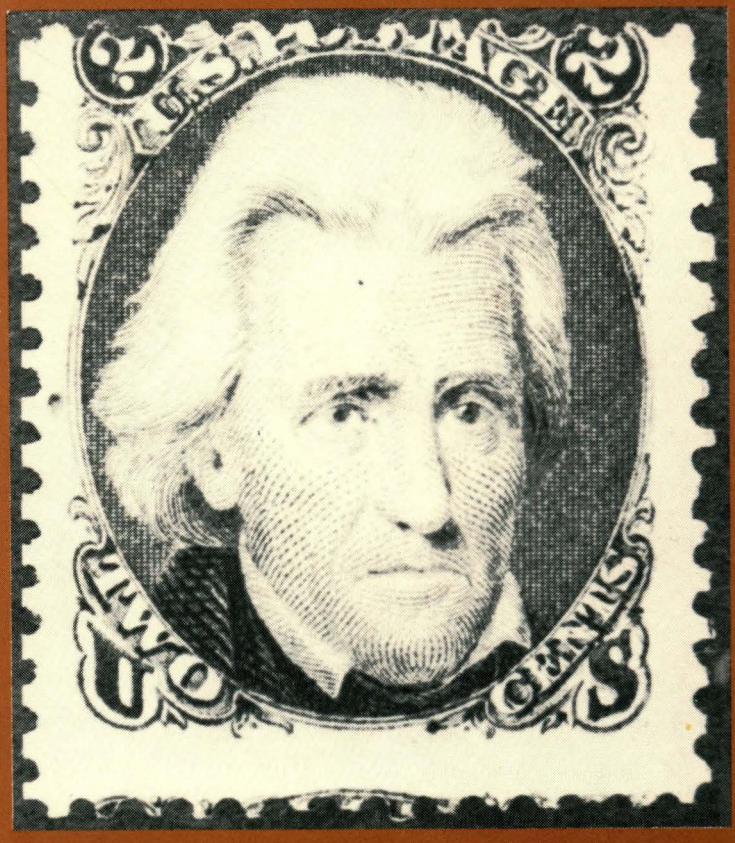
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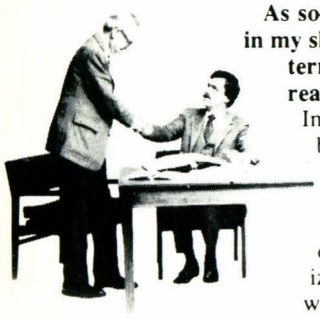
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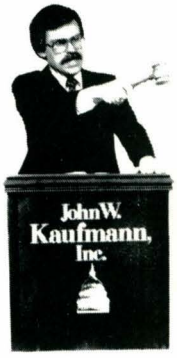
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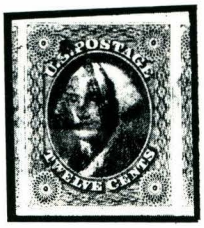
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The Collectors Club Philatelist

Volume 64, Number 1 **Jan.-Feb. 1985**

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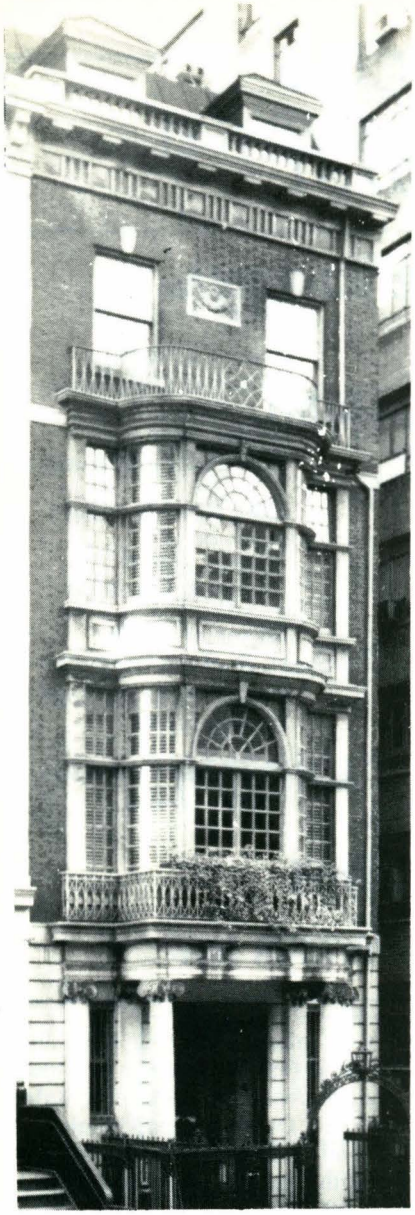
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Collectors Club Philatelist (ISSN 0010-0838) is published bimonthly in January, March, May, July, September, and November by The Collectors Club. A subscription to the *CCP* is included with dues paid by members of The Collectors Club. Subscription prices for non-members: in the United States, individuals $20, libraries $25. In Canada, individuals $26, libraries $31.50. Overseas, individuals $26, libraries $32.50. These prices are for surface mail only. First class and airmail are additional: first class (North America and Mexico), add $6; for airmail (Central and South America and overseas), add $11. Subscriptions for outside the United States should be paid for in U.S. funds drawn on a U.S. bank or by international postal money order. Back issues $5, including postage.

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Indexed in *Literature Nachrichten* (*Philatelic Literature Digest*, Berlin), *Index to Current Philatelic Literature* (*The Stamp Lover*, London), and *Book Review Digest*.



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1983 Dorothy Colby Award to Philip Silver for "United States: The Beacon Air Mail Stamp of 1928 Revisited".

The Black Jack "Preston" Shift

Calvet M. Hahn

The 1861 issues have been comparatively neglected compared with the 1851 issues. Nevertheless, the Black Jack has been the subject of two worthwhile books. It was first appreciated that major shifts occurred when Stanley Ashbrook spotted the "Atherton shift" in H.P. Atherton's collection while looking it over during the summer of 1923. Nevertheless it took until 1936 before it was written up in the philatelic press.

One major problem deterring the examination of the Black Jack issue for shifts and other interesting plating varieties is the scarcity of multiples. The largest holding was one of ten full panes held by the Scott company in the early 1900s according to a story reported by Luff. All but two were broken up and the plate blocks went to a Maine collector while the two full panes went to Ackerman and Atherton. One of these ended up in the Allen collection and was apparently destroyed when that collection was stolen. The second recently sold at the Siegel 1984 rarities from the Amon Carter estate to myself as agent. Unfortunately, both are the left pane of plate 30 so that they add little to our knowledge of Black Jack plating.

Atherton warned against attempting the plating of the Black Jacks because of the shortage of major pieces and the obvious heavy degree of reentry in each plate. Thus, when the "Preston shift" was first identified in 1951, it was not plated.

What happened was that Marvin Preston of Ferndale, Mich., in looking over a dealer's stock, spotted a major shift which he acquired. He turned it over to Ashbrook to sell in early 1953. Ashbrook was unsuccessful in his first attempt to sell it but was successful shortly thereafter in placing it in the Allen collection.

As part of the accompanying commentary, Ashbrook wrote that it was "evidently much scarcer . . . than the well-known 'Atherton Shift'" and that he had contacted major dealers as well as the leading students such as Atherton, Cole, Russo, Reiner, and Kiefaber. All disclaimed having seen an example before.

In her book on the *Harry F. Allen Collection of Black Jacks*, Maryette Lane does not indicate knowledge of more than the Allen copy, which is illustrated as Fig. 1. Subsequently, she told leading Black Jack specialists that she knows of several examples. As far as I can ascertain, there are currently four and possibly five examples on record. This is less than half the number of "Atherton's" known.

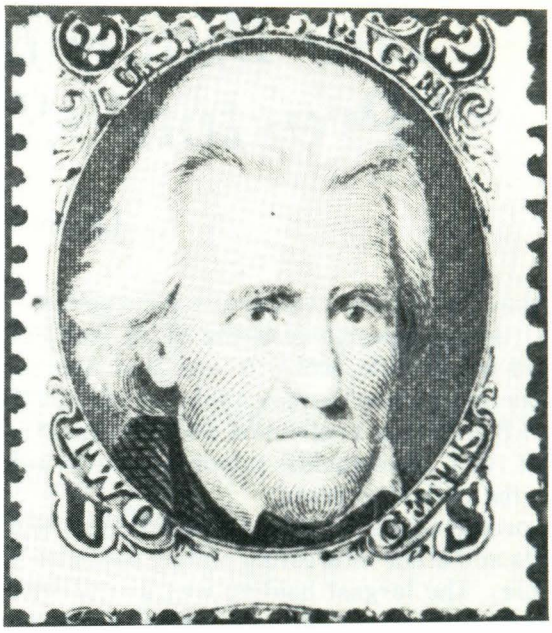


Fig. 1. Allen copy—The stamp is shifted sharply to the top (so that portions of the stamp below are visible) and to the left so that the adjoining stamp at right can be seen on the perfs. The position dot in the hair is weak but a dot can be found under the "S" at bottom right. The left frame line is strong and the right outer frame is weak. Based on the stamp below, there are dots outside the two circles that sit on top of the numeral "2"s. There is no apparent shift in the medallion portion.

