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PHILATELIST

Volume 53 Number 4
July 1974

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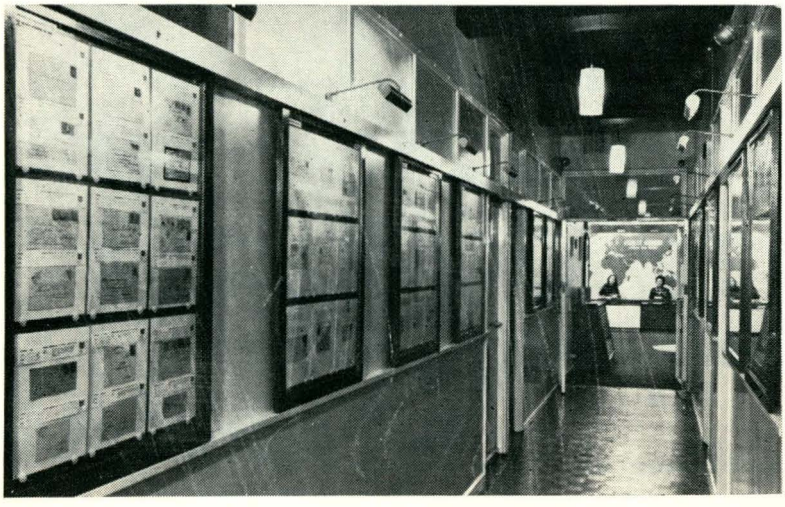
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Volume 53 Number 4
July 1974

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The Stamps of the Native States of India
A New Discovery — Dungarpur State

By H. D. S. Haverbeck

The stamps of this State are not exactly a new discovery, they were first reported in *India's Stamp Journal,* February, 1969, by the editor, Mr. Jal Cooper. There was a further article in the same magazine, May 1969, by Mr. P. M. Medhora. I had duly noted and filed these references. Further I had inquired of my friends in Bombay whether any of these discoveries were available for my study and collection. They were not. All were reported in private hands in India.

When I served on the International Jury for Indipex in November of 1973, I was very pleased and excited to find that most of the known material was on display in the Collection of Mr. Arvind Pakvasa of Bombay. This collection was undoubtedly one of the finest collections of Indian Native States stamps and covers that I have ever seen. After the Awards were presented, I had a long talk with Mr. Pakvasa and had the opportunity to examine the Dungarpur material at leisure and to study it with the help of Mr. Medhora. All three of us are convinced that these stamps are a genuine issue of Dungarpur State and deserve listing in the catalogues.

History and Location

The State of Dungarpur lies in the Rajputana District, now Rajasthan, *The Native States of India,* a gazeteer written by Jadab Chandra Chakrabarti, published in London by Luzac and Co., Publishers to the India Office, 1896, has the following entry on page 81, "Dungarpur. Native State in Rajputana, under the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana. 23 Degrees 31 minutes to 24 Degrees 3 minutes North Latitude, and 73 Degrees 37 minutes to 74 Degrees 16 minutes East Longitude. *Area* — 1,000 Sq. Miles. *Population.* 153,381." This work further states that there is an army of 1,000 Infantry, 400 Cavalry, and 4 Guns (Cannon). The title of the Chief is Maharawal. He claims descent from the family ruling in Udaipur and is entitled to a salute of 15 Guns. This information indicates that this is an important State and one capable of operating its own postal service.



Figure 1. A cover showing three copies of the ½ anna stamp, dated 1941. Note the postage due marking at left.

I will now quote at length from the article of Mr. P. M. Medhora, referred to previously, appearing in *India's Stamp Journal* for May, 1969.

"A few months back I paid a visit to Jaipur where, with the kind courtesy of Mr. O. P. Bhatnagar, the genial Secretary of the Rajasthan Philatelic Society, I came in contact with a number of keen stamp collectors. One of the dealers offered me some covers bearing the stamps of Dungarpur State and after examining them carefully I bought the covers. But, as stamp collectors are aware of the fact that there is no mention of Dungarpur State stamps in any catalogue and as I had not seen these stamps on original covers postally used, I started gathering the necessary data and information on the stamps of Dungarpur . . . I am very grateful to the Maharajkumars Mahipal Singhji and Raj Singhji of Dungarpur State and also to the ever obliging Secretary of Rajasthan Philatelic Society, Mr. O. P.Bhatnagar, for the necessary notes which have enable me to write a useful article on the stamps of Dungarpur.

"I shall first give the historical background and the exact location of Dungarpur State. The Rulers of Dungarpur are Sisodia Rajputs and are closely connected with the House of Udaipur from which they are said to have separated in the Twelfth century. One of the descendants of an elder brother of Maharaja Udaipur, sometime previous to the Fifteen century, emigrated from Mewar and possesed himself of Galiakot, now a prosperous and rising town situated on the river Mahi. He was sucesful in driving out the Bhil chiefs and became the master of the province called Bagar which included Banswara as well as Dungarpur. The then rulers of Dungarpur resided in Galiakot and their ruined castle still stands there in a commanding position on the bank of Mahi River. After the death of Maharawal Udai Singh, who was killed fighting against Emperor Babar in 1528 A.D., his territory was split up, one half going to the elder son and the other (now forming Banswara State) to the younger.

"On the fall of the Mughal Empire, Dungarpur State paid a tribute of Salim Shahi 35,000 rupees to the Mahrattas. By the treaty arrived at in the year 1818 the State came under the protection of the British Government to whom was transferred the tribute, converted in 1904 to Imperial rupees 17,500. The present ruler H. H. the Maharawal Sri Sir Lakshman Singh Bahadur succeeded his father, Maharaja Sir Bijaya Singh Bahadur KCSI, on the 15th. of November, 1918. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on the 166th. of February, 1928. From 1918 to 1928 a Political Officer stationed at Dungarpur supervised the administration which was carried out by a State Council of which he was the President. His Highness was created KCSI in 1935.

"Dungarpur State is in the south of Rajasthan and is surrounded in the north by Udaipur, in the west by Idar, in the south by Kandla and in the east by Banswara."

From this rather exhaustive study of its history and background it would seem logical that Dungarpur would have its own postal service. Many of the Other Rajput States did, including its neighbor Idar.

Postal History and Postage Stamps

In the *History of Rajputana,* (written in Hindi) Vol. III, Part I. by the eminent historian Rai Bahadur Gauri Shankar Hirachand Ojha of Ajmere, 1936, it is clearly stated, "In Dungarpur, Sagwada, Galiakot and Vankoda there



Figure 2. ½ anna, 1 anna and two annas stamps tied to what is probably a registered cover by cancellations dated in 1943.



Figure 3. Portion of a parcel wrapper bearing six 1 anna stamps and one 4 annas stamp. Manuscript cancellations and manuscript dating of June 10, 1941, under a postage due marking.

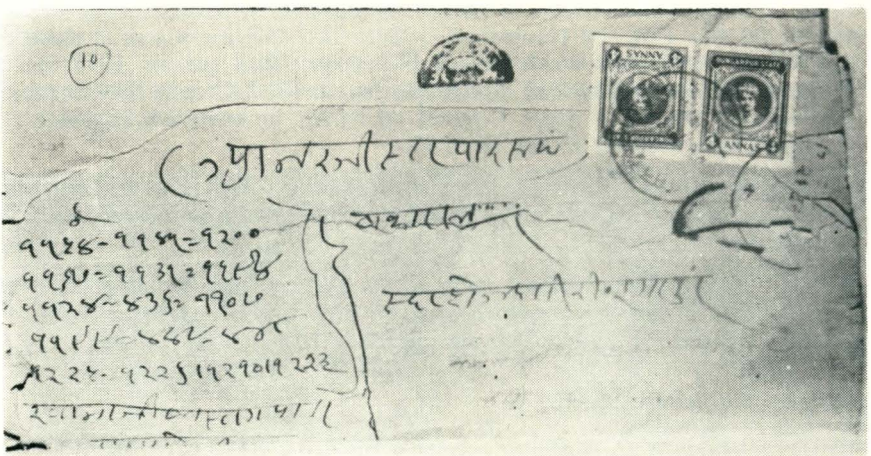


Figure 4. A cover bearing two 4 annas stamps. At the left of the stamps appears a postage due marking. The date is illegible.

are post offices, and in Dungarpur and Sagwada there are telegraph offices also. Arrangements are made by the State to deliver letters, etc., through post offices for the convenience of the people. In Ganeshpur, Aspur, Nathva, Sagwada, Galiakot and Dhambola there are State's post offices. On the ordinary letters as well as on registered letters stamps issued by the Dungarpur State are affixed.'' This would appear to be authentic and definitive information. However, Mr. Medhora went further into the question. He went to the Maharajkumars mentioned earlier and obtained from them salient proof and clear statements. Again I quote from Mr. Medhora, (op. cit.)

''1. Originally the Dungarpur stamps were issued from the year 1910, but the ones bearing His Highness's portrait were just issued in 1940.

''2. Dungarpur State was one of seven States in Rajasthan that had a postal system of its own.

''3. Postal lines in existence in Dungarpur State were: Dungarpur to Sagwada, Dungarpur to Aspur, Dungarpur to Dhambhola, Dungarpur to Kanba, Sagwada to Galiakot and Aspur to Sabla.

''4. Runners have employed in sending posts to out stations from the capital city of Dungarpur. The police stations were primarily used as State Post Offices.

''5. The rates charged by the State Postal Organisation for letters were the same as those charged by the Imperial Posts. The Dungarpur Darbar derived a revenue of about Rs. 5,000. per annum.

''6. The stamps and covers were surrendered to the former Rajasthan Government in 1948 when all the States were merged.''



Figure 5. ¼ anna stamp used with 1 anna 3pies stamp to make 1½ anna rate, probably a local letter rate. The dating is illegible.

These statements raise some questions that are still to be answered. One of these concerns the first statement. Were adhesive stamps employed prior to 1940? It is possible. It is also possible that hand struck postal markings on the envelopes and post cards were used from 1910 to 1940. This is one of the major points still remaining to be elucidated. The question is, what became of the material turned over to Rajasthan State? We know that the stamps of Bundi, Jaipur and Kishangarh were overprinted for use in Rajasthan after unification in 1947. It is possible that there were not enough stamps of Dun-

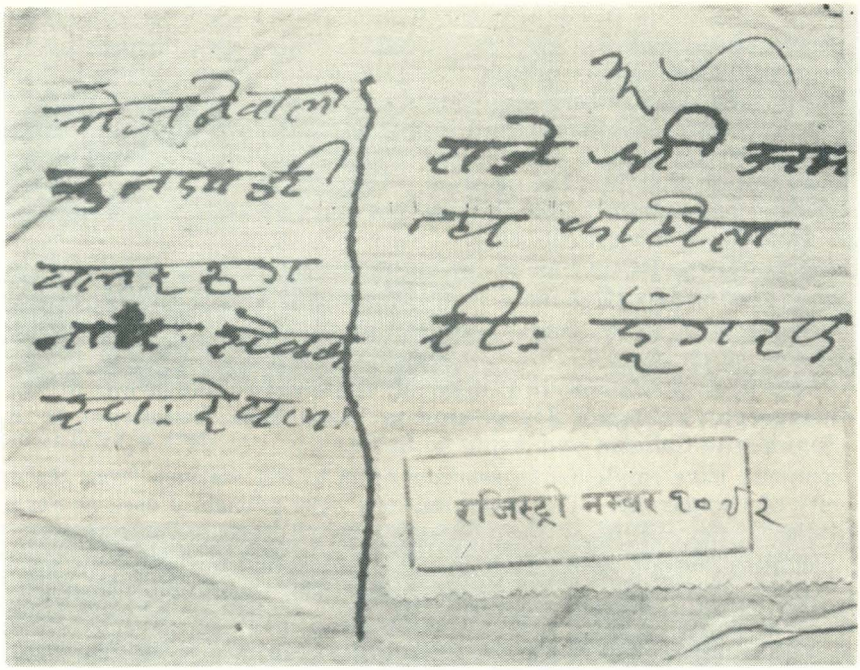


Figure 7. Front and back of a registered cover. The front shows the registry label of a town called Devla. The registry numbr is 1082. The letter is addressed to Dungarpur. The back shows a franking of 5½ annas made up of one 4 annas stamp and three ½ anna stamps. The year date is 1943. This multiple of three leads me to suspect that the post office sheet was probably four stamps which may have been stapled together in booklets.



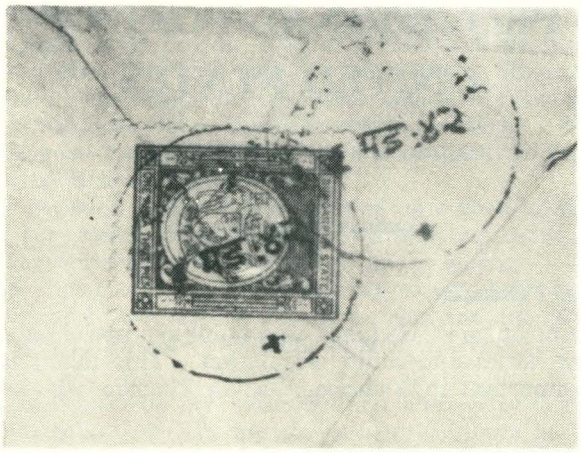


Figure 6. The 1 anna 3 pies stamp of the second design. Dated 1942.

garpur to be used in this manner. As a matter of fact, no stamps of Idar State received overprints either.

The adhesive stamps were printed in Bombay by Thacker And Co. A few impressions believed to be proofs have been offered by auction houses in Calcutta during the past years. There is no record at Thacker and Co. as to quantities printed or any other information about the stamps as that firm has destroyed all of its old records.

The covers which I have examined may be divided into two issues. The ones which bear the earliest dates all have a portrait of H. H. the Maharawal Sri Sir Lakshman Singh Bahadur. These consist of:

¼ anna green, ½ anna, red, 1 anna, blue, 1 anna 3 pies, violet or lilac, 2 annas deep violet and 4 annas brown. These all have the portrait in a central circle surrounded by an ornamental frame except the 1 annas 3 pies which has the portrait as a large rectangle with rounded corners. The inscription, "Dungarpur State" is across the top of the stamps and the denomination is at the bottom, either at the center as in the case of the 1 anna and 1 anna 3 pies or in each corner as the other denominations.

The stamp which I would consider a separate issue bears the denomination, 1 anna 3 pies. The design consists of a central vignette of the Arms of the State surrounded by a rectangular frame very similar to that used for the stamps of Indore State. This stamp is printed in a violet brown.

All of these stamps appear upon the covers used to illustrate this article, photographs of which have been kindly furnished me by Mr. Arvind Pakvasa. One of the most remarkable things about this story is that the stamps of Dungarpur have remained hidden in postal or other archives for nearly thirty years. This took place in spite of the fact that there were several active collectors in the area during this time and that there was an active philatelic society in India for many years. From the appearance of the material I believe that the question of fraud can be entirely ruled out. Certainly, then, the stamps of Dungarpur were issued for postal purposes and for no other reason. Philately played no part in the appearance of these stamps other than to save them from destruction. With the new resurgence of stamp collecting in India, new discoveries will undoubtedly be made. In fact, they already have. I have more stories of newly discovered stamps for future issues.

THE PROVISIONAL POST OF THE UNITED STATES

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Continued from Page 174

Goddard's Ability and Personality

From one point of view, Goddard was quite successful as a publisher. He knew how to pick issues and build circulation. This talent made his papers among the most important in America. Isaiah Thomas, who knew him personally, reported,

> "As a printer he was ingenious and enterprizing . . . few could conduct a newspaper better. . ."

From another view, Goddard was a publishing failure. He did not make a go of it at Providence, Woodbridge, or Philadelphia and there is some question about his success at Baltimore. Goddard's money management was apparently not good and his personality left something to be desired.

