1914 Postage Due Issue Wmk 11

233)	1f	Green and Black	200
234)	2f	Green and Black	200
	a)	Inverted	100
235)	5f	Green and Black	200
236)	6f	Green and Black	200
237)	10f	Green and Black	200
238)	12f	Green and Black	100
239)	50f	Green and Black*	17,300
	a)	Inverted	200
	b)	Wmk Inverted	300

e) 1915 Postage Due Issue Wmk 6

240)	20f	on 100f Green and Black	300
	a)	Inverted	100

Note: 1) 20f on 100f (240) is stated to exist with Wmk 11. All copies seen (4) have been forgeries.
2) Lithographs are supposed to exist. Forgeries of the Black Overprints have been seen. More positive information is needed.

OVERPRINT TYPE 13

Plate details: This was not an authorized issue, but originates from the Postal Stationary plate. Probably a trial print prior to selection of the Type 7 being accepted for the Coronation issue. One forgery exists. No blocks seen, therefore probably printed singly.

1918 Coronation Issue

241)	10f	Mauve	50
	a)	Inverted	25
242)	15f	Red	50
	a)	Inverted	25

1979 PROGRAM AND CALENDAR OF EVENTS

September 12	— *BRAZIL. THE 1894-1906 ISSUES*—John Fosbery, Newton Abbot, Devon, Great Britain.
October 3	— *THE SAGA OF THE C. C. N. A*—Alex Rendon, New York, N. Y.
October 17	— *LOOKING AT THE ITALIAN RESORGIMENTO THROUGH PHILATELIC EYES*—Dr. Enzo Diena, Rome, Italy.
November 7	— *NEW ZEALAND 1855-1873*—Robert P. Odenweller, Bernardsville, N. J.
November 14	— *SWEDEN. THE "SKILLING BANCO" ISSUE*—Tomas Bjaringer, Stockholm, Sweden and Lauson H. Stone, Brooklyn, N. Y.
December 5	— *TALES OF THE MISSISSIPPI*—Harvey Warm, New York, N. Y.
December 19	— *BOARD OF GOVERNOR'S OPEN HOUSE*

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If you have such material for publication or in the process of preparation please contact Executive Editor, Ira S. Zweifach, The Collectors Club, 22 E. 35th St., New York, N.Y. 10016, for its possible inclusion in a future issue of our journal.

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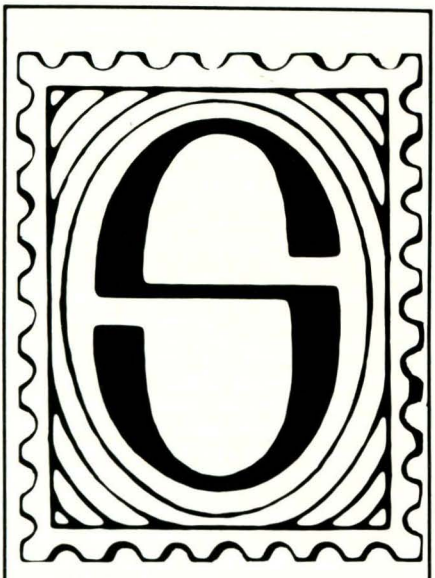
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