The shift is to the right and down as can be seen in the U.S. POSTAGE where the line of the "U" cuts through the period following. Both "2" numerals show the shift with the one at right having a nick in lower ball as well as curve at bottom. There is a white spot in the black area of the curve. The CENTS is strongly doubled but the TWO shows negligible doubling. In other words the right side and top left show the double transfer, outside the medallion.

The Allen copy is centered strongly to the top so that we know from it that the stamp is not a bottom row position. It is currently in the holding of a major Black Jack specialist. Another example, which I have not seen, is in a Southeastern collection. Further, on the Coast, there is an item which apparently sold privately when that collection was dispersed at auction. I have been unable to examine it.

The next significant example is the Barbara Fosdyke copy, Fig. 2. It is significant because it dates the use and production of the Preston shift, for it is a grilled example, and the earliest grilled-stamps date to late 1867.

The Fosdyke "Preston shift" has been identified as a Z-grill. The earliest recorded use of a 2 cent Z-grill is the Joseph Rorke example on a January 20, 1868 printed circular. Z-grill Black Jacks are among the more common Z-grill types and a number are known from the date of the Rorke copy through May 1868. Interestingly enough, like the Allen copy, the Fosdyke "Preston" has been reperforated at left by some philatelic vandal.

Dating Sequence of the Preston Printing

The First National Bank Note Company contract expired August 15, 1867. It was then extended for one year by mutual written agreement with the provision that payment would be 12 cents per thousand for ungrilled and 20 cents per thousand for grilled stamps. There was an economic incentive to produce grills from this date.

As of August 15th only the "experimental A grill" had been released and an overall decision to convert to grills had not yet been

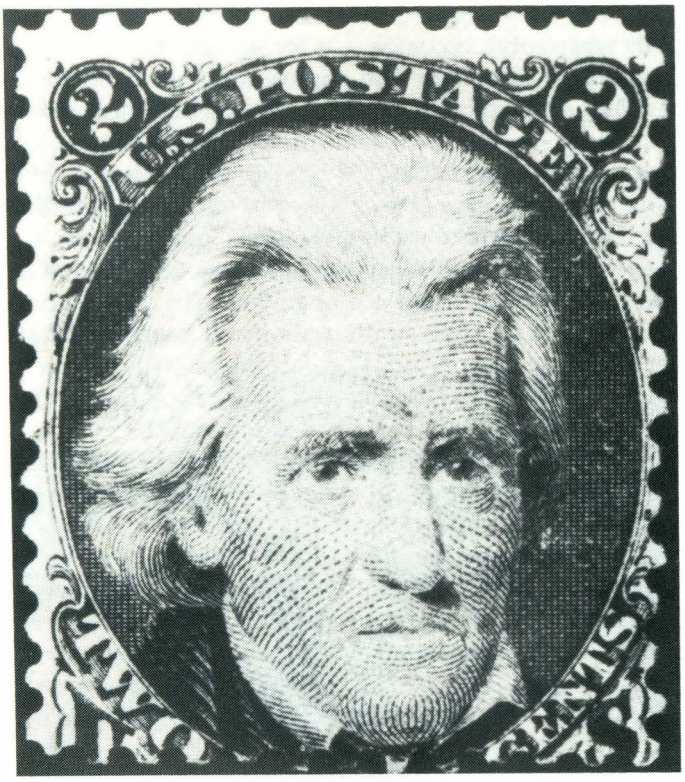


Fig. 2. Fosdyke copy—Only grilled example thus far reported. This "Z grill" is also unique in the halo surrounding the top of the left "2". It has three clear dots in the upper ball of the right "2". It is termed Die I by its owner, a noted specialist; however, there are three dots shifted upward into the top part of the scroll. These are in the wrong location to change the Die characteristic but are unusual. Some similar dots can be seen on the perf tip of the Preston/Allen copy. There are clearly dots outside the two circles above the "2"s. The left frame line is strong and the right weak. Because it is a "short" copy bottom details cannot be checked. The shift is less pronounced than with the Allen example but shows strongly in the CENTS. The nick in the curve at bottom of the right "2" is also quite clear. There is no shifting of the center medallion but at the right of the face there appears some indication of rust spots.

made. With the A grill proving unsatisfactory, it was cut down to a "C" grill. Zevely comments on October 8, 1867 that about a million were released in October 1867 according to a letter cited in Haverbeck's *Collectors Club Philatelist* article on "The Grill and Other Patents of Charles F. Steel". They are known on cover during the week beginning November 17, 1867. Neither the A nor the C grill has been reported genuinely found on a Black Jack.

A decision was apparently made to convert all production to grilled stamps by January 1, 1868 or as soon thereafter as possible according to William Herzog in his "Story of the United States Grilled Postage Stamps" contained in the *1978 Congress Book*. His reasoning, which I think is correct, is based on several points. First, there is a separate "grilled" record kept by the Stamp Agent beginning at this time. Second, Steel got his grilling patent on October 22, 1867 and concluded a license agreement with the National Bank Note Company on December 9, 1867 for the use of his patent at a royalty of 3 cents per thousand of embossed stamps. A separate record of these would be needed.

We do know that the decision was not yet final when the Postmaster General issued his Annual Report on November 26, 1867 for he noted that "experiments are in progress with a postage stamp printed on embossed paper . . .".

Among the first of the 1868 grills were the D and Z grills, both of which were printed early enough to be found on covers in late

January or early February 1868. Although a substantial number of D grills were produced, only the 3 cent and 2 cent stamps are found with this grill which was apparently found unsatisfactory. The Z-grill was tested on more stamps and found its most common use on the Black Jack. At least some production overlapped into the second quarter for that is the first quarter in which 15 cent grilled stamps were delivered and we know of two 15 cent Z-grills.

During the first quarter of 1868, Black Jack deliveries to the Stamp Agent were 4.2 million ungrilled and 14.4 million grilled. As no Black Jacks were sent out ungrilled after this quarter and as the Preston shift is known both grilled and ungrilled it had to be "on press" during this period. The fact that most Prestons are ungrilled strongly suggests production took place during January 1868, probably during the first half of the month.

If we assume that four Black Jack plates were used, as was typical, average production per plate was 1,788 sheets during the average first quarter week. Examining the production records of foreign stamps contained in the deWorms *Perkins Bacon Records* suggests this is about the quantity assigned a printer weekly.

Unfortunately it is necessary to check English records, for U.S. production records for the period, although existing into the late 1930s at least as shown by Elliott Perry's extracts, were never considered worthy of preservation by the major U.S. philatelic societies who could have gathered them as the Royal did the English records.

The only comparable U.S. experience is contained in the newspaper stories of initial 1861 National Bank Note experience and the Perry order by order analysis. These data show that working night and day the printer could produce 6,500 sheets a day or 722 on each of the nine presses used. Assuming 24-hour production during that peak period, 30 sheets a press per hour was possible. Consequently, one man on a press could typically generate the 1,788 Black Jack sheets in a 64-hour week, allowing for a few unsatisfactory sheets.

Total production during first quarter 1868 was about 104.5 million stamps or 522,500 sheets. Discounting Sundays but not holidays, there were 72 working days so that production was 7,257 sheets a day. This is a good 10 percent higher than peak production in 1861 suggesting that work was on a two-shift basis and that more presses were used. For Black Jack production, there could be two presses operated two-shifts a day or four presses operated one shift. In either case four operators would be involved.

Massaging the data in a different fashion, we find Black Jack production averaged 1.43 million stamps a week so that three weeks production in January 1868 would account for all the ungrilled Black Jacks. As the Black Jack was the second most important production in the period, it is not unreasonable to assume production was continuous. If so, the Z-grills must have gone on press

beginning the fourth week of January 1868, if not earlier. If they made it late in the 3rd week, a good explanation for the Preston shifts can be found. It would be one week's production split between ungrilled and grilled with the flaw spotted and reentered by the end of the week.

If the reasoning behind the above dating analysis is correct, used examples of the Preston shift will probably date from January or February 1868. Collectors seeking another example would do well to examine copies dated in that period.

Plating the Preston

Fig. 3 is probably the most significant of the Preston shift pieces. It is a block of four from a Northeastern collection. It enables us