While the post office at Providence, R. I. was under Goddard's control he was unable to keep the records properly. Thus, when he relinquished the office, he was sixty pounds in debt to the postal administration. This debt haunted him the rest of his life, for Benjamin Franklin had had to make good on it. John Foxcroft tells the story in his letter to Anthony Todd, head of the Post Office in London (Colonial State Papers 5, vol. 135). Foxcroft reports that Goddard's default, with interest was for a considerable sum — in excess of one hundred pounds — and Franklin as the responsible official had to make good on this defalcation. William and Mary Goddard had signed a bond on December 15, 1769 with Franklin. This debt was still outstanding on Franklin's death in 1790 and was passed on in the Franklin estate to his son-in-law, Richard Bache (2/22/1737 - 7/29/1811). The debt was apparently the final outstanding balance at the Providence post office at the time John Coles took over early in 1769. It is possibly, however, that the debt involved part of Franklin's share in the original organization of the *Pennsylvania Chronicle* for the original partnership had split up in May 1769.[1]

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1. The original of this bond is in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. It calls for payment of £120 Penn. Currency. However, if payment of £60 plus interest is made on June 15, 1770, the bond will be void. The editors of the *Franklin Papers* published by Yale and the American Philosophical Library consider this to be involved with Goddard's dealings with Benjamin Mecom and disposition of Mecom's propertyy. I do not concur on the basis of Foxcroft's testimony among other things. It is true, however, that Goddard had a number of dealings with Mecom and even employed him. On March 29, 1769 according to a letter in the American Philosophical Society collection, James Parker, then Postoffice Comptroller, wrote Franklin that Goddard had advertised for Hands and that Parker had sent Mecom who went to Providence and agreed to work for 35 shillings a week (more than Parker could pay). Parker added,
   > "I believe would he have been careful and diligent he might have there done well; but Goddard says he could place no Dependence on him and Benny says he was slack in paying his wages; they Parted . . ."

   John Carter had apparently not failed, for he had also gone to Providence and he inherited both the newspaper and the postoffice from the Goddards, at just this time.

If this debt was involved with the Providence post office, as seems most likely it may explain why Carver, one of Franklin's protegee's was sent to Providence to help Mrs. Goddard run the newspaper. Regardless of how contracted, this unpaid debt certainly precluded Goddard from any consideration as Comptroller of the Post Office under Franklin or Bache. Franklin liked his postmasters to be good accountants as his letter regarding the late Postmaster at Montreal, George Measam made clear,

> "I have had occasion to know Mr. Measam as a good accountant, a man of method and very constant in business I cannot but think if such an officer is wanting, he is extremely well qualified for the employ. . . B. FRANKLIN"

Further, we know that Bache had a low opinion of Goddard, for in the *Proceedings of the Continental Congress* lxi fol. 2, we can find Bache writing,

> "whilst in office (Goddard) did business in a very careless and slovenly manner."

The bond was signed for by both William and Mary Katherine Goddard. Too, Mary Katherine had run the post office after William had gone on to New York. Nevertheless, the debt was probably not of her doing. We do have evidence that she kept good postal records. A letter from Postmaster General Hazard in the New York Public Library's manuscript files (Emmett 6935) was written on December 7, 1786. In it Hazard discusses collections at the post office on a quarterly basis and it notes that the postoffice usually owes Miss Goddard, a very unusual situation which embarrasses him, because,

> "Miss Goddard, the Post Mistress at Baltimore is so punctual in her remittances. . ."

Goddard's inability to handle money is suggested by a number of pieces of evidence. He retired early. The wealthy marriage, the takeover of the Baltimore newspaper by his wife's relatives, his failure in producing a book line of classics, and the apparent failure to grow in the publishing business are other evidence. Equally important is his published explanation of why he tried to form a Constitutional Post and the economic invalidity a close analysis of his reasoning reveals. Another possible piece of evidence is his penchant for speculation. We have no information about the cryptic record in the *New York Executive Council Minutes* of September 9, 1768 concerning Goddard's petition to purchase Indian lands, but the idea sounds speculative.

It is the same type of Western land speculation that is involved in the current reexamination of Benjamin Franklin's position in American history. Franklin's continual contacts with England and British intelligence agents throughout the Paris period of his life deal heavily with land speculation and have led to the identification of him as agent 'Moses' and 'No. 72' in the British secret service files. This continued contact for personal gain through Western land speculation, the constant flow of top secret information from the spies Franklin protected in the Paris embassy, and the unparalleled chaoes of the Paris mission's financial records under Franklin's administration (he is a known careful accountant) have led to serious challenges to Franklin's position as an American patriot. His papers dealing with such associates as Galloway and his philatelic Royalist relatives—Tuthill Hubbard, William Franklin, and John Foxcroft—need interpretation in light of these charges.

Figure 5. An example of Goddard's invective is this letter published in the Hartford, Conn. paper of May 8, 1775 which he wrote in New York on May 2nd. According to a letter John Foxcroft wrote Benjamin Franklin from Williamsburg February 21, 1769 which is in the American Philosophical Library, he had arrived in Ameica in 1753, (8 years before becoming a Deputy Postmaster General) and returned but once, in 1769, to his home in England where one parent was still alive, but

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1775.

TO THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM IN THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

I THINK it my indispensable Duty, when PUBLIC LIBERTY is invaded and in Danger, to hold up to your View as vile an Incendiary and Conspirator against the Happiness of this much injured insulted Country, as ever was *transported* from *Britain*—This *Character* may be found in the *Person* of ☞ a certain JOHN FOXCROFT, formerly an upper Servant to a Gentleman in *Virginia*, by whose Recommendation being willing to provide for a needy Domestic, added to that of a Brother, who derived his Influence from administering to the Follies, the Vices and Necessities of his Superiors, who frequented a Gambling-House to which he was Groom-Porter, this Servant was drawn from his humble Apartment in his Master's Hotel, at *Williamsburgh*, and created *Master of the Posts in North America;* but agreeable to the old Adage, "set a Beggar on Horseback and he'll ride to the Devil," he became intoxicated with his Elevation, and let loose the Reins of arbitrary Power, guided by his own superlative Ignorance, Impudence and Caprice; insomuch that the Liberty of the Press, the Palladium of all our Rights, was essentially abridg'd thro' his *Connivance*. Besides this, if any Thing else need be added, the most detestable Publications of Ministerial Prostitutes, against the Honour and Interest of all *America*, particularly the most illiberal and atrocious Reflections on the Honourable *Continental Congress*, and other watchful Guardians of our common Freedom were insolently and triumphantly circulated from the *Post-Office* at *Philadelphia*, under his Patronage and Protection.—These Particulars I now flatter myself will be the Means of silencing the slavish *Music* of *his Horns*, unhorsing *his Riders*, laying *his Generalship* prostrate at the Feet of AMERICAN FREEDOM, and preventing the future Collection of a *Parliamentary internal Tax* in the very Heart of the Colonies; Events that must inevitably take Place, if *Consistency* and *Firmness* mark the Councils of my native Country, which I hope may meet with Success, at this grand Crisis, equal to the Justice and Dignity of her Cause,—to this my small abilities shall be contributed (like the Widow's Mite) while I exist in the Shape of

WILLIAM GODDARD.

‡*‡ Notwithstanding the just Contempt in which I hold the servile Tools of a venal and profligate Administration, who are acting the Part of *Sturdy Beggars* in this once happy Land, especially the *Mushroom Gentleman* abovementioned, yet if he chooses an *Explanation*, he shall, most certainly, be *gratified*, on a public or private Application.—Thus much I think necessary to add, as the *General of the Post-Office*, like the *renowned* GAGE, keeps himself *encag'd*. W. G.

[Endorsed]

The Revd Benjamin Trumbull
at New Haven.

aged at that date. He was still in England on Nov. 3, 1769 when he joined Franklin, Todd, and Mr. Wharton for dinner at Secretary Todd's home, presumably to discuss their investments in the Ohio land venture. His brother, Thomas, arrived in America in 1765, and was named Philadelphia postmaster the following year. Thomas apparently had high connections in England for John wrote Franklin regarding the chance John might lose his post "if you are apprehensive of such a thing, that you could give my Brother timely information that he may use his Interest with His Friends on the occasion." We have no knowledge of a second brother. Thomas Foxcroft died in 1785.

Isaiah Thomas in his *History of Printing* points out that Goddard had a most distinctive personality. He notes that Goddard had a reputation for "downright blackguardism" and that he was frequently reported to have employed a tongue "as shrill as a fish-wive's". It is quite possible that these personality traits had something to do with Goddard's succession of partnerships and the breakup of the original *Pennsylvania Chronicle* publishing group. The reference to the 'American Court', the mob demand for his apologies and reparations and his bitter letter about Foxcroft are other examples. It might be noted that the editors of the *Papers of Benjamin Franklin* report that in August 1770, Goddard in his *Pennsylvania Chronicle* apparently asserted that Franklin had only been appointed Postmaster General because he was the Pennsylvania Agent, a statement that was not likely to have endeared him to Franklin.

The end of Goddard's postal career should be considered in light of what is known about his personality as well. The *Proceedings of the Continental Congress,* lxi folio 3 show that in the winter of 1776 he was sent, in his capacity of Surveyor General, to fix a line of posts between Philadelphia and the Army then fighting along the Hudson. He set out and met General Washington during his retreat from the Hudson to Trenton (November 27-December 2) and immediately returned to Philadelphia without making the necessary arrangements for communications with the Hudson River forces. While Isaiah Thomas suggests that Goddard resigned because he failed to gain the Comptrollership when Bache was elevated to Postmaster General, it is likely that his failure to establish the post line to the Hudson generated strong pressure for his resignation.

A letter of April 21, 1774 shows some of the effects of Goddard's personality upon his plans for the establishment of a Constitutional Post. It is particularly significant in that it is one of the first clues to the true founding of the provisional system and the importance of others in this endeavor. It was written and published as a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to his friends at Williamsburgh, Va. Cited in *American Archives 4th Series,* I, 502, it reads:

> "Doubtless the Post Office, thus established, is an infringement upon the liberties of *America,* and no man can wish more fervently than myself for a total abolition of it upon so unjustifiable a footing. But when I reflect upon the consequences that will naturally ensue in bringing this about, from a pretty thorough knowledge of the principles and character of the gentleman who *seems* most to interest himself in the affair, I cannot say I have very flattering ideas of its success. I believe, sir, you are entirely unacquainted with Mr. *Goddard,* who has been lately so much complimented, indeed you need no intimacy with him; hard is the lot of that man who has not one well-wisher. Mr. *Goddard* may have received his encomiums from two or three intimates, but confident I am, he is not regarded even by those who once caressed and supported him. A private post is set up from this city to *Baltimore,* but the merchants here would not suffer Mr. *Goddard* to have the direction of it, notwithstanding his *early application* and *profusion* of *patriotism;* they have more prudently preferred Mr. *Bradford.*"

In addition to appraising Goddard's personality, this April 21, 1774 letter tells us a post was established by that date and that Mr. Bradford, not Goddard, directed it.

Goddard's Motives for Seeking a Constitutional Post

The financial success of the postoffice under the Franklin administration is undoubtedly one of the reasons for the local American antagonism to the Parliamentary post. It was viewed as a tax, unconsented to, for the simple reason that monies were being remitted back to England. Had the post been in its usual deficit state, it is probable that opposition would have been much less. While Mr. Goddard does not admit it, money was also a key factor in his opposition postal system. The *Massachusetts Gazette and Boston Weekly News Letter* of March 17, 1774 announced Goddard's arrival there and gave his case against the postal authorities in the following Goddard-inspired article:
"Boston, *March* 17, 1774. — Last *Monday* arrived here Mr. *William Goddard*, Printer in *Philadelphia* and *Baltimore*. The cause of that gentleman's tour is interesting to all the Colonies, and we are happy to find that all of them through which he has come are thoroughly engaged in it."

"Mr. *Goddard* has long been noted as the proprietor and employer of a very *free press,* and some four or five years ago he began to feel himself distinguished on that account, till at length the exactions of the King's post rider became so enormous, that they amounted to an entire prohibition of the continuance of his business in The City of *Philadelphia,** *Maryland,* a great part of *Virginia, Pennsylvania,* and the *Jersies,* through which his paper had circulated, became inflamed at the insult; especially when it was known that Mr. *Goddard* had complained to the Postmaster, the sole arbiter in the case, and could not obtain the shadow of a redress. Nearly the whole town of *Baltimore,* the first merchants and gentlemen in *Philadelphia,* assisted Mr. *Goddard* in establishing a rider between those two capitols, and have recommended the plan to all the Colonies. Mr. *Goddard* has received the greatest encouragement from every Colony through which he has passed, and all declare their readiness to come into the measure, provided it is adopted here. To be satisfied in this point a very respectable meeting of the principal gentlemen of the town was called, at which an unanimous resolution was come into to second our worthy brethren in the Southern Colonies, to the utmost of our power. Subscriptions will be immediately opened, and every measure taken to demonstrate that, in so glorious a motion for the recovery of *American* liberty, *Boston* will by no means fall short of the most sanguine expections of her honest countrymen."

"Mr. *Hutchinson's* declaration, that his Majesty (he should have said Ministry) highly disapproves of *Provincial Committees of Correspondence,* with the steps above mentioned, and many others, to be related in due season, are sufficient indications of the mind of Administration respecting a free communication of sentiment throughout these much injured communities; a junction of the whole is dreaded; and thanks to Heaven, the measures taken to prevent serve only to hasten it, beyond conception."

"How unworthy of the wisdom and spirit of *Americans* would it be to bear any longer with the insolence of a tool who should impudently tell an assertor of the rights of his country that he could not expect the favours of Government in carrying his papers while he was so free in defaming its measures? How naturally must such hauteur exasperate a people who consider the Post Office, in its present condition as a dangerous ursurpation — as the boasted precedent

*"The sum of fifty-two pounds sterling, *Pennsylvania* currency, per annum, was demanded at the Post Office for the carriage of about three hundred and fifty newspapers, one hundred and thirty miles, payable in weekly payments, as the papers were delivered to the Posts."

of all the innovations with which an abandoned Administration have presumed to vex the Colonies — as the stated course of intelligence and information on whic our very existence as a free people depends, and on which the enemy depends, and on which the enemy of our rights can lay his hand whenever he pleases? And in consequences, how cheerfully will every well-wisher to his country lay hold on the present opportunity to recover a right of importance conceivable by few, simply considered by hardly any one in its consequences. One of these tremendous consequences is the creation of new offices with new "fees without consent of our Parliaments," and open violation of Magna Charta."

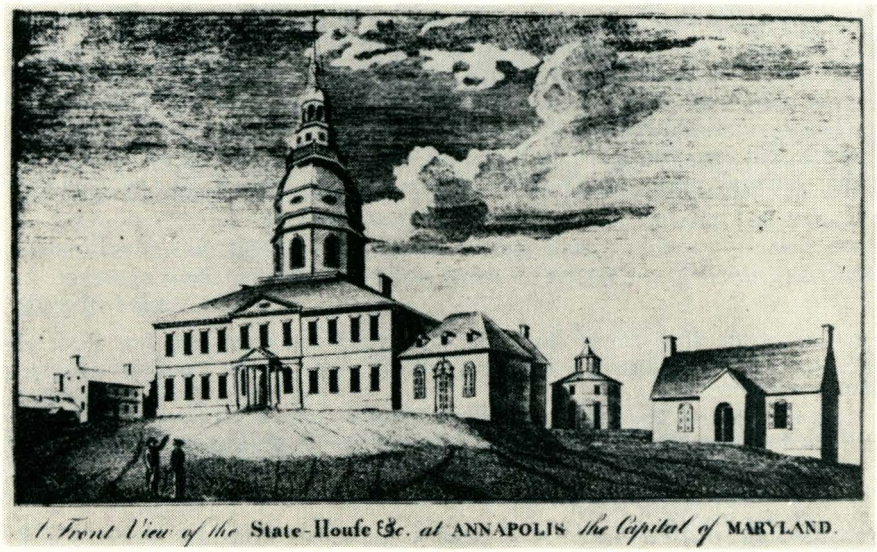


Figure 6. Front View of the State-House &c. at ANNAPOLIS the Capitol of MARYLAND. Goddard proposed extending his services to Annapolis and the lower counties when he inaugurated the "Maryland Journal" on August 20, 1773.

While politics is the overriding theme of this announcement, there is an undercurrent of money. Mr. Goddard had to close his Philadelphia paper just before making his trip in search of support for a "subscription post". The news reports states, "the exactations of the King's post rider . . . amounted to an entire prohibition of the continuance of his business in . . . Philadelphia . . .". A simple calculation of this "exactation" demonstrates this is a gross exaggeration. Only the 350 out-of-town subscribers were involved and the rate 3/- a year of about 2/3rds of a pence a paper weekly. Other post riders have asked even more. We do know that in Canada in 1790 a weekly paper was normally carried at a shilling a year (one-third of the rate Goddard was asked to pay), but we also know that the New York to Hartford post asked double the amount — six shillings a year in 1775. The Albany post charged, in 1775, 4/- a year per paper and one Boston rider asked $1 a paper. The charge may well have been stiff; it was certainly a nuisance; however, it is not believable that Goddard had to close a major Philadelphia paper for £52 a year — a pound a week. What is much more likely is that Goddard's financial incapacity caught up with him and forced the closing.

Goddard, himself, provided evidence that his charge against the postal authorities was false.[2] In the opening issue of the *Maryland Journal,* on August 20, 1773, he gives an account of its founding which refutes his subsequent claims:

'The great difficulty and expense of Speedily obtaining a proper assortment of Printing orders, an inadequate number of Subscribers . . . added to several unfortunate events which have happened to me, have been the reasons that the *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser* so long expected has not before made its appearance. . . I have not yet been able to establish a special post from this place to Philadelphia for the purpose of bringing down in due Season the latest papers. I was aware when it was first proposed to me to undertake a newspaper in this Town that although it possessed many advantages in point of Situation, yet it was impossible to print such a one as would suit this part of the Country without establishing a Rider from Baltimore to Philadelphia to set out from the last mentioned place early on Monday morning and to arrive here on Tuesday evening whereby I should receive the Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and sometimes the British and Irish papers and be enabled to publish the Journal with the freshest advice and deliver it to the customers in

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2. It is true that on March 3, 1769 William Franklin, then Royal Governor of New Jersey, wrote his father that letters may have been detained in the London Post Office and that Postmaster General Hillsborough might have ordered Franklin's letters to him stopped,

> "for I have heard from good authority that Secretary's of State frequently do things of this kind."

Therefore William asked that his letters be sent under cover to Parker or Colden in New York and then sent under cover to the postmaster at Burlington. Further, Franklin wrote to Thomas Cushing on February 15, 1774 from London,

> "But as orders have been some time since given to the American Postmaster General, who used to have the disposition of all places under him, not to fill places of value till notice of such vacancies had been sent hither and instructions thereupon received from hence, it is plain that such influence is to be a part of the system, and probable that those vacancies will for the future be filled by officers from this country. How safe the correspondence of your Assembly committees along the continent will be through the hands of such officers may now be worth consideration, especially as the Post Office Act of Parliament allows a Postmaster to open letters if directed to do so by the Order of the Secretary of State, and every Provincial Secretary may be deemed a Secretary of State in his own Province . . ."

It was only three days later on February 18th that Franklin wrote John Foxcroft regarding his own dismissal that,

> "It seems I am too much of an American, Take care of yourself, for you are little less."

It was not until September 15, 1774 that Franklin actually became concerned about intercepted letters. Then he wrote Thomas Cushing:

> "Sir I only last week received yours of 6/27 and I have received no other from you since that of April 30. You complain of hearing seldom from me and yet I have written oftener this year than ever before. I apprehend our letters are intercepted. I hope you have received mine of June 1st . . ."

town and provide it to Annapolis and the lower Counties on Thursday morning, several hours before the arrival of the King's Post. . ."

This statement clearly indicates that Goddard wanted a post to a) bring him news early and b) to deliver it *before* the King's post. Thus, it would be impossible for the post rider to impede the distribution of the paper as he would be riding afterwards.

The *Boston Gazette* of March 21, 1774 contained a letter setting forth the objections to Goddard's subscription post and a refutation of them. I have published extensive quotes from this letter in my *Postal History Notes VII*, and therefore will excerpt sharply:

"Objections . . . the office can but barely support itself and affords no revenue 2) . . . the manner proposed will render the public uncertain of the Monies, . . . committed to their care. 3) . . . the keeper of it (P. O.) may expect to be prosecuted . . . and . . . an appeal will lie to the King in Council . . . 4) improper time where we have already so much business to hand and 5) this manoeuvre being raised owing to a private pique between Mr. —— and the Post Master General. . .

Answer . . . 1) I can hardly conceive the other riders . . . in debt while Mr. Silent Wilde, Mr. William Williams, and a rider between Hartford and the Nine Partners maintain themselves. The profits along the seacoast must be tenfold. 2) . . . Masters and Riders will be . . . under the control of a committee of the subscribers and can be displaced . . . 3) . . . a meer Bugbear . . . damage must lie for instrusion upon an estate he (Postmaster General) already holds. . ."

Points four and five were not answered, however, point four would serve only to postpone action, while the dismissal of Dr. Franklin would soon overcome objections to number five.

II Events in the Spring of 1774

First Origins of the Provisional Posts

The earliest published proposals I have been able to locate that called for a provisional or Constitutional Post in contrast with the long-established concept of newspaper posts such as Goddard's 1773 announcements came from London. This was a letter address to Lord North and dated London, February 5, 1774. It was signed, "A Pennsylvanian". While the earliest suggestion, this letter was not published in America until Isaiah Thomas's *Worcester SPY* released it on April 22, 1774, well after Goddard began his tour. It reads:

"My Lord: As an *American,* give me leave to assure your oLrdship that I think the dismissing Dr. *Franklin,* from the Postmaster General in *North American,* at this particular crisis, one of the most fortunate events that could have happened for that country. It was that gentlemen that brought the Post Office in *America* to be of some consequence, and to yield something of a revenue to the mother country. The people there never liked the Institution, and only acquiesced in it out of their unbounded affection for the person that held the office, who had taken infinite pains to render it convenient to the several Colonies. But what will follow now, my Lord? I will tell you; the Post from *Philadelphia* to *Boston* is that alone which produces any profit worth mentioning; the others, taken together, do not more than maintain themselves; and between *Philadelphia* and *Boston* you may depend on it, the *Americans* will immediately set up a carrier of their own, which you, with all your brethren in power, together with Lord *Hillsborough's* abilities, cannot prevent, and thereby they will entirely starve

your Post between those capital cities. And thus will happily end your boasted Post Office, so often given as a precedent for taxing the *Americans.*''

Franklin was actually dismissed by Anthony Todd, Secretary of the General Post Office on January 31, 1774, but it was not until February 9th that Hugh Finlay was named as successor. Word reached America in mid-April and was published in the *Boston Gazette* on April 25. The *Massachusetts Gazette* reported it in its April 21st issue:

> ''Yesterday arrived in this town from the Eastward, Mr. *William Goddard,* by whom letters are received from the Committees of Correspondence of *Portsmouth, Newbury, Newburyport, Salem,* &c. expressive of the hearty concurrence of the gentlemen of those towns with the proposal of erecting a Post Office, upon constitutional principles, throughout the Continent. Subscriptions are set on foot in each of them, and they have already succeded beyond the most sanguine expectation in all.
>
> The removal of Dr. *Franklin* from the Post Office had added fresh spirit to the promoters of this salutary plan, as several viewed an opposition to his interest, at a time when he had signally served the cause of *America,* as a very disagreeable object; but all reluctance from that quarter must now vanish, and all the friends of liberty rejoice that they have now an opportunity of taking up a gentleman, discarded by an unrighteous Ministry for the faithful discharge of his duty, and placing him above a dependence on their caprice, in the grateful arms of his applauding countrymen.''

This article clearly underlines the importance of the Franklin vs. Goddard political groups. Full success for Goddard's subscription post proposals could never have been reached as long as Dr. Franklin held the Deputy Postmastership.

It should be noted that in the late summer following his dismissal, Dr. Franklin noted the importance of boycotting the British postal system. He wrote Thomas Cushing on June 1, 1774 that,

> ''Your friendly concern on my account lest the prospect for a subscription post office in America should prove prejudicial to me is very obliging; but you must have learnt before this time that it was then superfluous . . .''

He also warned Cushing against using the Parliamentary post for sending important information as its security was not to be trusted. Following Tuthill Hubbard's letter of March 31, 1774 to Franklin outlining Goddard's plan, Ruth Butler in *Dr. Franklin, Postmaster General* notes,

> ''Franklin had already suggested a boycott of the Post Office, at least on the route through Philadelphia, New York and Boston and the support of a private carrier. To defray the expense of this private carriage, he proposed that each merchant pay the customary amount for postage, which would more than maintain a rider so that letters of poorer people could be carried free. Franklin recommended this for the three chief cities only, leaving the rest of the postal system for the British office.''

This support would be important to Goddard in the Fall of 1774 as he strove to expand the 'subscription post'.

The *Massachusetts Gazette* of Thursday April 28, 1774 gives us another clue to the original Baltimore-Philadelphia post when it states,

> "New York April 23, On Thursday the 8th Inst. Joseph Bryan who was employed as the Constitutional Post Rider from Philadelphia to Baltimore. . ."

Tracing this brief notice back, we find in the *Pennsylvania Journal,* published by William Bradford, an advertisement in the issue of April 13, 1774:

> "Philadelphia April 13, 1774 FIFTY Dollars REWARD, Run Away on Tuesday the 8th day of April inst. A young man named Joseph Bryan who was employed as a Rider between Baltimore and Philadelphia and took with him $558 milled Dollars . . . He was seen returning to Philadelphia the same day he left it at George Gray's ferry with a young man who lives with Mr. Joseph Pemberton, merchant. It is supposed that a young man named Walker who lived with Craig at the White House in Elbow (?) Lane went off with him . . . WM. STENSON"

News of this robbery and its connection with the Constitutional Post of William Goddard was spread across the colonies. It may well have affected the implementation of his post.

We first hear of William Stenson in connection with Mr. Goddard and the post office proposals on December 16, 1773 when Goddard writes John Lamb at New York that William Stenson,

> "will communicate to you a Plan I am forming to give a firm opposition to a certain unconstitutional Act of Parliament now operating in the colonies . . ."

By the date of this letter we know that the earlier announcements by Goddard of his Post riders between Philadelphia and Baltimore were not the beginning of the new postal system, though the operation certainly was a basic inspiration for this future plan.

William Stenson was a Baltimore man and through the years he apparently kept in touch with Mr. Goddard. He also had other runaway difficulties, for in the July 17, 1779 issue of Goddard's *Maryland Journal* he advertised,

> "Forty Dollars Reward. Ran away on the 19th Inst. a Negro named Daniel . . . WM STENSON"

While Goddard may have used Stenson to communicate his plan to Lamb in December 1773, the first public announcement of the new service, if indeed it was different from the post riders used by Goddard in November 1773 or when Butler rode from him in December, is found on February 22, 1774. Stenson's advertisements upon that date in both *Pennsylvania Journal* of William Bradford and the *Pennsylvania Gazette* (Goddard's *Pennsylvania Chronicle* had ceased publication two weeks earlier) did not mention Goddard at all:

> "The Subscriber being employed by a number of Gentlemen in Baltimore &c. as a RIDER between Philadelphia and that place, This is to inform the PUBLIC in general and his Friends in particular that he leaves this City early on Thursday morning and arrives at Baltimore on Friday evening; from which place he sets off on Monday morning at six o'clock and arrives in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening. Any Gentleman who choses to encourage the undertaking by his yearly Subscription will have his business done in either of the above places, or on the road between the two places without further charge; and those who are not yearly Subscribers may have their business done at reasonable rates; and the Public may depend on it, that whatever affairs may be committed to the care of the Subscribers, will be performed with all possible fidelity and dispatch, and it shall be his



Figure 7. London Coffee House in Philadelphia where Stenson placed a subscription paper for the Constitutional Post.

particular care to apprise himself by his assiduity, to all those who may kindly favor him with their commands. While in Philadelphia he puts up at Mr. William Graham's at the Sign of the Black Horse, the north side of Market-street, above Fourth-street, where any custom left will be duely attended to, by the Public's humble servant, WILLIAM STENSON. A Subscription Paper now lying at the London Coffee-House in Philadelphia. February 22, 1774."

The *Pennsylvania Gazette* of March 16, contains the same advertisement with the following addition:

"N.B. The Philadelphia Papers are Left at Mr. George McCandless's at the King's Head Tavern, in Market-street and the Corner of Gay street in Baltimore. Therefore Subscriptions for the Philadelphia Papers are taken in at the above Stenson's House in Baltimore."

On April 13, 1774, the *Gazette* contained the same ad with a different note:

"N.B. The Philadelphia Papers are kept at the above Stenson's house, the Sign of the Indian King, in Gay-street, Baltimore where Subscriptions are taken in."

After the April 13th notice, there were no further advertisement of Stenson's service. And, interestingly enough, April 13th was the date that Mr. Bryan absconded with some $558 entrusted to him.

In the letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to Williamsburgh of April 21, 1774 it was pointed out that the Philadelphia merchants would not let Goddard direct the private post between Baltimore and Philadelphia, but rather preferred Bradford. In this light it should be noted that at no point does Stenson suggest that his service is a Constitutional Post. The only connection is the wanted notice on the absconding Joseph Bryan. Further, it is only Goddard's letter to Lamb of December 16, 1773 that connects Stenson to

Goddard rather than to Bradford. Neither of these two points is adequate to clearly make Goddard rather than Bradford the key operator of the Constitutional Post.

In attempting to trace the history of the Constitutional Post, I searched the *Pennsylvania Gazette* (the old Franklin & Hall paper, operated by Hall & Sellers at this time) from October 27, 1773 through April 28, 1775 for data on the subject. Bradford's *Pennsylvania Journal* was searched from November 1773 through June 1774 and from January 1775 through December 1775. One potentially significant item turned up. This was in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of January 19, 1774 and referred to a news item from Baltimore,

> "January 17 By Messrs Bradford, Newscarrier, I've finished with yours of the 10th Instant. . ."

We know that Goddard had hired post riders for his paper in November and that they still operated on December 30, 1773. Stenson began operations on February 22, 1774. Further, Goddard ceased publication, and left the area for his first New England trip on February 8th. When these points are combined with the Philadelphia gentleman's assertion that the Philadelphia merchants refused to let Goddard run the private post between there and Baltimore, preferring Bradford, and the fact that in 1775 William Bradford was cited as the Constitutional Post Office in Philadelphia in both John Holt's advertisements and those of Goddard, it seems we can safely conclude that it was William Bradford who first carried the Constitutional Post Office system into execution, although William Goddard was its chief publicist. It may even be that the original idea was Bradford's and that Goddard latched onto it as he did on other points.

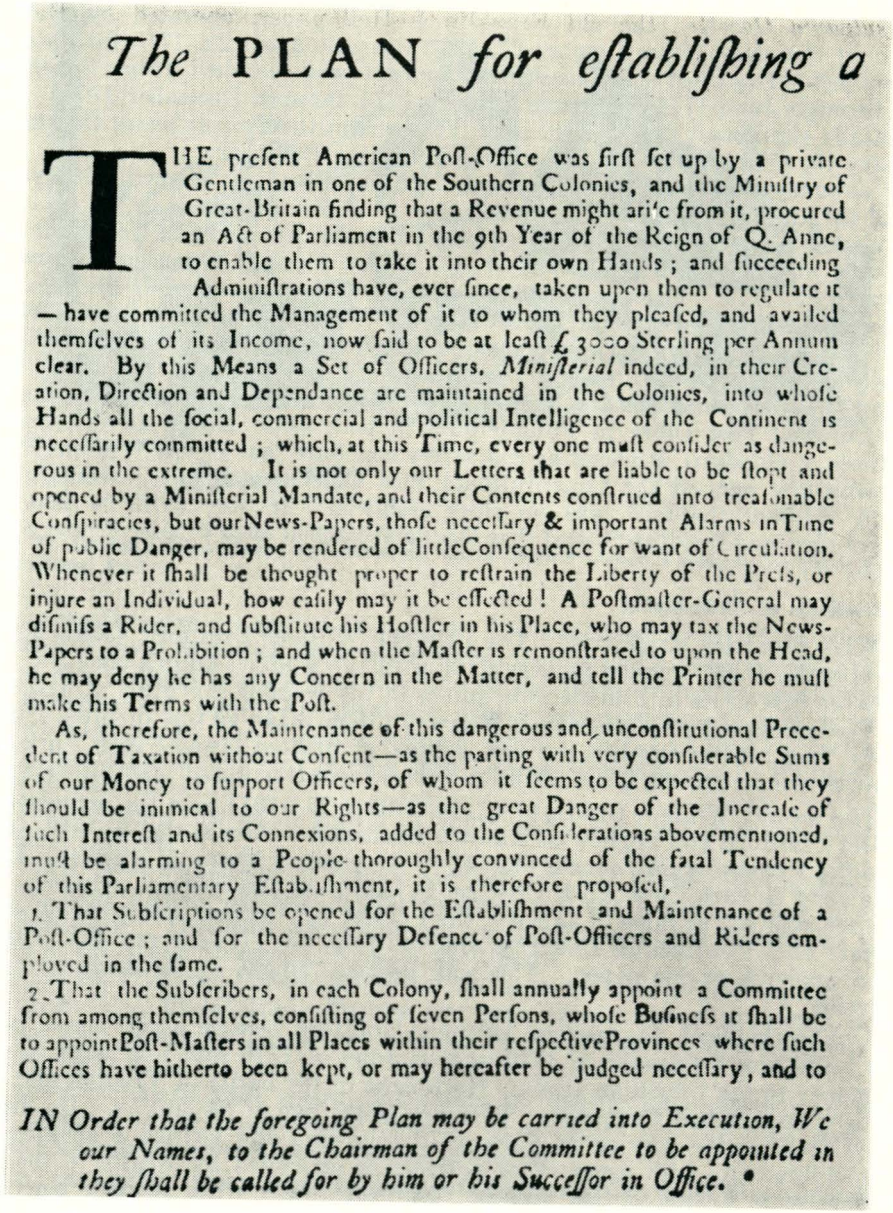
The Bradfords of Philadelphia

Who were the Bradfords? The original William Bradford (May 20/16, 1663-May 23, 1752) was the pioneer printer in the English middle colonies. He set up the first press in Philadelphia and with the possible exception of Jeremias Van Rennsylaer's *New Netherlands Mercury* (1656-1674) he was the first printer in New York. He published the first volume of printed laws of New York and his works are among the gems of the rare book departments of many libraries.