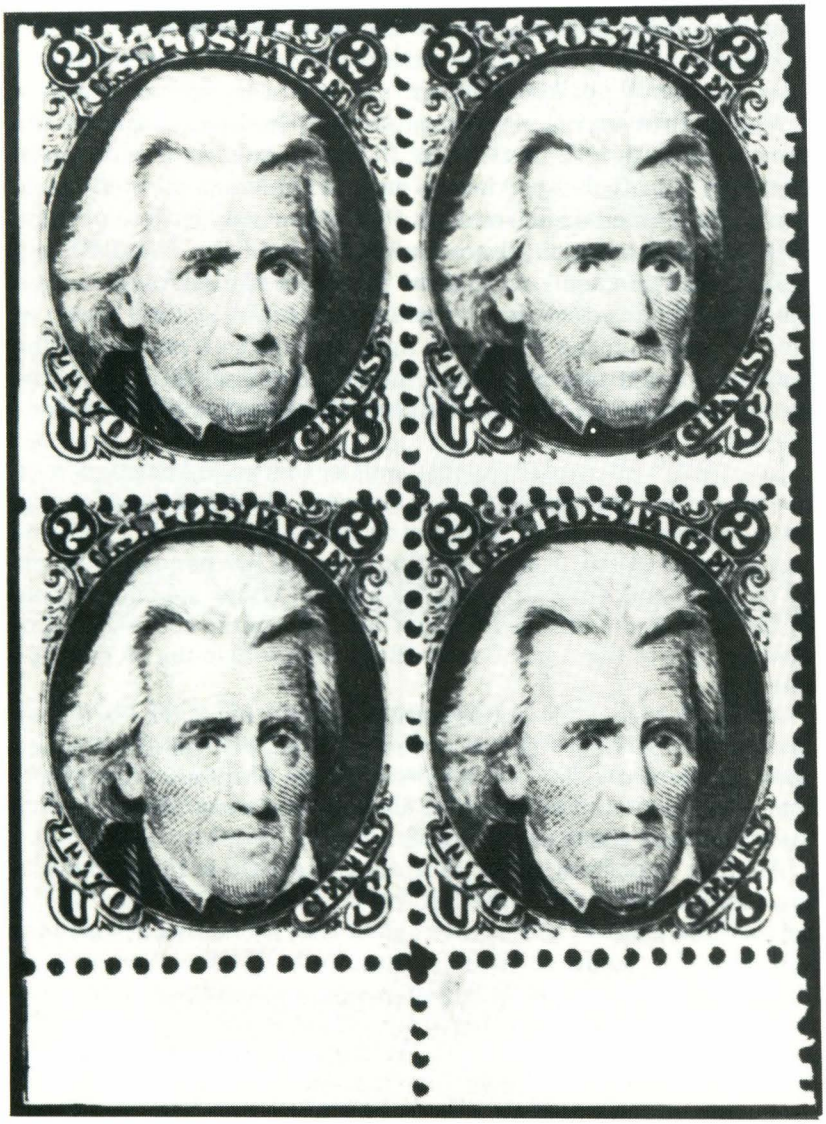


Fig. 3. Block of 4 copy—This example also shows the three dots in scroll above the Die I position. Nevertheless this is Die I. The right frame is weak and the left is weaker than in the other copies. The position dot at lower right is clear but the one at left and in the hair are weak. The shift is most noticeable on the right side with that "2" having two nicks. The U.S. POSTAGE shift is fairly weak but the period after U is clearly split. The CENTS is strongly shifted and there is more downward shift in the lower "S" than in the other examples.

to plate the Preston shift for the Preston shift stamp is clearly in position no. 81 of the right pane—a straight edge position. This piece confirms the reperfing of the left side of other Preston's for the stamp only comes in a straight edge fashion.

Before making deductions as to which plate was probably involved, it is important to record all the characteristics of not only the Preston shift stamp but the three adjoining stamps.

The block is the bottom left corner of the right pane (pos. 81-2, 91-2R) so that the pane divider is at the left or straight edge side. This divider, which will be discussed later, goes up just to the bottom of position no. 91 as closeup photos show. All the stamps are centered high so that the perforations cut across the upper frames and the top of the "2"s making accurate comments about that area difficult. All four stamps show evidences of reentry.

On the upper left and right of all Black Jacks there is a small circle that rides on top of the numeral "2". On most Black Jacks, there is a small dot above this circle. It can be seen on both the Atherton shift and the two-scratch shift (two scratches in the margin above the "S" and "P" of U.S. Postage). Although the perforations cut off this portion on most of the stamps in the block, there appears to be such a mark above the right circle of position 82R. Another common characteristic of both Die I and III is a break at the thin point of the right "2" going upward diagonally to the right. Characteristic of some Black Jacks is the "star" or "mole" found on the left cheek approximately 40 percent of the way from the strong position of the nose line and the edge of the face. It is found on the reissue die and all copies of the reissue plate no. 57.

In a 1965 *American Philatelist* article, Maryette Lane called attention to this 'star' marking as a means of identification of the reissue. Before the article went out to readers in August 1965, she had discovered that it was also found on the left pane of plate no. 30 on all copies shown on the Allen pane. Other specialists confirmed this. It can also be found on most, but not necessarily all, of the left pane of the Amon Carter Black Jack sold in the Siegel 1984 Rarities.

Although Mrs. Lane states positively that this mark "is a positive means for identification of the Re-issue, *providing the stamp does not have a grill . . .*" the presence on plate no. 30 suggests some ungrilled stamps may also show it, and some specialists believe they may have found examples.

Another important Black Jack characteristic is to be found in the scroll to the right of the left "2" at the top of the stamp. The original die, called Die I, shows only a line or dash whereas there are three dots in the reissue die, called Die III as well as in many stamps both grilled and ungrilled. Sometimes only one or two dots are seen. Lane states that her study confirms Atherton's "conclusion that no distinction should be made between the apparent 2-dot and the known 3-dot variety. It seems certain that three dots were intended on certain stamps and when only two show, it is

due to some circumstance of production."

Because of the degree of the shift, it is hard to determine if the Atherton shift has dots in the scroll but some copies seem to indicate it does and, as a multiple reentry, logic dictates it should. It is certain that the 2-scratch over U.S. POSTAGE shift has the dots as can be seen in the blowup illustration in *Sloane's Column*.

The Preston shift block is Die I. The Die I dash is clearly present in position 92R. However, the Preston shift stamp, pos. 81R shows three clear dots shifted about 1mm upward. These are not the Die III dots, for they are in the wrong location! The Die I dash exists but appears broken into three parts. In pos. 82R, no dots are seen in the appropriate spot while the dash appears broken into two parts. In position 91R the dash appears double as a result of the shift and there is no indication of dots.

Mrs. Lane reported that the "only instance" where she saw two transfer rolls used alternately to reenter a Black Jack plate was in the Green block of 18 from plate 30R. There two stamps, positions 80R and 100R, showed dots while the remainder showed none. This block was 75-80R30, 85-90R30, 95-100R30.

Another recurrent Black Jack characteristic is the position dot which should appear on all but the left edge stamps in the sheet on those sheets where the stamp separation matches the pane separation. Elliott Perry points out that it should appear midway between the top and bottom of the stamp (in the hair) and three millimeters in from the left edge.

In pos. 82R this dot can be seen in the proper place; however, about one millimeter to the right there is a second position dot and an apparent vertical line running from it through most of the hair. This appears to be a layout line which is contrary to Perry's comments that the

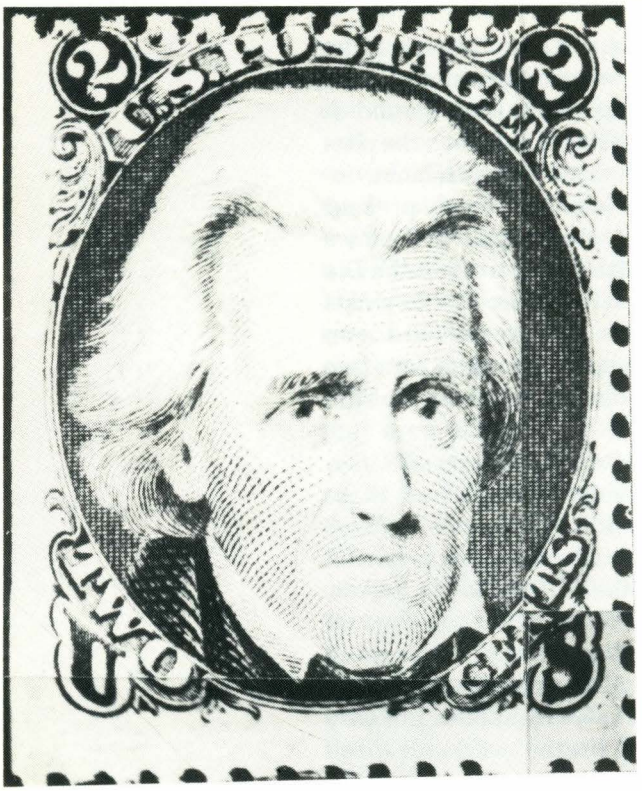
> "'cleaning up' before entering was so carefully done on the Jackson plates that all traces of these layout lines were removed."

It might be noted that dark and light prints of the block show different things. For example, when a print is made light enough to show the details of the background grid behind the head, some of the lines in the light section of the collar to Jackson's right drop out almost completely whereas they can be clearly seen in darker prints.

The position dot is in the proper position in 92R. It has been largely erased in position 91R, while in the Preston shift stamp (81R) there are three points in the line about where the dot should be found. They look almost like a fine thickening.

Shift Characteristics

Position 81R (Preston)—The center medallion shows almost no



Upper left stamp.