The second William Bradford (1/14/1722-9/25/1791) was the grandson of the first Bradford and nephew of Andrew Bradford. He was the one who established the *Pennsylvania Journal* in 1741 — the rival of Franklin's paper. Born at Hanover Square, New York City, he is known as the 'patriot printer'. He was a member of the Sons of Liberty, the Printer for the first Congress, an early advocate of a Continental Congress and on July 27, 1774 he put the 'United or Die' insignia on his paper. This sign became famous as the insignia of the revolution.

Unlike Goddard, the 'patriot printer' Bradford became a war hero. Congress made him a Captain in 1775 and in June of 1776 sent him with wagons and money to the Canadian front. He fought in the battle of Trenton and was seriously wounded at Princeton. This was at the age of 54 and 55. He finally retired from active service in June 1778 following the British evacuation of Philadelphia. As with many other patriots he expended his wealth in the war and saw some 7/8ths of his fortune disappear. His wife, Rachel, bore him three daughters and three sons, one of which continued the family name.

Young William Bradford (9/14/1755 - 8/25/95) was also active during the war. He had taken his AB at Princeton, studying there from 1769-1772 and then going on for a MA in 1775. He volunteered as a private in 1776. This 'lawyer Bradford' was born in Philadelphia. He was named as Washington's Attorney General in 1795 and died while in office.



The PLAN *for eſtabliſhing a*

THE preſent American Poſt-Office was firſt ſet up by a private Gentleman in one of the Southern Colonies, and the Miniſtry of Great-Britain finding that a Revenue might ari'e from it, procured an Act of Parliament in the 9th Year of the Reign of Q. Anne, to enable them to take it into their own Hands; and ſucceeding Adminiſtrations have, ever ſince, taken upon them to regulate it — have committed the Management of it to whom they pleaſed, and availed themſelves of its Income, now ſaid to be at leaſt £ 3000 Sterling per Annum clear. By this Means a Set of Officers, *Miniſterial* indeed, in their Creation, Direction and Dependance are maintained in the Colonies, into whoſe Hands all the ſocial, commercial and political Intelligence of the Continent is neceſſarily committed; which, at this Time, every one muſt conſider as dangerous in the extreme. It is not only our Letters that are liable to be ſtopt and opened by a Miniſterial Mandate, and their Contents conſtrued into treaſonable Conſpiracies, but our News-Papers, thoſe neceſſary & important Alarms in Time of public Danger, may be rendered of little Conſequence for want of Circulation. Whenever it ſhall be thought proper to reſtrain the Liberty of the Preſs, or injure an Individual, how eaſily may it be effected! A Poſtmaſter-General may diſmiſs a Rider, and ſubſtitute his Hoſtler in his Place, who may tax the News-Papers to a Prohibition; and when the Maſter is remonſtrated to upon the Head, he may deny he has any Concern in the Matter, and tell the Printer he muſt make his Terms with the Poſt.

As, therefore, the Maintenance of this dangerous and unconſtitutional Precedent of Taxation without Conſent—as the parting with very conſiderable Sums of our Money to ſupport Officers, of whom it ſeems to be expected that they ſhould be inimical to our Rights—as the great Danger of the Increaſe of ſuch Intereſt and its Connexions, added to the Conſiderations abovementioned, muſt be alarming to a People thoroughly convinced of the fatal Tendency of this Parliamentary Eſtabliſhment, it is therefore propoſed,

1. That Subſcriptions be opened for the Eſtabliſhment and Maintenance of a Poſt-Office; and for the neceſſary Defence of Poſt-Officers and Riders employed in the ſame.

2. That the Subſcribers, in each Colony, ſhall annually appoint a Committee from among themſelves, conſiſting of ſeven Perſons, whoſe Buſineſs it ſhall be to appoint Poſt-Maſters in all Places within their reſpective Provinces where ſuch Offices have hitherto been kept, or may hereafter be judged neceſſary, and to

IN Order that the foregoing Plan may be carried into Execution, We our Names, to the Chairman of the Committee to be appointed in they ſhall be called for by him or his Succeſſor in Office. •

Figure 8. Broadside of Goddard's new post office plan as published in Boston on April 30, 1774 and sent and signed by W. Goddard, whose signature is seen on it.

New American POST-OFFICE.

regulate the Poſtage of Letters and Packets, with the Terms on which News-Papers are to be carried; whichRegulations ſhall be printed and ſet up in each reſpective Office.

3. That the Poſt-Maſters ſhall contract with, and take Bonds, with ſufficient Sureties, of ſuitable Perſons to perform the ſameDuty as hath heretofore been performed by Poſt-Riders; ſubject to the Regulation and Controul of the Committee.

4. That the ſeveral Mails ſhall be under Lock and Key, and liable to the Inſpection of no Perſon but the reſpective Poſt-Maſters to whom directed, who ſhall be under Oath for the faithful Diſcharge of the Truſt repoſed in them.

5. That a Poſt-Maſter General ſhall be annually choſen, by the written Votes of all the Provincial Committees, incloſed and ſent to the Chairman of the New-York Committee, who on receiving all the Votes, and giving one Month's public Notice in all the New-York Papers, of the Time and Place appointed for that Purpoſe, ſhall open them in Committee, in Preſence of all ſuch Subſcribers as ſhall chooſe to attend, and declare the Choice, which Choice ſhall be immediately communicated to all the other Provincial Committees by a Certificate under the Hand of the ſaid Chairman.

6. That the Poſt-Maſter General ſhall be empowered to demand and receive the Accounts from the ſeveral Poſt-Maſters throughout the Colonies connected with this Poſt-Office, and ſhall adjuſt and liquidate the ſame, and by his Order transfer, in juſt Proportion, the Surpluſages of one Office to make good the Deficiences of another, if any ſuch ſhould appear; and, in Caſe of a Deficiency upon the Whole, he ſhall have Power to draw for the ſame upon the ſeveral Committees, inProportion to the Amount of the Subſcriptions in their Departments And, at the Year's End, tranſmit to the ſaid Committees a fair and juſt Account of the whole Poſt-Office under his Inſpection.

7. That the ſeveral Poſt-Maſters ſhall charge per Cent. on all the Monies receiv'd into their reſpective Offices, for their Services, and alſo per Cent. for the Uſe of the Poſt-Maſter General, which they ſhall remit to him Quarterly with their Accounts.

8. That whatever Balances may remain in the Hands of the ſeveral Poſt-Maſters, after all Charges are paid, ſhall, by the Direction of the Subſcribers in the Province or Provinces where ſuch Poſt-Maſters reſide, be appropriated to the Enlargement of the preſent Inſtitution within their reſpective Provinces.

the Subſcribers do ſeverally promiſe to pay the ſeveral Sums annexed to Purſuance of ſaid Plan, whenever according to the Conditions thereof

BOSTON, APRIL 30, 1774.

To the Gentlemen of the Committee of Correspondence for Salem
from their very humble
Servt
W. Goddard

It is a real question which Bradford — the printer or the lawyer — rode the post in January 1774. It was probably the young student. As the 'patriot printer' was over fifty at the time and had a paper to get out it would be logical for him to delegate the task to his 19-year old son. It is certain, however, that the elder Bradford would have planned and executed the whole postal scheme.

The 'patriot printer' had defied the British even more openly than Goddard and was the more likely to suffer postal reprisals in Philadelphia. However, the elder William Bradford was a discrete man when it came time to put things down on paper in his *Pennsylvania Journal.* There are less notices of the Stenson advertisement than in rival publications. Too, although he was listed as the Constitutional Post Office Postman in Philadelphia in the May 8, 1775 list published by Goddard and in the Holt advertisement of June 1, 1775 published in New York, he did not insert the Constitutional Post notice into his own paper until the issue of June 14, 1775, while the fact that he was the Constitutional Post for Philadelphia never appeared in the *Pennsylvania Journal.*

Just as it seems likely that young 'lawyer Bradford' rode the Philadelphia to Baltimore subscription post in January 1774, it would be likely that he again undertook the task in the Spring and Summer of 1775 after getting his M.A. Certainly if Mr. Stenson was not reimbursed for Bryan's theft, his connection with the post would have ceased in all probability. We do not again hear of Stenson as a Constitutional Post man, while the Bradfords are listed in the summer of 1775 as part of the provisional system.

The Subscription Post Proposal

From the above data we know the first time Goddard mentions a new Plan is on December 16, 1773 in his letter to Lamb. By the time he sets out for New England in late February 1774 he is prepared to discuss the plan in a formal fashion. Before his departure, he had announced that the Baltimore to Philadelphia rider was a "new *constitutional* Post" in the *Maryland Journal* of February 8, 1774. As the rider was established November 20, 1773 (Mr. Butler served in late December), and with Mr. Stenson not announcing service until February 22, 1774 it would appear Goddard was converting an existing service. Two significant events took place between the 12/16 letter mentioning the Plan and Goddard's departure for New England. First was the Bradford newscarrier announcement and the second was the first Stenson ad (about the time of Goddard's departure).

The earliest actual date of publication of Goddard's subscription proposals I have been able to locate is the April 30, 1774 subscription form printed at Boston, on the press of the *Boston Gazette.* A broadside copy is in the John Carter Brown library. Obviously Goddard discussed his proposals with various groups on his way to Boston, but no earlier publication has come to my attention.

If this Boston broadside is the earliest printing of Goddard's proposals, then the *Boston Gazette* would be the paper that first gave Goddard's plan to the general public. We find in the London papers of June 16, 1774,

> "In the Boston papers of 2d May, is inserted a Plan for the establishment of the new American Post Office, in opposition to that established by Government. . ."

This London newspaper then goes on to quote the Act of Queen Anne on penalties, Chapter 10, section 17. The paper published on May 2nd would be the *Boston Gazette.* It is an issue I have been unable to examine. However, it can be presumed that the text would be identical with the broadside in light of the

fact that Goddard did not change the text in his public announcement in the *Maryland Journal*, published in Baltimore July 2, 1774.

According to the Brown library copy, Goddard sent the broadside to the Committee of Correspondence for Salem. Presumably it was sent to the other New England Committees as well. Illustrated here from the Brown copy, the Goddard plan contained eight points in addition to a rehash of his complaint against Foxcroft, i.e. that,

> "... A Postmaster-General may dismiss a Rider, and substitute his Hostler in his Place, who may tax the News-Papers to a Prohibition; and when the Master is remonstrated to upon the Head, he may deny he has any Concern in the Matter, and tell the Printer he must make his Terms with the Post."

The eight points are: 1) that the service will be by subscription 2) that a 7-man committee in each colony will run the offices, set rates, etc. 3) bonding will be required 4) the mail will be under lock and key 5) the Postmaster-General is to be elected by the Provincial committees and publication of the opening of the ballots will be made in the New York papers. Points 6, 7, and 8 discuss the handling of accounts.

Point 5 is critical in analyzing Goddard's proposals and their impact upon the colonies. No publication notice appears in the New York papers, particularly John Holt's *New York Journal*, the logical choice, which was searched with particular care. Too, while point 2 calls for publication of the officers and rules in each office, these data would need to be given to the public in the various cities to obtain subscribers. ..No evidence of newspaper publication has been found in the Hartford, New York, Boston, Philadelphia or Williamsburgh papers of the period.

Other than the Boston announcement, the sole newspaper publication that appears in the July 2, 1774 notice in Goddard's *Maryland Journal*. This issue publishes his Plan preceded by the following notice:

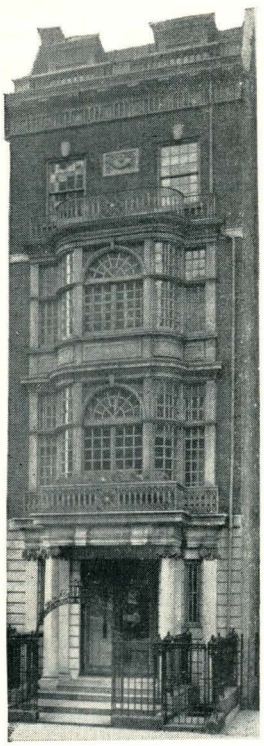
> "Constitutional American Post Office.
>
> Baltimore, July 2, 1774.
>
> *William Goddard,* Printer of the *Maryland Journal,* with great pleasure, acquaints the publick that his proposal for establishing an *American* Post Office on constitutional principles, hath been warmly and generously patronised by the friends of freedom in all the great commercial towns in the Eastern Colonies, where ample funds are already secured; Postmasters and riders engaged; and, indeed, every proper arrangement made for the reception of the Southern mails, which, it is expected, will soon be extended thither. As therefore the final success of the undertaking now depends on the publick spirit of the inhabitants of *Maryland* and *Virginia,* it is not doubted, from the recent evidence they have given of their noble zeal in the cause of liberty and their country, but they will cheerfully join in rescuing the channel of publick and private intelligence from the "horrid fangs of Ministerial dependencies:" a measure indispensably necessary in the present alarming crisis of *American* affairs.
>
> The following Plan has been published and universally approved of at the Eastward:"

Here, Goddard clearly states that postmasters and riders are engaged ,that the final success hinges only upon Maryland and Virginia. Yet, as will be shown in reference to Goddard's earlier New England trip, in each area he cites Maryland as already having such a Post, while Virginia is noted as being ready to establish them momentarily. This basic contradiction, together with the lack of

newspaper publication of offices, etc. makes it possible to state with a high degree of certainty that Goddard's Plan did not go into effect in early 1774, although subscriptions were raised in a number of towns and fragmentary service may have begun. In fact, there is no publication of consequence indicating service until May 1775, after the news of Lexington had spread through the colonies.

Because of the possibility of fragmentary operations and because of the significance of the concept of the Constitutional Post as the direct predecessor of our present postal office services, as a provisional service, it is desirable to: a) follow Goddard on his tour of the colonies to see what was done at each point b) examine all unusual postal markings of the period and c) record all the known subscription posts of the period.

(To Be Continued)



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The Meeting of February 6, 1974

The "DALE-LICHTENSTEIN" British West Indies

Exhibited by courtesy of

THE ANNE BOYD LICHTENSTEIN FOUNDATION

Presented by Ethel Harper

On behalf of my co-Trustees, may I say how much we appreciate the invitation extended by the Collectors Club to exhibit and to talk about some of the British West Indies stamps from the collections that are entrusted to the Anne Boyd Lichtenstein Foundation.

Mrs. Dale's interests and extensive philatelic knowledge encompassed an enormous area. Many collections she assembled with her illustrious father the late Alfred F. Lichtenstein, and others he had worked on, she developed after his death. The West Indies group is one that she was practically entirely responsible for. At the time of her death a great many of these treasures were still on the auction lot sheets on which she had purchased them, from such collections as Yardley, Hind, Caspary and Charlton Henry.

Selections of seven of the islands are on display. While no attempt has been made at specialization, we have tried to include examples of all aspects of nineteenth century philately to be found in this group. We hope there is something here to appeal to all interests.

These issues have always been popular and have attracted both the general collector and the specialist. The dignified designs of the early issues, produced by such firms as Perkins Bacon and De La Rue, coupled with the variety and combinations of perforations, and the spate of local overprints and surcharges that invariably followed admission of each country to the Universal Postal Union, all contribute to rich pastures for research and study.

Perkins Bacon obtained the contract for the majority of the first issues. In August 1862 they obliterated six of every stamp they had produced for any country, with the "CANCELLED" handstamp, and presented them to Ormond Hill, at his request.

This gesture resulted in philatelic prizes that are keenly sort after. Another outcome was probably the fact that Penrose Julian, Agent General for the Crow Colonies, took exception to the favor of the "CANCELLED" stamps, and switched the plates, and subsequent contracts from Perkins Bacon to De La Rue. Full documentation of these proceedings is included in "The Perkins Bacon Records" published by the Royal Philatelic Society of London.

BARBADOS

From *1852-1875* all Barbados stamps were printed by Perkins Bacon of London. The first issue appeared in *1852* on paper slightly blued, without watermark and imperforate. In common with the first issues of St. Lucia and Trinidad, no value was incorporated in the design, which in this case is the Britannia type, with the name tablet at the bottom.

The set comprises the halfpenny, yellow green and blue green, the one penny, blue and deep blue, the twopence, grayish slate, slate blue and deep slate, and the fourpence brownish red.

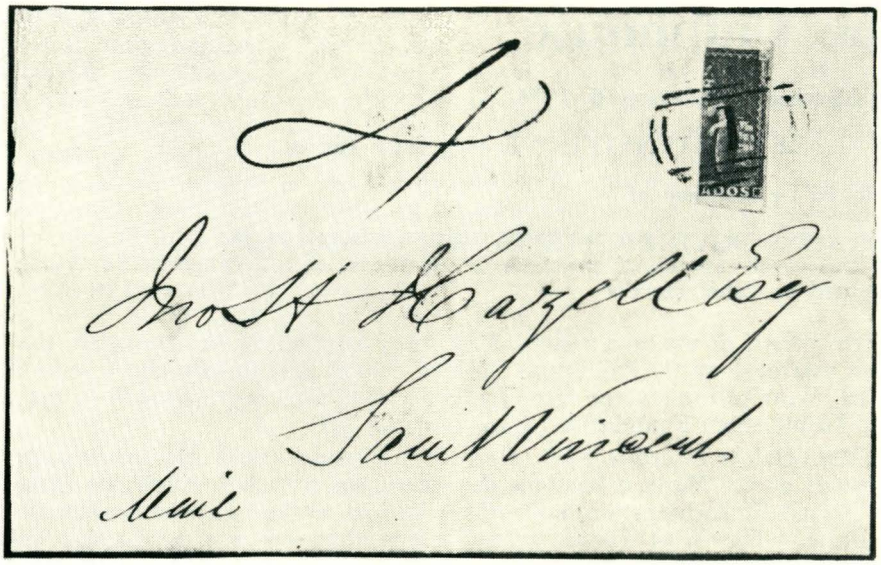


Figure 1.

On the first slide we have the halfpenny blue green and one penny blue unused; the next slide includes the balance of the set in singles, pairs and blocks of four, also unused and in immaculate condition, which is a hallmark of this collection.

The grayish slate was intended for use as a twopenny stamp, a use that was very limited. Apart from its distinctive shade, it has characteristic smooth even gum. It was officially bisected for use as the one penny rate in August and September 1854.

The slate blue and deep slate were prepared for use but not issued. Both of these shades are deeper than the preceding grayish slate, and, in addition, the gum has a patchy, mottled appearance.

The third slide includes three attractive and instructive covers. Two show the correct use of the (2d) grayish slate, bisected, the left half used as one penny to Trinidad, August 4, 1854. The right half is similarly used to St. Vincent, September 20, 1854. (Fig. 1) The third cover shows the unusual, and comparatively late use of the complete stamp as twopence, to Jamaica, December 20 1859.

The *1855-1856,* and the *1858* imperforate issues on white paper are represented in the wall frames both unused and used. Of particular interest is the *1858* sixpence deep rose red, with value tablet at the bottom, and the country name at the top, used on cover to London, February 27 1859.

The first perforated stamps were introduced in *1860*. The same design was maintained, and the stamps were printed on unwatermarked paper, with pin-perforations varying from 14 through 12½ to 14 x 12½. All are on display, and one of the nicest pieces is the *1860* pin-perf. 12½ (1d.) blue used on cover to St. Lucia, November 10, 1860.

The next slide shows the rare *1860* no watermark, pin-perf. 12½, halfpenny yellow green, mint. This is a scarce and difficult stamp to obtain, especially in this condition.

The *1861-1870* set, with no watermark, rough perf. 14-16, continues with the Britannia type design, with country name at the bottom, and no value tablets, with the exception of the sixpence and one shilling denominations. The latter have the country name at the top and the value tablet at the bottom. A comprehensive selection of unused and used are on display. The variety, imperforate, is found on several values, but the variety, imperforate between vertically, occurs on the one shilling only. The next slide includes an unused block of four of this attractive variation, with full gum. It is stated that only six other pairs have been recorded.

At the top of the same page is the *1861* sixpence rose red with part of the rare "CANCELLED" obliteration, of which but six were made. The only other Barbados stamp recorded with this "CANCELLED" obliteration, is the halfpence 1861, clean cut perf. 14-16, deep green.

At the bottom of the page, are two of the scarcest stamps of this Colony. They are the *1861-70* perf. 11-13, and are only known unused. Here they are the halfpenny green and one penny blue, without value tablets.

The subsequent Britannia types, until 1873 are on papers watermarked large star and small star, with varying perforations, all of which are displayed in the wall frames.

In *1873* a new denomination, the five shillings stamp in large format was issued, watermarked small star, perf. 15½ x 15. The seated Britannia forms the central vignette. A pair of proofs in black, as well as the issued unused and used stamps, are included in the display; also a copy overprinted "Specimen". This is an instance when the "Specimen" stamp can bring as much as, if not more than the normal unused example. In any event, both are very desirable.

The later Britannia type issues, up to 1882, were printed by De La Rue of London from Perkins Bacon plates. The *1875* set, watermarked Crown and CC, perf. 12½ includes the extremely rare fourpence red, variety perf. 14 x 12½. Only one example is known used, and very, very few unused have been located. This copy, is from the Charlton Henry collection.

The *1876-78* issue, perf. 14, includes a complete set overprinted "Specimen", also a mint copy of the one shilling violet, which is another very elusive stamp.

Apart from the watermark and perforations, the colors of the De La Rue printings are quite different from the Perkins Bacon.

The last slide forms a grand finale to the exhibit of Barbados. It includes all of the types and varieties of the *1878 bisected provisional 1d on half of five shillings,* which was made locally. The ower value tablet of the 1873 five shillings stamps was cut off, the stamp was perforated 11-11½ vertically to bisect it, and each half was surcharged "I D" in black. There are three main types of the surcharge:

(i) Large numeral "I" 7mm high, with curved serif, and large "D".
(ii) Similar, but with straight serif to "I"
(iii) Smaller numeral "I", 6mm high, and small letter "D"

All the types exist reading upwards and downwards, and all are represented on this page. In addition, the major varieties are included, such as unsevered used pairs of each type; small and large numerals with both serifs, setenant in unsevered pairs (at the bottom); and perhaps the greatest piece of all, the unused strip of four (or two unsevered pairs) with the left stamp showing no period after "D", and straight serif to the numeral "I". (Fig. 2)

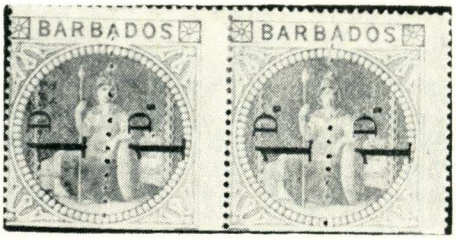


Figure 2.

DOMINICA

This year sees the centenary anniversary of the issue of the first stamps for Dominica, on *Mayy 4, 1874.* They incorporate the Queen's head in a central medallion, and were printed by De La Rue of London, on paper watermarked Crown and CC, perf. 12½, and comprise the one penny, sixpence and one shilling. The same design was maintained through the 1886-88 issues.

The *1877-1879* set, perf. 14, included three additional values, the half-penny, twopence halfpenny and fourpence. The one penny is known bisected for use as a halfpenny and an example used on piece is included in the exhibit.

In *November 1882* the one penny lilac, perf. 14, was bisected and surcharged "½" (d) in two types; the first a small "½" in black, and the second a large "½" in red. The third type made in *March 1883* is spelled out "Half penny" and reads upwards and downwards. Each surcharge was applied to each half of the stamp. Varieties of inverted, double and tête-bêche surcharges are known, and examples of all are shown, including two vertical pairs on piece.

The provisionals of *March 1886* have created two of the greatest rarities, of unusual interest, in the whole of the West Indies group. The 1877-79 sixpence and one shilling were surcharged horizontally "Half Penny" and "One Penny" respectively, in two lines, with a bar to obliterate the original value. In addition the sixpence was surcharged "One Penny" with thick bar and with thin bar. Research has proven that at least two panes of the sixpence were surcharged.

This slide includes the scarcer variety with *thick bar* used on piece. (Fig. 3) This is the "Manus" copy, one of five known, that in recent years were plated into the known setting from the first row, position 2,3, 4, 5, and 6. This stamp is position number 4.



Figure 3.

The next slide shows the "One Penny" on Sixpence, with the *thin bar,* used on cover with the preceding halfpenny and one penny, and the "½" (d) provisionals, to Antigua. Only sixteen of the "thin bar" variety have been located in collections. (Fig. 4)

The progressive study of these two varieties by H. R. Holmes, the late Adrian Hopkins and others, has been fully written up and documented in the "London Philatelist" issues of October 1965, November 1966 and March 1968. Mrs. Dale shared in this research work to which she lent her stamps, and she would have been delighted to know that complete authenticity and catalogue status were ultimately accorded these two stamps, even though the final analysis was published some three months after her death.

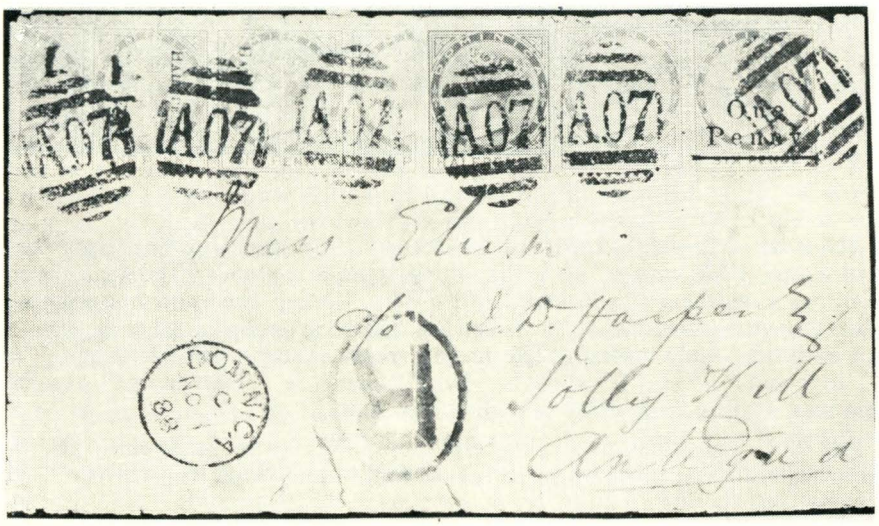


Figure 4.

GRENADA

Perkins Bacon of London also were responsible for the first issues of Grenada. The design incorporates the familiar and charming Chalon portrait of the Queen, within an oval, flanked by typical Perkins Bacon engine turning. These original issues include the *1861-1862,* no watermark, perf. 14-16, the *1863-71* watermarked small star rough perf. 14-16, the *1873* watermarked large star, clean cut perf. 15, and subsequent issues of the same design, and varying watermarks and perforations, all of which are shown in the frames.

The first slide shows the variety listed in Scott Catalogue as number 5 Bh, the *1878 One Penny watermarked small star, clean cut perf. 15, bisected.* (Fig. 5) This example is in pair with the normal stamp, used with the One Shilling of the following issue, on cover to France in August 1878. This is a scarce piece and of more than passing interest.

The unusual method that Grenada adopted of printing stamps, in various colors from one plate, and then overprinting and surcharging the stamps for postal and fiscal purposes, has created a wide and attractive field of study, which can be pursued for relatively small outlay.

The Chalon portrait of Queen Victoria in a circle forms the central vignette, with the country name inscribed at the bottom, and no value tablet.



Figure 5.

The next slide shows the *1875* surcharges "Postage One Shilling" in blue, and "Postage Half-penny" in black, on the purple stamps. There are countless fascinating variations of short and tall letters, broken type and uneven spacing, and similar characteristics to be found on different stamps, and sometimes more than one in the same stamp. The major errors include "Shlliing" for "Shilling", inverted "S" in "Postage", "No Hyphen" in "Halfpenny" and double surcharges, examples of which are all shown here.

The *1881* issues comprise the Half-penny, Twopence-halfpenny and Fourpence overprinted in black on purple, rose and blue stamps respectively. Errors and variations abound amongst these overprints, which provide a field day for the observant and searching student.

In *1883* the orange stamps were overprinted with a "Crown" and "One Penny" in green, with additionally "POSTAGE" in black, overprinted once horizontally on each stamp for the one penny value, and diagonally twice on each stamp, the latter being cut in two, each half for use as the halfpenny value.

We show here an example of the unauthorized "POSTAGE" in manuscript in black, at the top of the page; also misplaced lettering, unsevered pairs of the halfpenny, "POSTAGE" inverted, and "S" inverted in "POSTAGE". This group of errors and varieties is a little more difficult to acquire.

The next issue brings a change of printer and design. De La Rue of London produced the *1883* set of paper watermarked Crown and CA, perforated 14. The design follows the Victorian Key type, but without framelines round the stamp. For some reason never explained, to my knowledge, every other row was printed inverted, thus forming vertical têtê-bêche pairs, as seen on this slide.

Between *1883 and 1891* a further group of revenue stamps was surcharged for postage, a comprehensive selection of which is on view, including a range of constant varieties.

Before we leave Grenada, of particular appeal, I think, is the original artist's drawing for the *1887* one penny stamp. It is an extremely delicate piece of work carried out in red pale mauve, mounted on a card that is dated, October 1886, and well worth another look.

NEVIS

The first Nevis stamps came out in *1861* and were produced by Nissen and Parker, of London, who supplied all the Nevis stamps to the end of 1878. The first design depicts a stream of water gushing from a rock in the background, with three female figures in the foreground, one of which is pouring water from a pitcher into a cup. This reference is stated to relate to a medicinal spring on the island.

This vignette is enclosed in a rectangular frame for the one penny, circular frames for the fourpence and sixpence, and an oval frame on the shilling.

The stamps were printed in small sheets of twelve . . . four horizontal rows of three . . . each stamp being a separate engraving. This method of production captivates the plater because there are twelve varieties of each value, and the small sheets can be reconstructed so that each stamp can be identified as to its original position on the plate.

The first slide presents proofs on card and this wove paper in colors different from those of the issued stamps.

In 1931 the four original plates used for the 1861 - 1878 issues were unearthed in London. In July of that year they were handed to Perkins Bacon who cleaned them and took fifty pulls in black, and some in color, of each denomination. The plates were then defaced and presented to the archives of the Royal Philatelic Society, London in December 1931. Examples of these 1931 proofs in black and in color, including one from the scored plate, are exhibited in the frames.

The next slide presents the *1861 issue perf. 13,* on blued and grayish paper, also the *1866 issue perf. 15,* on white paper, all unused. Used examples are in the frames.

The rarest stamp in the colony occurs in the *1866 perf. 15. set,* and that is the one shilling value on vertically laid paper. A used example is shown here, at the bottom of the slide and is signed by C. J. Phillips. The unused is even rarer.

The next slide shows the *1861 perf. 13 issue* unused, reconstructed into the original sheets.