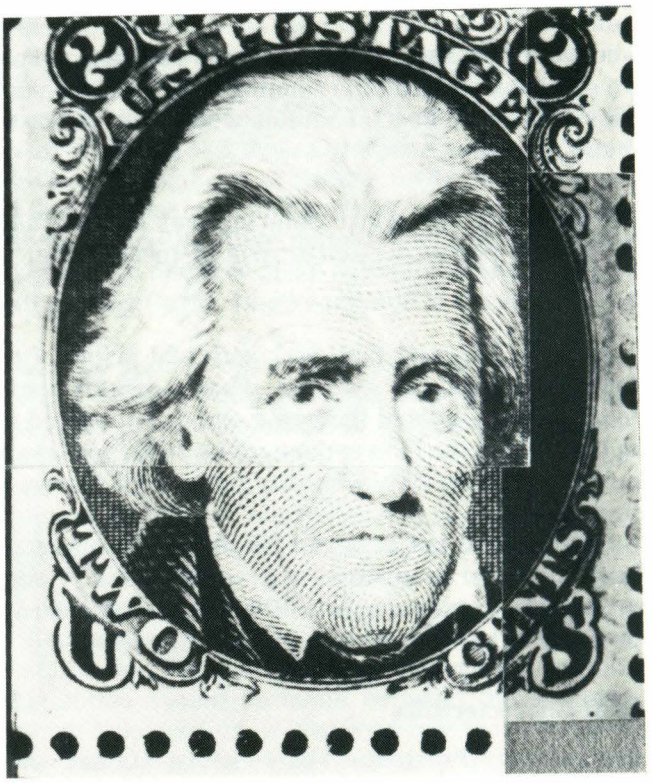
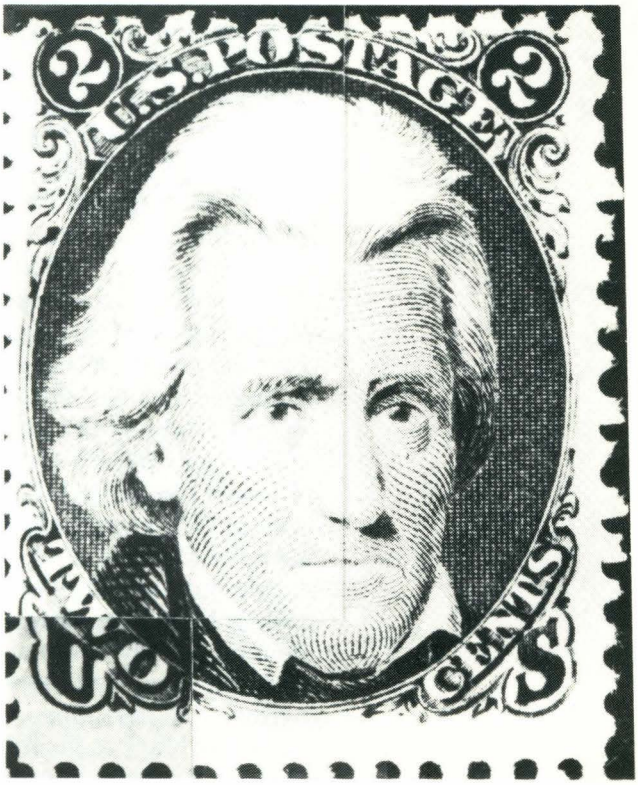
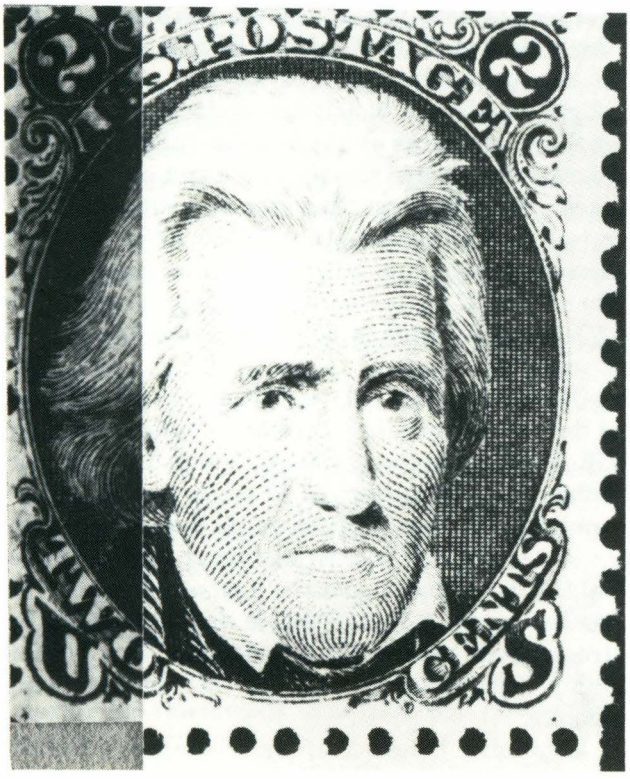


Fig. 4. Blowup of Block of 4—Details of each stamp are discussed in the text.

Lower left stamp.

Upper right stamp.





Lower right stamp.

trace of shift with only a few traces of ink in the white oval frame around it. These are located at the "S" and "O" of U.S. POSTAGE. The major portion of the shift occurs in the upper right where there is a nick in the "2" and a vertical stroke across the middle of the curl after POSTAGE. The center of the "A" is broken and there are white spots in the black area around the "AGE" of POSTAGE. At the lower right there are definite traces of shifting in the letters of CENTS. The vertical lines in the "S" of the bottom have shifted downward.

The only obvious evidence of the shift in the lower left corner is the lightening of the top of the "U" of "U.S." It is the lightest of the four examples. At the upper left the numeral "2" is encroached upon by black and the "U." shows several evidences with a vertical line through the period.

Position 82R—There is extra shading along the right edges of "S" and the "P" "O" "T" and "G" of U.S. POSTAGE. The top bar of the "G" is particularly thick. The "E" shows white extending into the right edge. At the lower right there is shifting on the inside curve of the "C" in CENTS while white spacing links the "TS". There are eight dots under the CENTS compared with a doubling of seven in the Preston.

At the lower left there is some lightening in the upper left serif of the "U" and there is shading in the "O" of TWO. Several specks of black to the left of the "T" can be seen. At the upper left there is some doubling of the circle outside the "2".

Position 92R—There is some upward shifting on the top left as can be seen at the bottom of "U.S. P" of U.S. POSTAGE. The stem of the left "2" is also particularly thin as a result. At the upper right there is a slight doubling of the circle outside the "2". In the lower left corner there are flecks of black in the "CEN" of CENTS resulting from reentry. There are six clear dots and a dash below that word compared with the larger number in position 82R.

At the lower left the bottom of the "O" in TWO is almost severed while there is a thick line of color over the middle of the "W". The bottom of the "U" attaches to the frame around it. In the upper left "2" the white circle around the numeral part is notably thin.

Position 91R—The upper right "2" is broken across the stem and nearly so at the top. Reentry lines are quite noticeable in the "A" of POSTAGE. The dots in the scroll below the "2" are more distinct than on the other three stamps. At the lower right there are seven dots and a dash below CENTS while the left leg of the "N" shows signs of reentry shifting. At the lower left, the upper part of the "U" of U.S. is shifted so as to be light and the small dot outside the frame before the "T" of TWO is doubled. At the top left there are strong shade reentry lines under the "U.S." of U.S. POSTAGE resulting from shifting and the "2" is practically severed at two points.

In looking at large size blowups of the medallions, several

points stand out that may be of importance in determining how the stamps were reentered. In position 92R at the left the black background lines are not complete in three cases near where the collar meets the neck. Two of these can also be found in position 91R, but not in the other two stamps. All four stamps are Die I types. On the Preston 81R, at just about the eyebrow level, the 7th vertical line from the right in the cross hatching is broken leaving an X appearance.

The Pane Divider

The only published work on the Black Jack pane dividers has been done by Maurice Cole who found twelve types at the top and bottom, but concluded that the bottom types really classified as seven, e.g. a, b, c, d, e, g in Fig. 77 and 78b. On the top he located 75b, c, d, f and g and 76a, b, c and d for a total of nine. While there are reconciliation problems, it might be noted that types 75b and 77a are notably different from all the others and seem to represent a pair. Number 77a is the only pane divider at the bottom of the plate that does not extend as far up as the stamp while 75b barely extends as far down as the upper part of the numeral "2".

We know little about the plates from which the various pane dividers come from the published literature on the Black Jack. However, the recent 1984 Rarities sale held by Robert A. Siegel had the only surviving recorded pane of a Black Jack. It was an F-grill left pane of plate no. 30. The pane divider can be seen at the top. The closest of all the dividers recorded by Cole to this is 75b. The bottom pane divider is not shown on this pane.

In the Lane book, the former Allen full left pane from plate no. 30 is illustrated as figure 148. It shows the bottom pane divider and possibly the top (but the top is difficult to see). The bottom pane divider does not come up to the stamp area and matches Cole's 77a. If the line in the photo for the top divider is there, it would seem to be 75b. Thus this set of dividers seem to apply to plate no. 30 for certain.

The divider seen in the blowup of the Preston shift block from the right side of the sheet matches Cole's 77a. Consequently the probability is extremely strong that this block comes from the right side of plate no. 30.

It should be recorded that before this pane divider evidence was adduced, Black Jack students felt that the Preston shift probably came from one of the 50's plates — either 51 or 53. Some may still feel that is correct.

Conclusions

1) The Preston shift was on-press in January 1868, probably during the third week. It is recorded both grilled (z-grill) and ungrilled.

2) The most logical dates for used examples on or off cover would be during late January or February 1868 with none being used earlier.

3) The reported count of four to five Preston shifts is probably low. Another handful may yet surface. Nevertheless, it is probably twice as rare as the Atherton shift, although not as spectacular.

4) The Preston shift comes from position no. 81R30 and represents a very short-lived production run from that plate after which the position was again reentered and corrected.

The position 81R is clear from the block of four. The evidence in favor of plate no. 30 consists of: a) the matching of the pane divider with those on plate no. 30 dividers; b) the fact that plate no. 30 was in use during this period, whereas a number of plates were not; c) the fact that none of the stamps in the block show characteristics that are *only known* on other plates. No other plate is known to have a pane divider of the type on this block.