Here is the *1866 perf. 15* set similarly reconstructed. The other constant variety in this set in the one shilling value, number 9 on the sheet, which clearly shows "crossed lines" on the hill in the background. This is quite distinct and is included in the bottom right reconstructed sheet.

Partial and complete reconstructions of both issues in used state are in the frames.

The *1876 set, perf. 15* was lithographed from transfers taken from the original engraved plates. More than one transfer of each was taken. There are a number of major retouches, especially on the one penny value, some of which are illustrated on this slide.

With one exception, the lithographed one shilling does not show the "cross on hill" variety". The exception comes from one of the transfers from the original plate, that was not retouched. Two copies are included on this page.

Complete sheets as well reconstructed sheets of the lithographed set are exhibited, both unused and used, including the different shades. The one shilling is shown including the transfers with and without the "cross on hill."

The lithographed set gives us another major variety, which is the error "imperf. between" vertically in strip of three of the one shilling value. This slide includes a complete sheet of twelve (or four unsevered strips of three) showing this error, which happens to be the transfer with position number 9 - - - "cross on hill" variety as well. This is an instance when we may well use the express "unique", as I believe this sheet undoubtedly is. (Fig. 6)

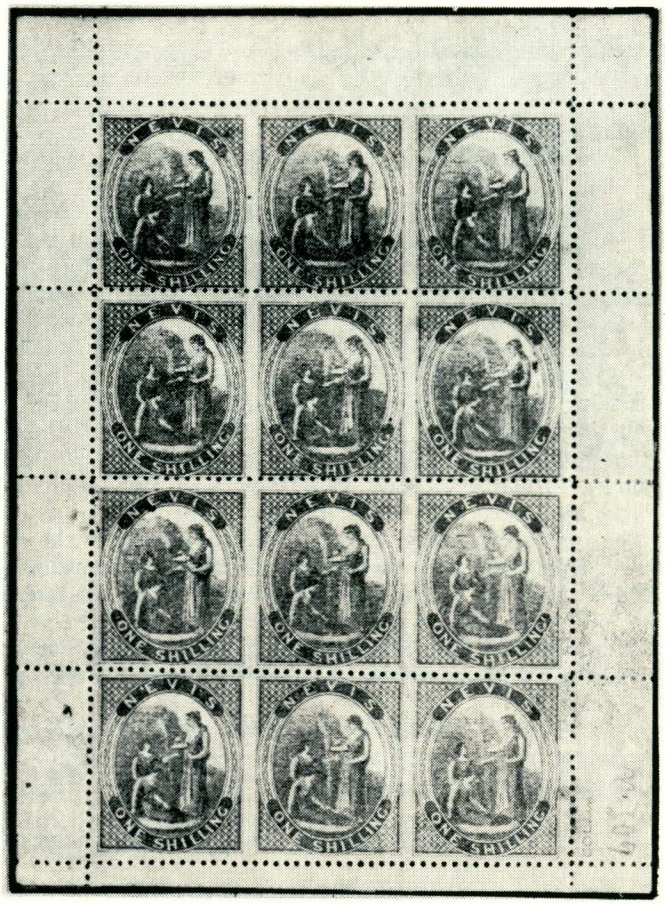


Figure 6.

In *1879* a new design and a new printer were introduced. The design is the Victorian Key type (Die I), and the printer, De La Rue of London. This set comes watermarked Crown and CC, perf. 14 and the following *1882* issue is in the same design, watermarked Crown and CA, perf. 14, with additional values and some new colors.

In *1883* the preceding One Penny lilac, was bisected vertically, and surcharged "Nevis ½d" in violet and in black. Some examples are included in the frames, with the variety double surcharge in volet, used on piece.

ST. VINCENT

The stamps of St. Vincent, I think, are some of the most attractive. The simple first design that was used for nearly forty years, incorporates the Queen's head, that was drawn by Edward Corbould, from the Wyon Medal, was engraved by Charles Jeens, and the stamps produced by Perkins Bacon of London. The country name is at the top, and the value is at the bottom. With such artists and printers, nothing but a thing of beauty could result.

The first issues appeared between *1861 and 1869*, on unwatermarked paper, with a variety of perforations. A comprehensive selection is on view in the frames.

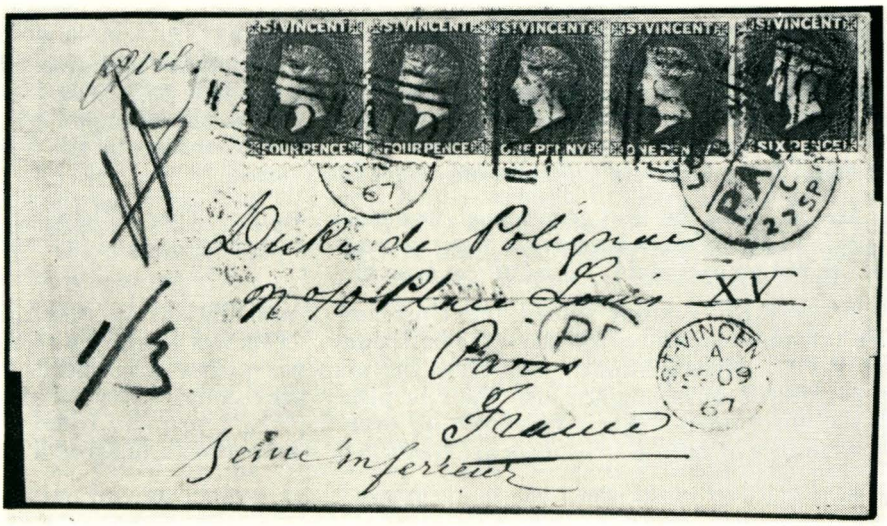


Figure 7.

The first slide includes the *1862,* no watermark, *perf. 14-16* one penny and sixpence used on covers. The top two are from the familiar Polignac correspondence. They illustrate the eightpence rate for a single ¼ ounce letter, and the one shilling and fourpence double rate to France. The bottom cover addressed to London is franked two shillings . . . a double rate at that date, February 9 1864, based on the cost of one shilling for half an ounce.

The next slide shows the *1863-1869 perf. 11-13* one penny, fourpence (both blue and orange), sixpence and one shilling indigo used in combination on two covers. (The one shilling brown on cover is also on display.) Both of these covers bear one shilling and fourpence in postage for a ½ ounce double letter to France . . . also the Polignac correspondence. (Fig. 7)

The *1871-1879* issue comes on paper watermarked small star, with a range of perforations, which make a complete study in themselves, as do the wide spread of colored cancellations and village postmarks, on these and on subsequent issues. All are included in the exhibit.

This slide shows the *1871-78* set, *watermarked small star perf. 11-13,* which includes some desirable items, especially the one shilling claret of *1875* in mint pair.

The *1871-1878 watermarked small star perf. 11-13 x 14-16* has produced another very scarce stamp that is shown here, the one shilling lilac rose unused. A very fiine unused copy with full gum, and also an example that is officially obliterated by two horizontal lines. In the recently published book by Pierce, Messenger and Lowe there is reference made to these ruled lines, as having been adopted either for "Specimen" purposes, or possible to cancel remainders. In any event they are rarely seen.

The *1880-1881 perf. 11-83* one shilling vermilion comes with the variety imperforate between vertically, of which a very fine unused pair is included on this slide, which is of extreme rarity.

The *1880* five shillings rose red is the exception to the Queen's head design. This is in larger format, with the seal of the colony surmounted by a crown as the central motif. It too was produced by Perkins Bacon, who wrote to the Colonial Secretary of St. Vincent, when sending the first consignment: "It

seems to us a pretty stamp.'' A statement with which I think all agree. It is watermarked small star and perforated 11-13. This is a nice page, and I would particularly draw your attention to the top stamp that is handstamped ''Specimen''. This was done locally from loose type, and according to the Pierce, Messenger, Lowe book, six examples only have been noted.

Also in *1880* the first provisional was made locally. The 1871-1878 clean cut perf. 14-16 sixpence blue green was perforated 12 vertically, and surcharged ''1d'' in red on each half. The ''d'' is over the ''1''.

In *1881* St. Vincent joined the Universal Postal Union, an outcome of which was the second provisional — the halfpenny. This was one of the requisite basic U.P.U. denominations. For this, the sixpence yellow gren perf. 11-13 was perforated 12 vertically, like the one penny provisional, except that each half was surcharged ''½d'', with the ''d'' over the ''½'', in red. Unused and used examples of both provisionals are displayed, together with unsevered pairs.

In *November 1881* yet two more provisionals were made at Kingston. The ''One penny'' on sixpence bright green and the ''4d'' on one shilling bright vermillion.

Both are seen on this slide. The used ''4d'' at the right of the second row has the variety ''broken nose'' to the ''4''. The ''4d'' stamp used on cover addressed to London and cancelled November 28 1881, is used on the first day of use of this provisional. Not only is the stamp nicely tied by the dated ''K'' (for Kingston) abbreviated cancellation, but the ''St. Vincent — NO 28 81'' date stamp in red is clearly struck at the side of the stamp. Even the London arrival stamp ''13 DE 81'' is struck on the face of the cover, at the left. (Fig. 8)

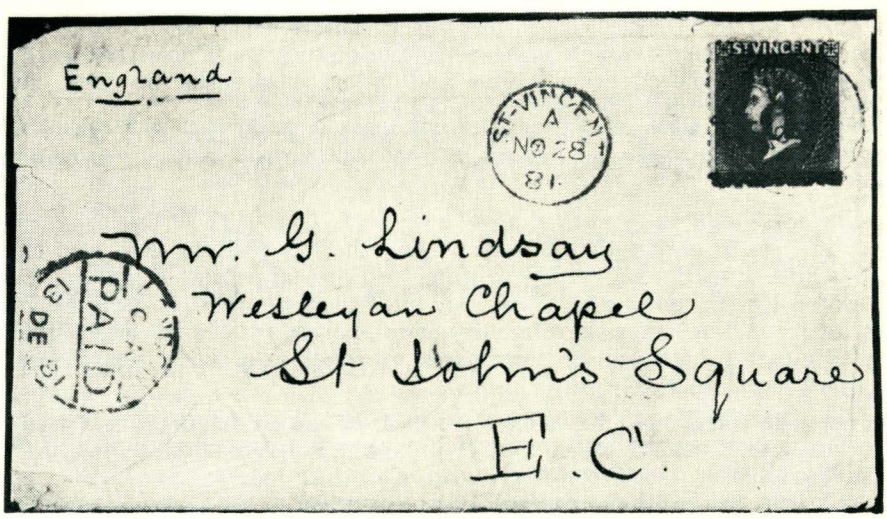


Figure 8.

TRINIDAD

The stamps of Trinidad perhaps are not the most popular with collectors generally. Perhaps we can expose something of their virtues tonight.

The first issue of *1851-56* comprises the one penny value only. The design, like that of Barbados incorporates the seated Britannia, with the name of the country at the bottom, and no value expressed.

This slide shows a nice representation of all the colors — brownish red, purple brown, gray, blue and deep blue — unused. (There is one used stamp on the page.) These are all imperforate and printed on paper that is slightly blued. The following *1854-57* issue is similar in design but on white paper.

The *lithographed one penny stamps* are provisional issues made locally from a die engraved by Charles Petit, who actually printed the first issue — a very fine production, with close semblence to an engraved printing. All these stamps were brought into use between *1852 and 1860* when supplies from Perkins Bacon ran short, or new supplies were delayed in transit. There are five distinct issues that were made for the various periods of use. These can be distinguished by the papers on which the stamps were produced, sometimes from the inks used and to an extent by the impression. While the earlier lithographs naturally would tend to be clearer than subsequent ones taken from worn stones, one should also bear in mind that Mr. Petit, a master craftsman, also produced the first issue. He would have paid particular attention to the cleaning of the stones and the right consistency of ink, for example. Then he died. Others who did the work may not have been so fussy on these points, so that a comparatively worn looking impression may have come from an early printing if the stones were dirty or the ink not right.

So whether making a highly specialized study (to which these lithographed issues readily lend themselves) or a representative assembly (like this page) all these factors need to be considered. Covers, when available also help to establish the periods of use of the respective issues.

This cover is another West Indian beauty. A very early impression which looks almost like a fine engraving rather than a lithograph, on the yellowish paper of the *September 1852* issue, one penny blue used to St. Thomas *September 25 1852,* the earliest date of use known or recorded. (Fig. 9)

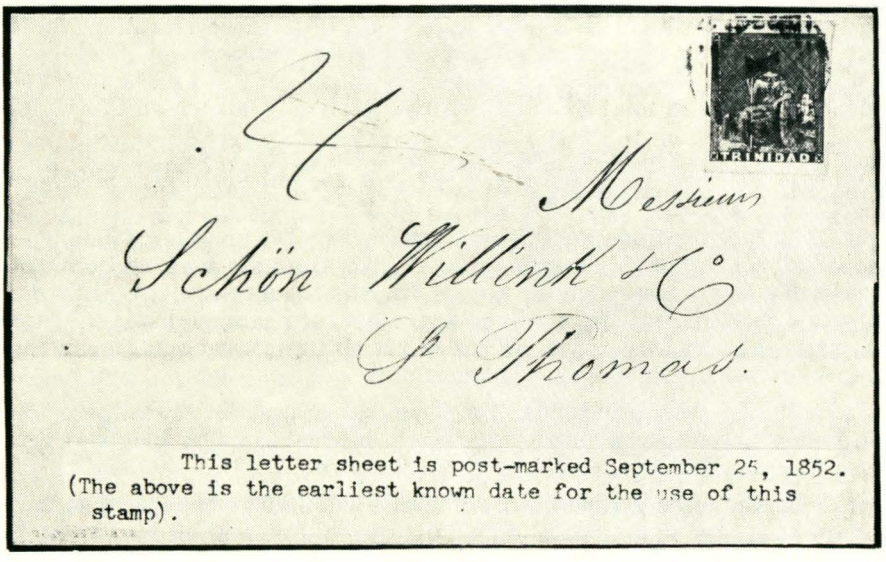


Figure 9.



Figure 10.

The next slide shows a cover of equal attraction and comparable rarity. It is the *March 1860* One penny bluish-gray on thinner paper, showing practically no background at all, in strip of three used with the 1859 one shilling, on cover to Corsica *March 23 1860.* Another extraordinarily early use of the last impression. (Fig. 10)

The *1859 to 1861* issues also were printed by Perkins Bacon, and range from imperforate to varying guages and combinations of perforations, all on unwatermarked paper of different thickness.

The one penny without value expressed continued in the use in rose and rose red shades, to which four new values were added — the fourpence, sixpence and one shilling. These new denominations had the value tablet incorporated at the bottom, and the name of the country was transferred to the top.

A study of considerable interest can be made of the perforations, different papers, cancellations and usages of these issues, at comparitively small cost. A nice selection is on view, including the variety of the *1860 clean cut perf. 14-15½* one penny rose red in mint pair, imperforate vertically, shown on this slide.

The next slide includes the *1861 rough perf. 14-16½* one shilling bluish purple, with portions of two strikes of the rare "CANCELLED" obliterator, to which we have already referred.

In *1862* the printing contract was awarded to De La Rue of London, who produced all subsequent Britannia types to 1876, from the Perkins Bacon plates. Although the colors were similar, the De La Rue shades are quite distinct from the Perkins Bacon printings, as will be seen from the pages on display. Furthermore, while the first De La Rue set of 1862 is on unwatermarked paper, the following issues come with Crown CC watermark.

In *1879* the first provisional for Trinidad appeared. "Halfpenny" and "One Penny" were overprinted respectively on the no value lilac and carmine stamps, watermarked Crown CC perf. 14.

In *1882* the same overprints were applied to similar stamps, that were on paper watermarked Crown CA. The halfpenny denomination is the scarcer by far, and this slide includes a block of four unused, with full gum, ex Caspary.

In May *1882* the 1876 Crown CC perf. 14 sixpence bright yellow green was surcharged "1d" in manuscript, in black and in red, with one or two bars of varying thickness obliterating the original value. The black surcharge is the rarest and is listed used only. (Fig. 11) A nice example is on exhibition, as well as a selection of the red surcharges.

The *1883-4* set brought a change in design, with the young Queen's head in a center medallion, and was printed by De La Rue. A selection is on view in the frames, including one of each denomination imperforate, with bottom sheet margin.