5) The variant versions of the Preston shift (nicked upper right "2", the haloed upper left "2", the shifted dots in the scroll on a Die I), seem good clues as to how the plates were reentered. None of the reentries on the 1851 issue produced this bizarre a group of variations in the same position. The variations raise questions about the presently accepted theories of transferring and entrying the Black Jack issue.

More to Brainard

Electronic gremlins evidently caused some difficulty with Calvet M. Hahn's Brainard article in the May 1984 issue. While some were letter transpositions, etc., the word processor dropped a few items. The following notes should be added.

pg. 181 2nd para: genealogical

pg. 186 1st para: "per Pomeroy"

pg. 188: the first x under 10/25/44 should be removed

pg. 189 1st para: steamboats

pg. 190 1st para: distribution

pg. 191 2nd para: has fairly well disintegrated

pg. 195 2nd para: S. Allan Taylor

pg. 196 midpage: differences

Fig. 7: This example shows that the prepaid rate was only 2 cents and the collect rate 3 cents. Notice the consistent break in the bottom as is also shown in Fig. 6.

Fig. 8: The caption with Fig. 13 refers to Fig. 8. Add to this caption: "for the extra 'penny post' charge

Fig. 13: The 4/22/45 letter, this is an example of the rate PAID handstamp, asking to have shipment via People & Troy's line *Empire*.

Fig. 19: Note the large "RIVER ST." etc., and the broken "R" in Brainard.

State Tapal and Darbari* Tapal of Jasdan State*

P.M. Medhora

State Tapal

Prior to the introduction of regular postal service for the benefit of the general public, the majority of Indian states had their own State Tapal for the exclusive use of the state's administrative work pertaining to land revenue, court matters, property or for petitions sent by the public to the authority concerned. Regular runners were employed for this work, or the post was carried by a 'Khatara Service' (bullock cart). The work was entrusted to 'Chekidars' (priests) school masters, a priest class under the supervision of a 'Fozdar' (magistrate).

Jasdan had just such a State Tapal but it was not functioning efficiently. The Dewan (state administrator) instructed all the officers and fozdars to try to run the State Tapal on proper lines as there was delay in delivering the State Post and various petitions submitted by the public. All concerned were asked to draft a proper postal scheme for their own circles.

There were ten to twelve circles to look after the State Tapal, of which Jasdan and Vinchhia were in the forefront. One Gangaram, Fozdar of Jasdan, reported to the state authority what he had planned for the Jasdan division which was under his control. He formed eight circles in Jasdan and post office 'Patels' (regions) were appointed to manage the Sarkari (official) Tapal. On September 30, 1940, he submitted his scheme as follows:

> "In Jasdan district there are eight circles namely (1) Moti Aniyali (2) Kunani (3) Barwala (4) Kanesara (5) Jasapur (6) Kalasar (7) Nani Aniyali (8) Patna.
>
> "From Moti Aniyali to Jasdan there is a regular Khatara Service in which the post is brought. A 'patawala' (runner) of Kanesara circle has to come to Kunani on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday and a 'patawala' of Kunani has to

* Tapal = Postal Service
Darbari = On Royal

reach Moti Aniyali so as to deliver the post to be sent by Khatara Service. Similarly, a "patawala" from Barwala has also to come to Kunani on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday so that the post can go by Khatara Service to Moti Aniyali. A "patawala" from Nani Aniyali circle has to go to Jasdan to deliver the post pertaining to his circle. In Patna and Jasapur the Khatara Service is there to forward the post to Jasdan."

In Jasdan district there were 26 villages and each village had one to five patawalas as per the size and population of the village.

Similarly, Vinchhia, which was next to Jasdan, had 28 villages in its district in which an identical State Tapal was carried out by Khatara Service. In Vinchhia, too, each village had one to four patawalas.

(Note: The terms used in Gujarati language for those carrying post are 'Pashayata' which means a chokidar, and 'Gamote' which signifies a person from a priestly class. The 'Pashayata' or chokidar had to play a dual role, that of a postman in the daytime and by night as a chokidar or watchman. The 'Gamote' was the head of a 'Pashayatas.')

A complete list of all the Pashayatas and Gamotes was maintained with the number of letters carried so as to keep an up-to-date record. Regular reports were to be submitted by the Gamote to the superintendent of posts. The position of Pashayata or a Gamote was not offered to any ordinary person. The essential qualifications were that he should be a landholder and must know how to read and write.

Revenue and Court Fee Stamps

Before dealing with the revenue and court fee stamps of Jasdan, it is worthwhile to quickly review the history of the state. Jasdan is a small state in Kathiawar with an area of about 200 square



Fig. 1. A complete sheet of eight stamps of 1 anna revenue in rose colour, perforate all round showing the Crest of the State in center.

miles. The town of Jasdan is of great antiquity and probably derives its name from Swani Chashtana, the second ruler of the Kshatrapa dynasty. During the rule of the Ghoris of Junagarh, a strong fort was built here and the town was called Ghorigarh. The people are primarily farmers and more than half the state is cultivated.

While Jasdan is quite old, revenue and court fee stamps were not introduced until 1920. According to A.M. Mollah of the Fiscal Study Circle of India, revenue stamps are recorded in three series, all with 1 anna denomination — series of 1920-25, 1930-1940, and 1940-50. The court fee stamps also consisted of three series — 1923-28, 1928-32, and 1945-50. These denominations range from 2 annas to 5 rupees.

The demand for revenue and court fee stamps increased over time and repeated large orders were placed with L.V. Indap & Co.

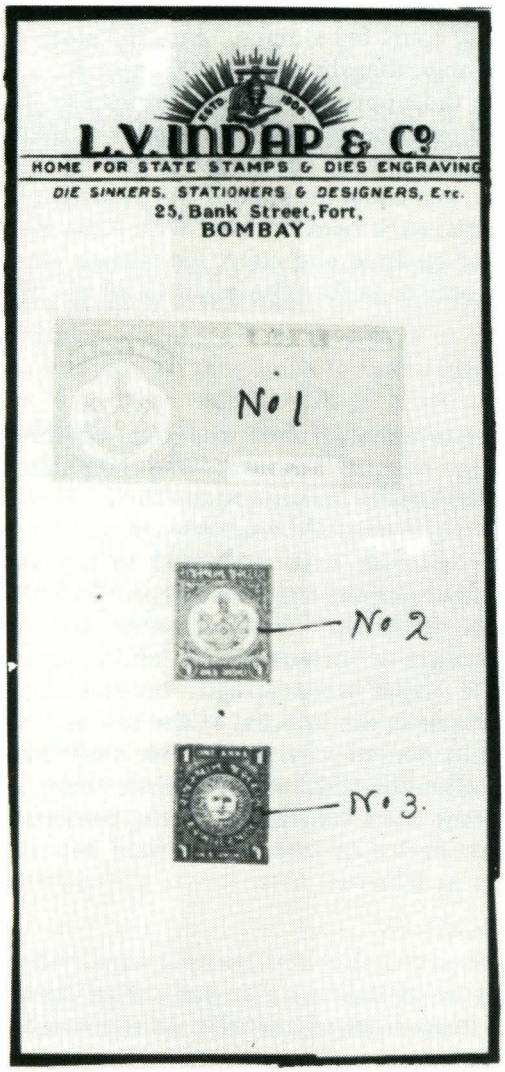


Fig. 2. Three samples sent by L.V. Indap & Co., Bombay, showing 4 annas court fee stamps; one anna revenue stamp and one anna postage stamp in orange, rose and green colours respectively.

of Bombay. These orders ranged from 50,000 to 200,000 and the cost of printing fluctuated from 6 rupees to 9 rupees per thousand. The state authority was very particular in accepting the quotations for printing fiscal postage stamps and on many occasions, Indap was threatened that if they did not reduce the printing charges, the state would place the orders with other printers.

There was an amusing incident when the State placed an order for 200,000 court fee stamps of 4 annas denomination to be printed with Indap & Co. The printers quoted the rate of 6 rupees per thousand stamps or 1,200 rupees for the order. After a few days the Dewan wrote back, saying, there is another press which is prepared to do the job at fifty per-cent less than what Indap & Co., had quoted. After an exchange of letters between the state authority and the printers, Indap stated, "looking to our past long relations, we are prepared to accept the order at Rs. 750 to print 200,000 4 as. court fee stamps." But, the state settled the bill at 700 rupees only, thereby saving 500 rupees.

The state did approach other printers like Thacker & Co., of Bombay and one Dhoomi Mal Dharamdas of Delhi, but, somehow, L.V. Indap & Co. always succeeded in getting the printing orders. The revenue and court fee stamps were mostly printed in booklets of 200 stamps, each booklet sheet with eight stamps.

The use of revenue and court fee stamps was a big source of income not only to Jasdan State but to all the Indian States.

Darbari Tapal

As the Darbar Saheb (ruler) was keen on introducing postage stamps for the benefit of the state and the public at large, he had instructed the Dewan and other top officials to devise a scheme so that people at large could take advantage of the postal system. Accordingly a draft was submitted to the Darbar Saheb on January 1, 1942 and the same was approved on January 22, 1942.

Before the final draft was submitted, the superintendent of post, the Fozdars of various circles, and other officials attached to the State Tapal were already considering what measures should be taken in the interest of the postal system in the state. The superintendent of post, in his letter dated March 8, 1940, had drawn the attention of Darbar Saheb to some irregularities and hardships that were confronted by the persons in charge of the state postal service in Jasdan. The said superintendent of post had written as follows:

> It is observed that the persons employed as Pashayata or Chokidar in delivering the State post from one village to another faces a lot of hardship as there are some irregularities. Those employed in delivering the letters have to cover

a long distance on rough roads from one village to another with the result they are not in a position to give proper justice to the job. Besides, the same people have to serve as Chokidars at night and as they feel tired after the day's job, they are unable to deliver the State Post on time.

To introduce regular and proper postal service a petition was made to the Darbar Saheb on 22-12-1939, but no action has been taken so far.

The President of Jasdan State Council also agreed with the said proposal and accordingly a rough postal scheme was drafted on October 2, 1940 and was sent for the approval of the Darbar Saheb. As per the scheme, various divisions were formed from whence letters were to be sent to head post offices at Jasdan or Vinchhia. Some additions and alterations were made in this draft and a final draft was approved so that the public might know that Darbari Tapal (postage stamps) were to be issued and to which post offices the letters and the petitions were to be posted.

The new scheme was approved and introduced as per the notification dated January 1, 1942, which reads as follows:

Hazur's Order

It is observed that if and when the people of the State want to send a letter or a petition to the Hazur or to any State official, in absence of proper postal service, they have to come all the way to Jasdan. In doing so they have to undergo many hardships and so as to mitigate such hardships, a special arrangement has been made to send such letters and petitions by Darbari Tapal as per the following order—

Such petitions can be given in a closed cover after affixing a 1 anna Darbari stamp in Jasdan and Vinchhia to Jagaldars; in villages like Kamalapur, Pipardi, Lilapur, Kalasar, Shivrajpur, Mothuda, Jasapar and Kothi, such petitions should be given to school masters; in Hingolgadh it is to be given to Kothari and in other small villages to Pashayata in government guest houses.

For Darbari Tapal a one anna stamp in different design has been printed and these stamps can be obtained from those officers to whom you hand over the letters and petitions.

Anyone who wants an answer to his petition has to send a similar stamp of one anna and a reply will be sent to him direct. The true copy of the above order has been sent to those concerned with a request to give it wide publicity.

22-1-1942 (Sd. Chief Karbhari)

One more order giving full details as to how the Darbari Tapal would operate was issued as follows. Incidentally this order is very meticulous.

Hazur's Order (No. 122)

Further to the above order No. 121 all are hereby informed that special arrangement has been made for forwarding all letters and petitions addressed to the Hazur and all State officials by post as follows:

For delivery of letters the villages of the State have been divided into groups and letters must be sent accordingly.

Group 1 Jasdan
Chitalia
Nani Lakhavad
Khadadhar Hadmatia
Gachhadia
Palarpar
Bakhalvad

Group 2 Vinchhia
Vangdhra
Barchia
Kotda
Revania
Kandhevalia
Dhorimali
Rupavari

Group 3 Kamalapur
Parewala
Kaduka
Madava
Kudani
Barwala

Group 4 Pipardi
Sonali
Asavpar
Bhadrawadi
Janda

Group 5 Lilapur
Lilavadar
Devpara

Group 6 Hingolgadh
Bhoira
Amrapur
Gundala
Khadkana

Group 7 Kalasar
Phuljer
Somnath Piplya
Godladhar

Group 8 Shivrajpur
Goblahna
Madhavpur

Group 9 Modhuka
Bandhali
Hathsani
Devdhari

Group 10 Jasapur
Jivapur
Pratappur
Junapipalia

Group 11 Motilakhavad
Dadli
Mota Hadmalia

Group 12 Kothi
Kanesra

Group No. 1 Jasdan: All the villages under Jasdan have to send their post every Wednesday and Sunday to Jasdan P.O.

Group No. 2 Vinchhia: The villages under Vinchhia have to send their post to the Jagatdar (person in charge) at Vinchhia on every Wednesday and Sunday.

Similarly, all the villages under the remaining groups have to

send their post on every Wednesday and Sunday to the officers concerned as under:

Group No. 3 Kamalapur has to send the post to the head-master of Compo School.

Group No. 4 Pipardi; No. 5 Lilapur; No. 7 Kalasar; No. 8 Shivrajpur; No. 9 Madhuka; No. 10 Jasapur and No. 12 Kothi — each group has to send the post collected from different villages to the school master.

Group No. 6 Hingolgadh has to give to the Kothari and group No. 11 Motilayavad has to send to the Patel in charge.

Whatever post that arrives in Vinchhia from other groups must be sent at the earliest opportunity to Jasdan. The groups which have to send the post to Vinchhia are — Pipardi has to send its post every day. Madhuka has to send its post three days a week on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Motilakhavad has to send on every Wednesday and Sunday. Kamalapur has to send its post every day by 'Khatara Service' to Jasdan. Kalasar has to send its post every day to Lilapur and Lilapur has to send both posts together to Jasdan. Hingolgadh and Shivrajpur groups have to send their post every day with Darbari Tapal to Jasdan. Kothi group has to send its post three days in a week on Monday, Wednesday and Friday to Jasdan. Jasapur group has to send on every Sunday and Wednesday to Jasdan.

All the letters from various groups are to be carried by Pashayata (Chokidar) but when and where Pashayata is not available, it is the duty of Gamote to deliver the post.

Every leading village of a group will be supplied with a rubber stamp of its name with the date stamp with instructions that the rubber stamp with the name of the group must be applied directly on the postage stamp or stamps and then only the cover should be forwarded.

The Darbari Tapal stamps will be supplied to the head of each group and the stamps should be ordered from the Hazur's office. Every month the person in charge has to render the account of stamps sold and also the balance of stamps remaining with the person in charge.

The person in charge of every group has to keep a daily record as to how many letters received are from each village every day and how many letters are sent to Jasdan and Vinchhia, the head post offices. Similarly, a record must be kept of letters coming from Jasdan and Vinchhia for distribution or delivery to other villages and such record must be sent to the Hazur's office every month.

A copy of the above order is being sent to all the officers concerned with the above groups.

Jasdan, dated 22-1-42 Sd. Chief Officer.

Before the directive No. 122 was issued, an order was already placed with L.V. Indap & Co., to submit the design which was approved by the Darbar Saheb and the postage stamps for Darbari Tapal were ready for sale. Under such circumstances another order, No. 152 dated March 6, 1942, was issued and circulated to the heads of all of the twelve groups mentioned above. The said order No. 152 reads as follows:

> The postage stamps to be issued and used for Darbari Tapal have been received and the rubber stamp to be used as a postmark is also ready. The officers concerned are hereby informed that as per the scheme these postage stamps will come into force from 15-3-1942 and wide publicity must be given to the public. The officers are requested to take delivery of the postage stamps and the rubber stamp to be used as a postmark from the head office.
>
> Dated 6-3-1942 Sd. Chief Karbhari.

(Note: No one was allowed to enclose two letters written to two different persons or cash (currency notes) should not be sent in the cover. Anyone violating the rule was charged double postage.)

So far, Gibbons has not mentioned the exact date on which the stamps of Jasdan were issued, but the above order clarifies the true position.

If further proof is needed, I have a copy of an original letter written by a stamp collector of Bombay to the Dewan of Jasdan:

> Bombay, dated 18th Feb., 1944
>
> To
> The Dewan,
> Hazur Office,
> Jasdan State, Jasdan.
>
> Dear Sir,
>
> *Subject: Jasdan Darbari Stamps*
>
> Some time ago your State issued a one anna green stamp for use in Jasdan State.
>
> I shall feel extremely obliged if you can very kindly furnish me with the following information:
>
> (a) Number of stamps printed to date and the name of the press.
> (b) Whether these stamps are sold in booklets and if so, how many stamps go to make up a booklet.
> (c) Names of the post offices opened in the Jasdan State with their dates and any special particulars about them.
> (d) Any general information affecting the postal administration and system of Jasdan State.
>
> Awaiting a reply by return post,
>
> Yours faithfully,
> Sd. . . . . .

On February 25, 1944, a reply was received from the Dewan's office stating:

Dear Sir,

Reference your letter dated 18th Feb., 1944 the information required is as under:

(a) 13,000 stamps have been printed to date. They were printed by L.V. Indap & Co., of Bombay.

(b) The stamps are sold in booklets containing 200 stamps each.

(c) The work of the post office (carrying letters only) is done at Jasdan and Vinchhia towns and 10 villages of the State. The work at all these places began on 15-3-1942. That is the date on which the Darbari Tapal (postal system) was introduced in the State.

(d) Nil

Yours faithfully,
Sd . . . . Dewan, Jasdan State.

From the above reply by the Dewan it is conclusively proven (1) that the postage stamps were introduced in Jasdan State on March 15, 1942 and all the catalogue publishers can now safely put the date of issue as March 15, 1942 for the benefit of stamp collectors; (2) Jasdan and Vinchhia were the head post offices, plus there were ten other post offices whereas so far no one had known as to how many post offices there were in the state; (3) within two years, that is from 1942 to 1944, there were only 13,000 stamps printed, which means, in spite of twelve post offices, the stamps were not used by the local people; (4) the records show that during 1942 to 1944, many Indian as well as foreign stamp dealers placed orders for the mint stamps and all the orders were fulfilled by the state post office. Out of 13,000 stamps many were sold to the philatelic trade. The local demand was very limited as the people of the state were not literate.