In *1896* the design was changed again, when a return was made to Britannia seated. I would like to draw your attention to the "mock up" proofs with hand drawn centers and frames, for both the small and large stamps of this set. These are dated "6 Nov 95", and are in the last frame of Trinidad.

On the last page, is a copy of the *1896* five pence dull purple and mauve that is surcharged "3d" and overprinted "Specimen." This was prepared for use but never issued, and is also quite scarce.



Figure 11.

TURKS ISLANDS

Early covers from Turks Islands are extremely scarce. Indeed, information relating to postal arrangements before the middle of the nineteenth century is practically non-existant. There is one pre-adhesive cover in the frame from Turks Islands to t he Bahamas, dated June 1858. On the front is the Crowned Circle type "PAID AT TURKS ISLANDS", which so far as I know is hitherto unrecorded, and the circular date stamp "TURKS IS JU 7 1858" is struck on the back.

The first stamps were issued *1867* and were produced by Perkins Bacon. The design incorporates the Queen's head in a central oval, with the country name at the top and the value tablet at the bottom. The set consist of the penny rose, sixpence black and one shilling dull blue, no watermark, perforation 11-12. The *1873-1879* issue of the one penny rose and the one shilling lilac, are of the same design, watermarked small star perf. 11-13 x 14½-15½. This slide shows both sets, including one of the rarest stamps, the 1879 one shilling lilac unused. The 1879 one penny rose red perf. 11-12 all round, is another scarce stamp. A nice example is in the frame.

The admission of Turks Islands to the Universal Postal Union, also brought about the first provisionals in *1881.* Until that date the one penny and the sixpence and one shilling stamps had been adequate for local and overseas mailings. In order to provide the additional denominations established by the U. P. U. for international use, these stamps were surcharged locally, and a field of philatelic study and research was opened up.

There are twelve different settings of the halfpenny surcharge, nine of the twopence-halfpenny, and six of the fourpence. Each setting is composed of combinations of different types, in such numbers as can be evenly divided into thirty, the number of stamps in the sheets to be surcharged. For example there are two varieties repeated fifteen times on the sheet, three varieties repeated ten times (Fig. 12), fifteen varieties repeated twice or compositions of fifteen comprising more than one type, repeated twice. As you can see the scope is vast.



Figure 13.



Figure 12.



Figure 14.

The settings and types are classified in this collection on the identification listed in Stanley Gibbons catalogue.

A fairly indicative cross section of these issues is on display. Included are strips and blocks that demonstrate how the different types were assembled in the respective settings, and also some of the scarcer items. The latter include the variety "½" on one shilling, setting 7, type 6, without fraction bar in double overprint.

On this slide the top left "2½" on sixpence black is the very rare setting number 1, type 15; the "2½" on one shilling lilac, at the end of the top row is setting 3, type 17.

Here we have examples of other varieties that are not too common. The top "2½" on sixpence black, setting 7, type 22; "2½" on one shilling dull blue, the right hand single is setting 9, type 27; there is also a block of four setting 9 showing types 25 and 26 se-tenant. (Fig. 13) This is from the composition of 15 subjects — 10 of type 25, 3 of type 26, 1 of type 26 without fraction bar, and 1 of 27 — that was repeated twice on the sheet.

The "2½" on sixpence black, the second stamp in the second row, is type 24 and is unlisted on the sixpence, in setting 8.

In the "4" surcharges the last stamp but one on the page is setting 3 type 30; this is the scarcest of all the "4" settings. (Fig. 14)

Between *1881-1893* De La Rue produced the stamps which include these new denominations; theyy are in the wall frames.

The last page on exhibit merits more than a little attention. This is a set of proofs of the De La Rue *1894-1895* type on gummed paper, with voided country and value tablets, that have been completed by hand painting.

We have made a condensed philatelic four of the British West Indies which I hope has opened the way for some collectors to return for a longer visit, not only with the stamps of these islands, but with those of other West Indian islands as well.

Before closing I wish to express appreciation to Dr. Charles Sage who carried out the photography for these excellent slides. Also to Mr. Bernard D. Harmer for the time and help he has generously accorded.

1974 PROGRAM OF MEETINGS

Exhibit opens at 7:30 p.m.

Meetings convene at 8:00 p.m.

September 18th — *FALKLAND ISLANDS*—John Ayre, St. Johns, Newfoundland

October 2nd — *PERKINS BACON: A STUDY IN DESIGN*—Robert P. Odenweller, Bermuda

October 16th — *THE VIN FIZ STAMP AND FLIGHTS*—Erik Hildes-Heim, Fairfield, Conn.

November 6th — *UNITED STATES 19th CENTURY*—Robert A. Paliafito, Milwaukee, Wis.

November 20th — *NATAL*—W. R. Hart, London, England; *SUDAN*—W. Frazer, London, England

December 4th — *UNITED STATES USED ABROAD*—Henry Stollnitz, Forest Hills, N. Y.

December 18 — *BOARD OF GOVERNORS OPEN HOUSE*—Bernard D. Harmer, Robert A. Siegel, Co-Chairmen

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

5679 Milton Mitchell, Silver Spring, Md. Collects 19th Century U. S., British North America, China.
5680 Seymour Berger, Wantagh, N. Y. Collects U. S., Israel, Mid-East.
5681 David R. Opperman, Urbana, Ill. Collects War Covers, Siberian AEF.
5682 W. Danforth Walker, New York, N. Y. Collects Postal History of Grenada.
5683 Mayer Krawetz, St. Paul, Minn. Collects Germany.
5684 Irv Yollis, New York, N. Y. Collects U. S.
5685 Harriet Wilma Brown, Sacramento, Calif. Collects U. S., U. N., France, Monaco, Switzerland, Vatican, Japan, Great Britain, Canada, Israel, Benelux.
5686 Seymour B. Stiss, Arlington, Va. Collects Haiti, Switzerland, Netherlands, Israel, Illinois Postal History.
5687 William J. Latzko, West New York, N. J. Collects Austria.
5688 Robert C. Ross, Glen Rock, N. J. Collects Scandinavia, U. S., U. N., Switzerland.
5689 William H. Yag, Dayton, Ohio. Collects Mexico, U. S.
5690 Thomas Marshall, Pittsburgh, Pa. Collects Philatelic Literature, Scandinavia.
5691 Quintus Fernando, Tuscon, Ariz. Collects Orange Free State, Jamaica, China, U. S. Possessions, 19th Century Covers and Postal Stationery.
5692 Michael A. Harris, Haslemere, England. Collects Great Britain, British West Indies.
5693 Arthur H. Spear, East Northport, N. Y. Collects Jamaica, U. S., Canal Zone, British North America, Great Britain.
5694 Joseph A. Bush, Brooklyn, N. Y. Collects U. S. Airmail, Korea.
5695 Saul Feder, Riverdale, N. Y. Collects U. S., U. N.
5696 Alfred W. Hahn Jr., Centerport, N. Y. Collects Postal History of Burma, U. S. Postal Offices in the Pacific.
5697 Ladislav Sulc, Passaic, N. J. Collects U. S.
5698 Curtis M. Hutchins, Bangor, Maine. Collects Cuba.
5699 Harold Rafter, West Haven, Conn. Collects U. S.
5700 Howard Rosenberg, Chicago, Ill. Collects Holy Land, Canada, U. S., Great Britain, China.
5701 Martell Blake Royer, Merrillville, Ind. Collects U. S. Classics, Postal History.
5702 W. T. Crowe, Boston, Mass. Collects U. S., Confederate States, Maryland Covers.
5703 Maxwell Klausner, M. D., Toms River, N. J. Collects U. S. Classics, U. N., Israel, Civil War Patriotic covers.
5704 Keith A. Harmer, New Rochelle, N. Y.
5705 Capt. Hermann J. Estelmann, APO New York. Collects Germany, Ireland, U.S.S.R.
5706 Michael Zinman, Ardsley, N. Y. Collects U. S. Internal Revenue, Taxpaids, Switzerland.
5707 Carroll Langdon Lloyd, Baltimore, Md. Collects Haiti, U. S., Greece.
5708 Howard G. Kristol, Scarsdale, N. Y. Collects Canal Zone, Postal Stationery, U. S. Possessions.
5709 Robert W. Brown, Downers Grove, Ill. Collects Liberia.
5710 Edward D. Roberts, Larchmont, N. Y. Collects Covers.
5711 Dr. Louis N. Nagy, Union, N. J. Collects Hungary, U. S., U. N.

5712 Patricia A. Green, Washington, D. C. Collects Confederate Postal History.
5713 Paul D. Reinert, Albany, N. Y. Collects Jugoslavia.
5714 Myron H. Hyman, Great Neck, N. Y. oCllects U. S. Booklet Panes.
5715 Dick I. Perreault, Smith's Parish, Bermuda. Collects Bermuda.
5716 Brian John Cave, Tutong, Borneo. Collects British Borneo, Armed Forces Mail, Germany.
5717 Cornelis Spoelman, Ridderkerk, Netherlands. Collects Postal History.
5718 Irwin Weinberg, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
5719 Lester E. Winick, Homewood, Ill. Collects Space-Rocket Mail, Iceland.

The Library

The Library reports the acquisition of the following books:

New Zealand: One Penny Dominion 1909-1926 Printing Flaws by George G. Fisher. Wellington, N. Z.: 1973. Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand. 38 pgs., illus., spiralbound. (Price N. Z. $3.50 from the RPSNZ, P. O. Box 1269, Wellington, New Zealand). Gift of the Society.

Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Ireland by James J. Brady. 1973. Published by the Eire Philatelic Association. Reprinted from the *American Philatelist*. 20 pages, illustrated, softbound, with Addenda, 1 page. Price $2.00, from E. J. Ryan, 19 Ruth Place, Glen Head, N. Y., 11545. Gift of Mr. Joseph E. Foley.

Monographie des Timbres de France 1903 et 1906 au Type Semeuse by J. Storch & R. Francon. Lyon: 1973. Published by Cercle Lyonnais d'Etudes Philatéliques et Marcophiles. 216 pages, illustrated, softbound, with 16-page pricing supplement. Gift of the France and Colonies Philatelic Society.

Catalogue Specialisé des Timbres-Poste de France 1900-1940 by Robert Francon & Jean Storch. Lyon: 1973. Published by Cercle Lyonnais d'Etudes Philatéliques et Marcophiles. 461 pages, softbound, with 31-page supplement of illustrations. Gift of the France and Colonies Philatelic Society.

The Proofs, Essays, Sample, Specimen and Test Stamps of Mexico by Frederick G. Ingham. McAllen, Texas: 1972. Published by the author, 704 N. 6th Street, McAllen, Texas, 78501. 44 pages, illustrated, softbound. Gift of Mr. Ingham.

The Hong Kong "China" Overprints by K. L. Perrin. Cheltenham: 1974. 44 pages illustrated, softbound. Published by Colonial and Foreign Stamp Company Ltd., 11 Regent Street, Cheltenham, England (price £2.50 plus postage). Gift of the publisher.

People's Republic of China: Atlas compiled by the U. S. Central Intelligence Agency. Washington, D. C.: 1971. 82 pages, illustrations, maps, softbound, 10 x 17". Gift of Mr. Walter G. Parshall.

The Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps: Volume V — The Empire in North America. Published by Robson Lowe Ltd., London: 1973. 760 pages, illustrated, hardbound. (Available from H. J. M. R. Co., P. O. Box 308, North Miami, Florida, 33161). Gift of the Publisher.

Cancellations of the Cook Islands and Niue by A. R. Burge. 61 pages, illustrated, spiralbound. Published, 1971, by the Pacific Islands Study Circle of Great Britain. (Price $5.00, from A. E. Young, 58 Livesay Crescent, Worthing, Sussex, England). Gift of the Society.

Eye, Burin, Hand: A Presentation of Swedish Post Office Engravers. Stockholm: 1973. 10 pages, illustrations, paperbound. Published by the Post Office Board. Gift of the Postal Administration.

Checklist of Sports and Recreation by Robert M. Bruce. 1973. 45 pages, illustrations, paperbound. Published by the American Topical Association. (Price $4.00 from ATA, 3308 North 50 Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53216). Gift of the publisher.

Watercraft on Stamps edited by Kathy Herd. 1973. 82 pages, illustrations, paperbound. Published by the American Topical Association. (Price $5.00). Gift of the publisher.

Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue. 130th Edition — 1974. Edited by James B. Hatcher. 2834 pages in 3 Volumes, illustrations, softbound. Published by Scott Publishing Co., New York. (Price $9.00 each from the publisher). Gift of the publisher.

Stanley Gibbons British Commonwealth Stamp Catalogue. 76th Edition — 1974. 806 pages, illustrations, hardbound. Available from Stangib, Ltd., 320 Fulton Avenue, Hempstead, N. Y., 11550. Gift of the publisher.

Stanley Gibbons Overseas Stamp Catalogue. Volume I — A-C. London: 1973. 680 pages, illustrations, softbound. (Price $11.00 plus $1.00 post. from Stangib, Ltd.). Gift of the publisher.

Prifix Catalogue Specialise Illustre des Timbres-Poste du Luxembourg. 1974 Edition. Published by Banque du Timbre. 224 pages, illustrations, paperbound. Price 60 frs. from Banque du Timbre, 17 Bd Prince Henri, Luxembourg-Ville, Luxembourg. Gift of the publisher.

Prifix Catalogue Illustre des Monnaies Luxembourgeoises (984-1973) by Romain Probst and Andre Ungeheuer. 1974 Edition. 190 pages, illustrations, paperbound. Published by Banque du Timbre. Gift of the publisher.

Swedish Postage Stamps and Postal Sationery Specialized Catalogue. 1974 Edition. 376 pages, illustrations, softbound. Bi-lingual: Swedish and English. Published by the Philatelic Society of Sweden, Birger Jarlsgatan 18 B4, 11434 Stockholm, Sweden. Gift of the Society.

Canada Specialized Postage Stamp Catalogue. 1st Edition — 1973. 96 pages, illustrations, paperbound. Published by Philatelic Publishers Company, Box 714, Station Q Toronto M4T2N8, Canada. (Price $1.50). Gift of the publisher.

Postage Stamp Catalogue of the People's Republic of China. Coloured Edition, 1974. Hong Kong: 1973. 48 pages, illustrations, paperbound. Bi-lingual: Chinese and English. Published by the Hong Kong Stamp Dealers' Publishing House (Price U. S. $1.00). Gift of Mr. Ellery Denison.

The Amateur Collector's Stamp Catalogue of Switzerland. 18th Edition — 1974. London: 1973. 116 pages, illustrations, spiralbound. Published by The Amateur Collector Ltd., 151 Park Road, London, NW 8, England. (Price U. S. $4.75 incl. post.). Gift of the publisher.

Lyman's British North America Postage Stamp Retail Catalogue. 22nd Edition — 1974. Toronto: 1973. 64 pages, illustrations, paperbound. Published by R. W. Lyman Co., Box 23 Station D, Toronto M6P 3J5, Canada (Price $1.25). Gift of the publisher.

AFA Frimaerkekatalog Skandinavien. 1974 Edition. 240 pages, illustrations, paperbound. Published by Aarhus Frimaerkehandel. (Available from Scandinavian Phil. Lit. Service, Box 175, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, D.C., 20044). Gift of the publisher.

The Australasian Stamp Catalogue. 10th Edition — 1974. Dubbo, N.S.W.: 1973. 56 pages, illustrations, paperbound. Published by Stamp Publications Pty. Ltd., Sterling Street, Dubbo, 2830 Australia. (Price $1.25). Gift of the publisher.

Stanley Gibbons of the World. 39th simplified Edition — 1974. London: 1973. 1312 pages, ilustrations, hardbound. Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. 391 Strand, London WC2R OLX England. (Price £4.25). Gift of the publisher.

Stanley Gibbons Elizabethan Postage Stamp Catalogue. 10th Edition — 1974. London: 1973. 890 pages, illustrations, paperbound. Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. (Price £2.25). Gift of the publisher.

Speciale Catalogus van de Postzegels van Nederland en Overzeese Rijksdelen. 33rd Edition — 1974. The Hague: 1973. 620 pages, illustrations, softbound. Published by the Nederlandische Vereeniging van Postzegelhandelaren, Postbus 618, 's-Gravenhage, Netherlands. Gift of the publisher.