After 1944 printing orders picked up and the records show that the state placed regular orders ranging from 5,000 to 25,000 postage stamps with the printers as and when required. We know that the Darbari Tapal came to an end on February 15, 1948, but prior to that two big orders were placed by the state, one on April 8, 1946, requesting L.V. Indap & Co. to supply 20,000 postage stamps and as late as January 6, 1947, when a further 25,000 were ordered. It is presumed that the total printing of postage stamps may be about 100,000 stamps from 1942 to 1948.

Printing of Postage Stamps

The first postage stamps were printed in booklet sheets of four, imperforate on one or two sides. Stamp no. 1 is an imperforate on

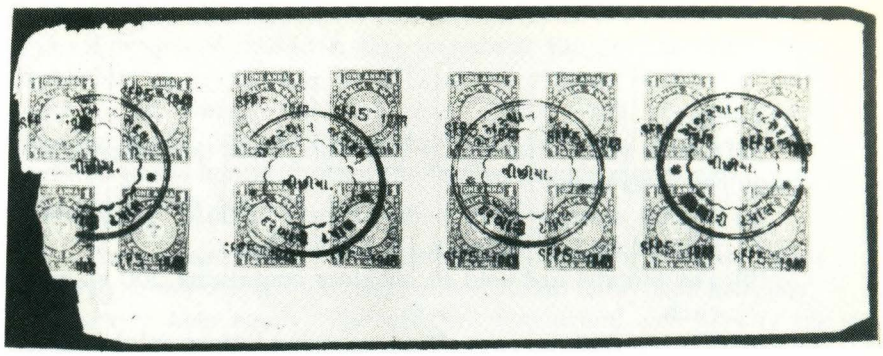


Fig. 3. A very rare cover bearing four booklet sheets of four stamps sent from Vinchhia to Jasdan addressed to Secretary Saheb, Jasdan, pertaining to some applications. The cover was posted from Vinchhia on 5th Sept. 1943. Unfortunately, one of the booklet sheets on the left is in a tattered condition. Mark the big decorative postmark of double-line circle with the inscription 'Rajsthan Jasdan' at top; 'Darbari Tapal' at bottom; the name of the post office Vinchhia in the centre and a date stamp applied on each stamp. The postmark is fairly big and decorative measuring 4.5 cm. in diameter.

the top and the other three sides are perforated; in stamp no. 2 top and right sides are imperforate whereas left and bottom sides are perforated; in stamp no. 3 the bottom side is imperforate and the other three sides are perforated; in stamp no. 4, right and bottom sides are imperforate whereas top and left sides are perforated. After about two years, the printing method was changedand the stamps were printed in booklet sheets of eight stamps, perforated all around. Each booklet contained 200 stamps. As regards the postmark, the same size and style of postmark was supplied to all the post offices with the name of the said post office in the center.

In Gibbons stamp catalogue nearly five shades of green and different perforations are listed but that was due to the printers' inability to get the same shade of green ink, the same quality of gummed paper, and the same perforating machine when an order was placed after a lapse of six to twelve months. On many occasions the printers had to inform the state authority that the same quality of gummed paper was not available in the market and that is why the order was not executed on time. L.V. Indap & Co., although a small press, satisfied the needs of other Indian states by printing their postage, revenue, and court fee stamps.

Gibbons is justified in putting a note in their catalog stating that the stamps of Jasdan are rare used on covers, for which there are various reasons. First, a majority of the people did not know how to read and write even their native language Gujarati. Second, if anyone wanted to send a letter or a petition to the state government, one had to go to a literate person. Letter or petition writing was not done free by the petition writers; they charged a small fee which poor villagers were unable to pay. Third, most of the people resided in distant villages and being poor farmers on a small scale, toiling for the whole day, they hardly thought of writing a letter. Fourth, to some poor people spending one anna on writing a letter was beyond their means, so oral messages were sent through friends or relatives. Actually one anna had immense buying power in those days. I can say from my personal experience that even in a big city like Bombay, in those days I used to have a good lunch or dinner at two annas.



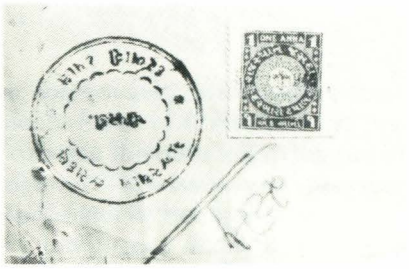


Fig. 4. The two covers with one stamp each are used from Pipardi and Shivrajpur but the postmarks do not seem to be applied on the stamp as per clear instructions. Both the stamps are from booklet sheet of four.

There are instances on record that at times there was no sale of postage stamps at all at certain post offices for nearly a month. A schoolmaster in charge of the Jasapur post office rendered the account for July, 1942, stating that there was no sale of Darbari stamps and that he had in stock stamps worth Rs. 3 and 12 annas. The said schoolmaster was advised by the high authority that he should educate the people and explain to them the advantages of using Darbari Tapal. As the people did not take the full advantage of the scheme, genuinely postally used covers are hard to find. Actually stamps used on covers with a clear strike are indeed rare.

After knowing that Jasdan had introduced Darbari Tapal, one more state in Saurashtra, namely Porbunder, also thought of introducing similar postal service, so the Dewan of Porbunder wrote a letter on October 12, 1943 to the Dewan of Jasdan requesting him to give full particulars. Accordingly the Dewan of

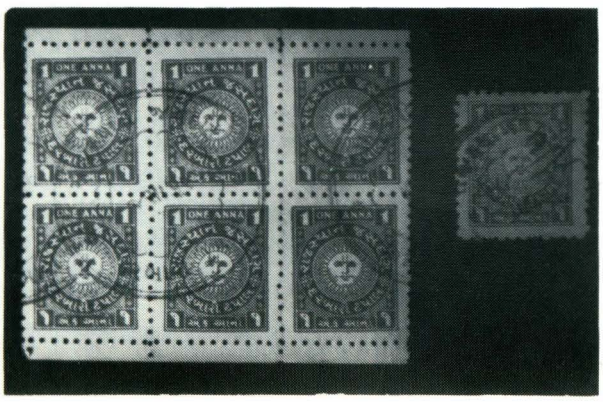


Fig. 5. A block of six stamps from a booklet sheet of eight stamps perforated all round used from Jasdan. A single is also from a booklet sheet of eight with the date inserted by hand.

Jasdan supplied the particulars vide his letter dated November 14, 1943, but somehow, Porbunder State did not introduce the Darbari Tapal.

Jasdan was merged with the United States of Saurashtra on February 15, 1948, but prior to that date orders were pouring in from dealers as well as collectors for Darbari postage stamps and all the orders were filled as late as January, 1948, by the Jasdan post office. A local dealer placed his order on February 17, 1948, but his request was turned down.

Letter to the Editor

To the Editor:

As even the most casual collectors of New Jersey covers must know, five and ten cent 1847 covers with New Jersey postmarks are scarce. Just how scarce is the subject of an "in-the-works" book by the New Jersey Postal History Society. Our most ambitious project to date, *The 1847 Issue in New Jersey & Illustrated Directory of Covers* will list and hopefully illustrate EVERY known cover used with either a 5 cent or a 10 cent 1847 stamp.

Our current projection is to accumulate illustrations and information throughout 1985 in an effort to publish our findings in early-mid 1986. Prompt response is desired, please don't procrastinate. Submit your information NOW, and be an active participant in this worthy Society project, which, if we accomplish our goals, should be destined to become the acknowledged reference on the subject, and should become a model for other State Postal History Societies to follow. Credit will be given to all contributors, unless requested otherwise.

Whether you own a cover or covers, know the whereabouts of one, or just happen to have a clipping from an auction catalog, we need your cooperation to make this project a reality.

Send your Xerox's, photos, comments, suggestions, etc., to the coordinator of this project:

Brad Arch
144 Hamilton Avenue
Clifton, New Jersey 07011 USA

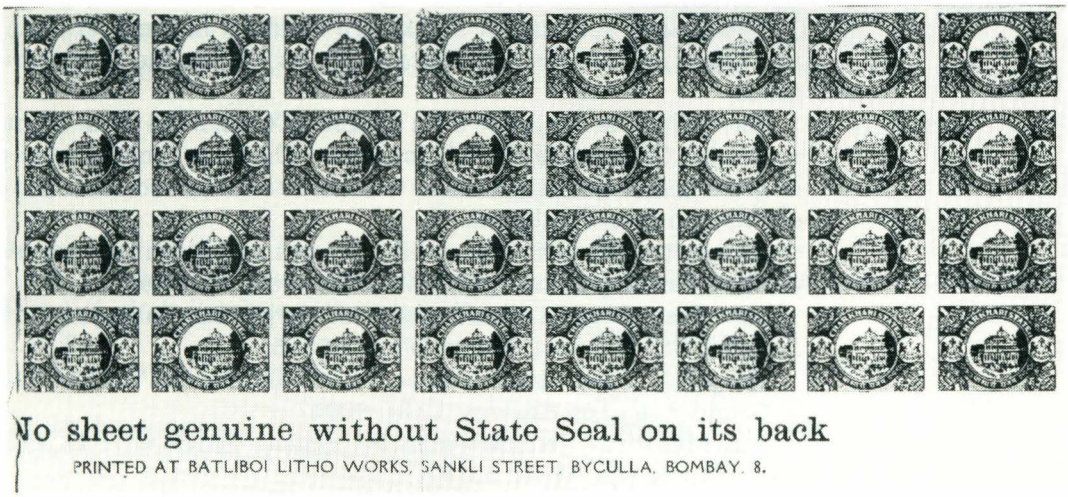
Some Notes on the 1931 Issue of Charkhari State

H.D.S. Haverbeck

There has been controversy surrounding this issue of stamps by the Indian Princely State of Charkhari for many years. It is best summed up by quoting the note following the listing in the Stanley Gibbons Catalogue: "This issue was the subject of speculative manipulation, large stocks being thrown on the market cancelled to order at very low prices and unused at less than face value. Numerous errors, probaby produced clandestinely, exist. The issue was an authorized one but was eventually withdrawn by the State authorities."