Historical Details of the Greek Post Offices in Moldavia-Walachia and Soulina by Sophocles G. Nicolaides. Athens: 1972. Reprinted from "Philotelia", Nos. 425-432. Philatelic Library series no. 23. 22 pages, illustrations, softbound. Bi-lingual: Greek and English. Gift of the publisher.

Annuaire National Orricel de la Republique Gabonaise 1973. Libreville: 1972. Published by Agence Havas Gabon. 370 pages, ilustrations, tables, softbound. Gift of the publisher.

Tokelau / Union Islands. Supplement No. 2. by A. H. Burgess. 11 pages, illustrations, softbound. Published, 1973, by the Pacific Islands Study Circle of Great Britain. (Price $1.00, complete study with two supplements is $4.00). Gift of the Society.

The Regular Issues of France 1876-1945 According to Their Normal Postal Usage by Stanley J. Luft. 88 pages, illustrations, softbound. Published, 1974, by the France & Colonies Philatelic Society, Inc. (Price $5.00 from Secretary, Walter E. Parshall, 103 Spruce Street, Bloomfield, N. J. 07003). Gift of the Society.

Swiss Internment Cancels and Other Markings by Robert C. Ross. A preliminary draft of a handbook in progress. 14 pages, illustrated. Gift of the Author.

Mexico: Regular Issue Started in 1950 by Agustin Coronado G., et al. Mexico City: 1973. Published by the Sociedad Filatelica de Mexico, P. O. Box 2554, Mexico, D. F., 1. 83 pages illustrated, softbound. Gift of Mr. James H. Beal.

The Stamps of Hawaii by Charles C. Gill. (Copies of articles on Hawaii by Dr. Gill and others). ca. 100 pages, illustrated, softbound. Gift of Dr. Gill.

Netherlands 1852 10 Cent Plate 1 and *Plate III* by G. C. van Balen Blanken and Bert Buurman. 2 Volumes, 104 and 80 pages, illustrated, hardbound. Bilingual: Dutch and English. Available from J. L. Van Dieten, Tournooiveld 2, The Hague, Netherlands.

The Library of the Collectors Club has also received contributions from: Mrs. Ethel B. McCoy; Messrs. Henry Chlanda, Theo Van Dam, Calvet M. Hahn, Dr. Kler, David Jarrett, Robert G. Stone, Henry Stollnitz, and Ernest Wilkens.

Other gifts of philatelic publications were received from Messrs. F. Burton Selers, John R. Boker, Jr., John D. Dowd, Albert H. Higgins, Ernest A. Kehr, John Lievsay, and Louis Staub.

Book Reviews

México — Estudio Filatélico de la Emisión Regular Iniciada en el Año 1950 (Mexico — A Philatelic Study of the Regular Issue Introduced in 1950). 83 pages (22 of introductory text and illustrations, 61 of listings), edition of 500 numbered copies, published by and available from the Sociedad Filatélica de México. A. C., Apartado Postal 2554, Mexico 1, D. F., Mexico. Price $4.00 in regular loose screw-post binding, $6.00 in "special" binding, postpaid by registered mail.

Five able members of the *Sociedad Filatélica de México*, promptly acknowledging the aid of many philatelists as well as that of the Mexican government's stamp printing facility, now bring to completion a thorough study of Mexico's current definitive issue. This attractive and interesting series, which has graced mail-matter for almost twenty-five years, here receives philatelic examination and scrutiny that should serve as a model for all future works of this type. In constant use in Mexico, it comprises stamps for surface mail, air mail, special delivery, insured mail and parcel post, categories so regrettably fragmented by Scott's system of listing by usage rather than chronology. This study treats the issues as a unified whole, including some stamps considered as commemoratives, and proceeds to comb through almost every significant fact that might bear on their philatelic interest. The American, British and Mexican papers are described, the watermarks beautifully illustrated, printing methods and perforations are not only classified and explained, but the equipment used for manufacture and finishing is listed. We are spared (thankfully ?) endless tabulations of freaks (and even errors), the authors dismissing them with one rather sweeping word: curiosities.

A vertically parallel format in Spanish and English makes use of the text a simple matter, and the useful vocabulary of terms and color names relieves the reader of problems where listings are only in Spanish. An occasional and unimportant translator's question might arise, such as *puente* (bridge) being used to describe what we call in English the "gutter", but upon reflection this might be esoterically labeled "the inter-panneau space", probably an unacceptable alternative.

This work is recommended not only as an aid in classifying an extremely interesting issue of stamps, but as an example for those who may wish to bore into the complexities of those "regular issues" that we tend to ignore too frequently. Let us hope that the able students, Sres. Coronado, García, Maldonado, Roitman and Sienra now continue — possibly to the issue of 1934-40?

(James H. Beal)

Stanley Gibbons Great Britain Specialized Catalogue — Volume 1, Queen Victoria, Fourth Edition. 272 pages. Hard cover. Illustrated. Published by Stanley Gibbons Publications Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W. C., England. Priced at $9.00 in the U. S. A.

It has been three years since this excellent catalogue was updated. Philatelically there have been revisions in the listing of the 1841 Twopence Blue, the recording of check letters removed from the Imprimatur sheets of the Line-Engraved issues and a revised listing of the 1897 "Jubilee" issue. These have been the basic changes plus some minor corrections.

The amazing changes are in pricing. In the 1970 edition an item listed at 50 pounds could be purchased at 30 pounds. In this new edition the same item is catalogued at 150 pounds and one is lucky to find it at this price. The last time philatelists can remember when the market caught up to the priced catalogue, on good material, was in the late thirties. Not everything has tripled. Some have advanced 10 to 20 percent, others have doubled, of course, many have tripled.

All this makes one dizzy. When does it stop and where are we running to? Is philately becoming a "gold market?" I sincerely hope not. Please don't take the "Phil" out of our hobby.

At the recent INTERPEX show most of the better material seemed to be bought from dealers, by dealers, and sold to other dealers. A sort of intramural exchange.

At the end of World War II the United States ran a series of war surplus auctions. Within two weeks after purchase the owner received a certifiicate of ownership. He could then sell this certifiicate, etc. A man I know bought a carload of canned sardines for $97.00. Upon receipt of his certificate he sold it for $120.00 to a gentleman who in turn sold it for $145.00 etc. Finally a man paying $230.00 for the lot decided he wanted to see what a carload of tinned sardines looked like. After trudging through miles of government warehouses he found it. Opening a can he nearly fainted from the odor of the spoiled contents. He went running back, to the man from whom he had purchased this. The gentleman looked him squarely in the eye and said, "you idiot, these are not for eating but for buying and selling." *(Abbot Lutz)*

The Netherlands. 1852, 10 Cent Plate I and The Netherlands. 1852, 10 Cent Cent Plate III by G. C. van Balen Blanken and Bert Buurman. Amsterdam: 1973. I — 104 pgs., III — 80 pgs., illustrated, hardbound. Priced: 40 Guilders + postage from J. L. Van Dieten, Tournooiveld 2, The Hague, Netherlands.

Since the end of 1970 when the last volume on the plates of the First Issue of the Netherlands for the 5 Cent value was published by the same authors, those of us who were deeply involved in and concerned about those books had reason to worry about the continuation and completion of this monumental work. For once, there was a threat to cut off the needed funds and then the health of the founder of the project was of some concern.

It is with great relief and satisfaction that I am looking now at the first 2 volumes on the 10 Cent value, plates I and III, which were published at the end of 1973. It is also gratifying to know that the research and editorial work for all the other plates of that value and the 15 Cent have been completed and the funds for their publication are secured.

The books are written by Dr. G. C. van Balen Blanken F. R. P. S. L. and Bert Buurman following the pattern established for the 6 books on the 5 Cent value and with the same grasp of that difficult subject, clarity of organization and meticulous precision. For technical reasons it was decided to abstain from reproducing the enlarged photographs of the stamps in reddish color; but in contrast to the blue outside of the 5 Cent books the outer binding of the 10 Cent books is in red.

Following the classification of the author's coding system is the coding of the various characteristics of the stamps. Then 4 sections of sketches are presented with 100 each numbered tops, right sides, bottoms, and left sides, followed

by enlargements of corner sections grouped into the coding system. After a complete plate reconstruction enlarged photograps of each plate position, 4 to a page, precede a coding index which concludes the books.

In the preface of the book on plate I a short condensation on the known facts of the mysterious plate I-A is given and collectors are asked to submit suspected copies of this rare plate for study and examination to the authors.

Bert Buurman's photography is on its usual outstanding level and the books are recommended for all collectors of classic issues, dealers and libraries.

(Fred L. Reed)

The Postal Service of the Falkland Islands by Robert Barnes. London: Robson Lowe Ltd., 1972. 96 pages, illustrations, map, paperbound. Priced: $7.50 from HJMR Co., Box 308, North Miami, Florida, 33161.

The Falkland Islands are located 300 miles off the eastern coast of South America, 480 miles northeast of Cape Horn and about 1000 miles due south of Montevideo. Their location was remote from the main 19th century shipping lanes in the South Atlantic. This book provides a fine outline of the constant efforts which were necessary to help ease the almost continuous communication problems faced by the Islanders. During the early 20th century the opening of the Panama Canal, the Great War and the decline of the Whaling industry almost swept away hopes of holding ground already gained for maintaining frequent scheduled mail communications with outside world. The isolation, the small population, the hard climate and the difficulties of trade and communication form powerful ingredients for a postal history this reviewer enjoys.

The Falklands were under British Naval control from 1833 to 1842; earliest communications were carried on by supply ships, with one or two arrivals a year. From the advent of Civil Administration in 1842 the author reviews the continual push toward improving contact with the U. K. and the rest of the world. Attempts to achieve a scheduled six times per year dispatch and receipt of overseas mail was slowed down by lack of sufficient funds and transport for almost 20 more years. Later, contracts with the Kosmos (1880-1900) and the Pacific Steam Navigation (1900-1917) Companies brought the first dependable overseas mail service to the Islanders; a once-monthly service was provided during this period. It is interesting to note that four-fifths of the total volume of mail in 1887 was book parcels! Shipping lane shifts following the opening of the Panama Canal and WW I must have been viewed as a disaster by the Islanders. Dispatches were down to six per cent during 1918-20 and in 1921 there were none during the first seven months of the year. Since then sea communications have improved slowly though steadily. Onward transmission by air from Montevideo was established in 1944. The first direct air flight took place in 1952 and as of 1971 frequent service for mail and passengers was being provided by Argentine amphibian aircraft.

Inter-island communications were almost as difficult to provide as the early overseas links. Settlements were spread out over the main Islands of East and West Falkland and the only ready means of transport was by sea; outside of Stanley there still aren't any roads, only tracks. Harsh weather and difficult navigation were commonplace. Regular mail contact was not achieved between the East and West Islands until 1892; New Island was also included about 1909. Sea communications have continued to improve over the years. An internal air service began in 1948 and has continued via the use of several different types of aircraft. A Royal Navy hovercraft has also helped provide supplementary service since 1967.

Mr. Barnes also deals in depth with the Post Offices and the Postmasters of the Falklands and the Falkland Dependencies; names, dates and other pertinent information are provided. Postal rates, both overseas and internal, are summarized by category for quick reference. Contract vessel overseas mail schedules are listed in the Appendix for the years 1888-1917. These postal rates and sailing schedules have and will continue to provide part of the basis for authentication of early Falkland covers.

The writer has generously laced his narrative with the names of the ships which have served in the Islands; many are pictured in the text. Many are also recognized because of their participation in Antarctic surveys and explorations.

This work has one fault which is a disability to those not well versed in the geography of the area. The only map provided is on the front cover of the book; it isn't nearly complete enough to suit this reviewer. It is difficult to follow the inter-island ship routes because some of the major settlements such as San Carlos, Salvador, Fitzroy and Port Howard aren't indicated. New Island, which once even had its own post office, isn't designated at all (for the curious, it is due north of Beaver Island). An area map of the Falklands, the Dependencies and Cape Horn would have made things easier on the reader.

This reviewer won't part with his copy; it is a worthwhile addition to any philatelic library with leaning toward postal history, the Falklands or to the Antarctic. Thanks Mr. Barnes, it was worth the labor. *(P. A. L.)*

The Printing Flaws of the One Penny Dominion 1909 - 1926 by George G. Fisher. Published by the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand Incorporated. 1973. Limited edition of 750 numbered copies. 34 pages spiral bound, illustrated. Available from the publisher N. Z. $4.50

The surface printed 1d Dominion stamp of New Zealand, similar in design to the Penny Universal stamp which it followed, has not been as extensively studied as its perhaps more glamorous engraved predecessor. This book shows the various flaws which occurred during the printing of the Penny Dominion stamp and is the first of what will probably be a series of monographs on specialized subjects planned by the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand.

In layout the book is very straightforward. A two page preface, followed by a page showing the transfer roller flaws and locating their positions on the plates comprise the text. The remainder of the book is assembled according to a format which gives a brief description and location of the flaws on the left page and a corresponding photograph of the particular flaw on the right. The order of flaw coverage follows a sequence based on location on the basic design of the stamp and treats first plate 12, then 13. The last page of the book shows the type of flaw by location on each sheet. To provide for the possibility that new flaws may be located, Mr. Fisher has left room for expansion by adopting a flexible numbering system.

Deliberately planned to be of limited scope, this book will serve as a useful reference to the large number of collectors of the Penny Dominion who have not until now had an adequate guide with which to plate the Penny Dominion flaws. Though it was probably editorial policy, I would have enjoyed seeing some information about the eight printings (of which plate 13 was retired after use on only the first printing) and variations noted with the progression of these printings, which yielded several hundred million stamps from the two plates of 240 impressions.

In addition to this, it might have been desirable to try to exhaust all possible means to secure information on some of the plate flaws. In this regard, I am quite aware that Mr. Fisher has made extensive appeals for the necessary material, but feel that the post publication findings of students will reveal a number of new flaws on plate 13, which really should be included in the book. On this basis, it may be a valid criticism that the work was somewhat premature. Time will tell. Finally, two of the major flaws, the "feather" and "broken globe" are shown, and are obvious to all who look at the first page, but are for some reason not referred to by their popular names, even though a great deal of space is available in which to do so.

These criticisms are minor, however, and are mentioned more as points of personal preference that to indicate serious defects. As a harbinger of "mini works" to come from the highly respected line of publications under the aegis of the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand, it represents a fine start for what should well be a memorable series of monographs on various issues of New Zealand stamps. *(Robert P. Odenweller)*

ITALIAN STAMPS: A HANDBOOK FOR COLLECTORS by Roy A. Dehn. London: 1973. Heinemann. 278 pages, illustrated, hardbound. Obtainable from Stamps Information Associates, 675 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02139. Priced $14.00.

At last here is a book on Italian stamps in English. Mr. Dehn comes up with some information not heretofore published in English, but most of the facts presented are those already available in Italian books. This Mr. Dehn readily admits. No matter, his approach is easy to read and extremely thorough.

The book begins with the Unification of Italy in 1861 and continues to the present day. His observations and information on the earlier issues are a joy to read since he includes a wealth of information on the postal history of the times.

There are chapters on the forgeries of this period with photos of originals and fakes. The chapters called "Marginalia I and II" list most of the Locals and all the known essays and these are all well photographed.

The chapters on technical aspects of Italian stamps, that is, watermarks, perforation, printing, etc., with photos of each system, should please any reader.

I highly recommend this book to anyone interested in the Italian area. It is good reading for those who do not specialize in the stamps of Italy.

(Domenico Facci)

CANCELLATIONS OF THE COOK ISLANDS AND NIUE by A. R. Burge. 44 pages plus 15 plates, spiral-bound. Published by the Pacific Islands Study Circle of Great Britain, A. E. Young, Secretary, 58 Livesay Crescent, Worthing, Sussex, England.

The complete postal and cancellation history of these islands to the mid 1960's was delineated by Mr. Burge in Volume V of the "Postage Stamps of New Zealand" published by the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand in 1968. It is the "magnum opus" on New Zealand dependencies.

The handbook under review is a distillation of Volume V with an updating of markings placed in use subsequent to publication of that volume. All cancels are listed and illustrated, however, and it provides the collector a chance to acquire the information without making the monetary investment required for Volume V. The present handbook is complete, well illustrated and clearly printed. Even if you have Volume V this should be in your library for the data on the recent postal markings. *(Howard Lee)*

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9. 1878. 1d/half 5s .dull rose. Fine used, lightly cancelled single of this scarce provisional. S.G. 86. B.P.A. Certificate £65.00
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