There is no doubt that this statement is basically correct. It is beyond question that the stamps were authorized and used by the State post office. Covers are known bearing these stamps which have passed through the State mails. When I was actively collecting, I had in my collection mint, used and cancelled to order stamps. There was also in my possession a group of sixteen essays and die proofs. The details of these items may be found in the Harmers of New York auction catalogue of the sale of June 26, 27, 28, 29, 1973.

Recently Bill Lewis, a friend of mine and collector of Indian Princely States stamps, showed me a bottom sheet margin block of 32 of the 1 Rupee stamp in the issued colors and imperforate. This is undoubtedly from a plate proof impression. It is probably



unique, as I have never seen such a large block before. What I found most interesting and which I believe should be placed on the record is the marginal inscription. This reads: "No Sheet genuine without State Seal on its back / Printed at Batliboi Litho Works, Sankli Street, Byculla, Bombay, 8."

This raises some questions. First, I have no recollection of ever having seen such State Seal on the back of any of these stamps. Was it ever applied? Second, who was the printer, or was there more than one printer involved in the preparation of this issue of stamps. The Stanley Gibbons Catalogue states, at the beginning of the listing, "(Typo Lakshmi Art Ptg Works, Bombay)". What is the answer to these questions? Here we have a field for further research in a very interesting situation. It has long been believed that the manipulations of these stamps took place with the printer. If more than one printer was involved could not the business have been done by one or more officials in the State Government? The pages of this journal of record are open to those who can shed more light on this interesting subject.

AMERIPEX BULLETIN NO. 1 READY

Ameripex Bulletin Number one is ready for distribution. The 104-page book has just been released and is full of information for the prospective exhibitor.

In addition to the International Federation of Philately (FIP) general regulations, the book contains the Special Regulations for AMERIPEX '86. The regulations are printed in the four official FIP languages, French, German, Spanish and English. There is also a special article on Chicago designed to make you want to visit the city during the eleven day show.

Preliminary application blanks are included in the first bulletin. These include the exhibit category as well as the Literature Class.

The Bulletin is available from AMERIPEX '86, 5944 West Montrose Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60634. Collectors who have donated money or given to the Guarantee Fund will automatically receive a copy of this and future bulletins.

All application forms for exhibit frames and literature entries must be sent to one of three AMERIPEX commissioners.

The East Coast Commissioner is: Raymond Gaillaguet, 15 Fletcher St., Rumford, Rhode Island 02916.

The West Coast Commissioner is: Walton Eugene Tinsley, 650 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90017.

The Mid-West Commissioner is: Eugene Bowman, P.O. Box 1451, Waukesha, Wisc. 53187.

Interesting and Unusual Items from a Specialized Collection of China

Part XI of an Article by Carl A. Kilgas

The 16 Cent Re-Surcharges — the Last Issue

In March and April 1943, an acute shortage of basic stock for surcharging with the four character format developed in a number of districts. To utilize obsolete stocks of the short lived D.P.P. overprints, each district was authorized to use a new format with two vertical bars for deleting the two vertical rows of D.P.P. characters and placing the character "Wu" for "5" at the top of the right vertical bar, and "Chiao" for "Dimes" at the top of the left vertical line. All examples shown are from perf 13 stock, although half the Districts also used stock perfed from 10½ to 11. Ten Districts also prepared "Specimen" stamps with hand applied Chinese characters. These are also shown.

Resurcharged

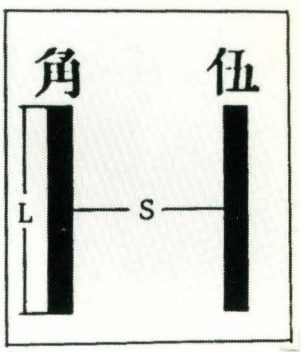


Fig. 169. Diagram for 50 cent Resurcharges.

District Identification by Millimeter Measurements[105]

S: Space between top characters.
L: Length of vertical bars.

Anhwei — S: 10.45 L: 15.00

Issued in September. Both Types I and II of the D.P.P. overprints were used.

Eastern Szechuan District — S: 10.55 L: 13.50

Issued October 6th. This is the only district using black over red.

Fukien District — S: 12.0 - 12.5 L: 15.5 - 16.0

Issued April 24th. Easily identified by the small characters used.

105. Kilgas, Carl A. "D.P.P. Re-surcharged with Bars" Chart 3, p. 144.

Honan District — S: 9.5 L: 14.8 - 15.0

Issued in April. Sold concurrently with the four character 50¢ surcharge.

Hunan District — S: 11.0 L: 11.0

Issued in March. Identified by the short bars. Both thick and thin bars were used. Few original D.P.P. surcharges had been sold in this district. Promptly recalled, they were replaced with the 50 cent provisionals. For some unknown reason, after the re-surcharges had been completed they were sold concurrently with the 50 cent provisionals.

Hupeh District — S: 9.2 - 9.6 L: 14.5 - 15.0

Issued in December. This district had more problems with re-surcharging than any other, probably the result of a lack of skilled-workers. A number of interesting varieties were produced:

1. Top characters missing — vertical bars present (Fig. 170).
2. Vertical bars missing — two characters present (Fig. 171).
3. Some were handstamped — bars are rounded.
4. Most machine stamped — bar ends are square.



Fig. 170. Hupeh district with top characters missing.

Chart 3

D.P.P. Resurcharged with Bars
Kansu 528d omitted—see Chart 4

Color	Bars	Spacing	Length	Characteristics	Perfs 13	Perfs 10½	Provinces	Ma	Scott
Black	Thick	11.0	12.5 14.5		x		Kwangsi	760	527i
		"	"			x	"	777	NL
		11.0	11.0	Small; Thickest	x		Hunan	769	527c
		"	"	"		x	"	776	NL
		9.5	14.8-15.0		x		Honan	766	527m
		"	"			x	"	783	NL
	Thin	12.5-14.3	12.5-13.4	Small	x		W. Szechuan	759	527k
		12.0-13.0	14.5	Large	x		Shensi	767	527n
		12.0	11.0	Medium Clear	x		Hunan	770	527m
		10.55	13.5	Black on Red	x		*E. Szechuan	763	527f
		"	"	"		x	"	780	NL
Red	Thick	12.4	14.5		x		Yunnan	764	528l
		"	"			x	"	781	NL
		10.45	15.0	Types I and II	x		Anhwei	771-2	528b
		9.2-9.6	14.5-15.0	Bar ends square	x		Hupeh	773	528p
		"	"	"		x	"	784	NL
		"	"	° "	x		"	775	528p
		8.2-11.0	14.7	Bar ends round	x		"	774	528p
	Thin	12.5-13.0	13.0-14.5	Large; Violet red	x		Kwangtung	765	528j
		12.0-12.5	15.5-16.0	Small script	x		Fukien	762	528h
		"	"	"		x	"	779	NL
		11.3-12.3	14.7	Medium; Violet red	x		Kiangsi	761	528e
		"	"	"		x	"	778	NL
		10.5	12.5	Large	x		Kweichow	768	528o
		"	"	"	11 x 13		"	782	NL

* The only Province using a color for resurcharging which differed from the color of the original surcharge.
° Surcharged on East Szechuan surcharge.



Fig. 171. Hupeh district with vertical bars missing.



Fig. 172. Hupeh district with a double "specimen" surcharge.



Fig. 173. (left) Handstamped resurcharge; (right) machine stamped resurcharge.

5. One pane of 50 of the basic stamp that had not received the original D.P.P. overprint, were "Re-Surcharged", with the bars and two characters.
6. A sheet with defective D.P.P. overprints was used, the left row of characters were missing.
7. Several sheets of Eastern Szechuan D.P.P.s received the Hupeh re-surcharge, probably because of stock shortage.
8. A double "Specimen" surcharge is shown—black on red (Fig. 172).

Kansu District—S: 10.0 - 12.0 L: 14.4 - 16.0

13 variations recorded![106]

Type I: Handstamped re-surcharges appeared April 19th (Fig. 173, left).

Type II: Machine prepared re-surcharges were prepared later (Fig. 173, right).

Kiangsi District—S: 11.3 - 12.3 L: 14.7

Issued in April.

Kwangsi District—S: 11.0 L: 12.5 - 14.5

Issued August 16th.

Kwangtung District—S: 12.5 - 13.0 L: 13.0 - 14.5

Issued in July.

Kweichow District—S: 10.5 L: 12.5

Issued May 12th. During the D.P.P. overprinting, the first charac-

106. Kilgas, Carl A. Ibid. Kansu Only—Chart 4, p. 145. See Correction Vol. 40, no. 3, p. 92, March 1976.

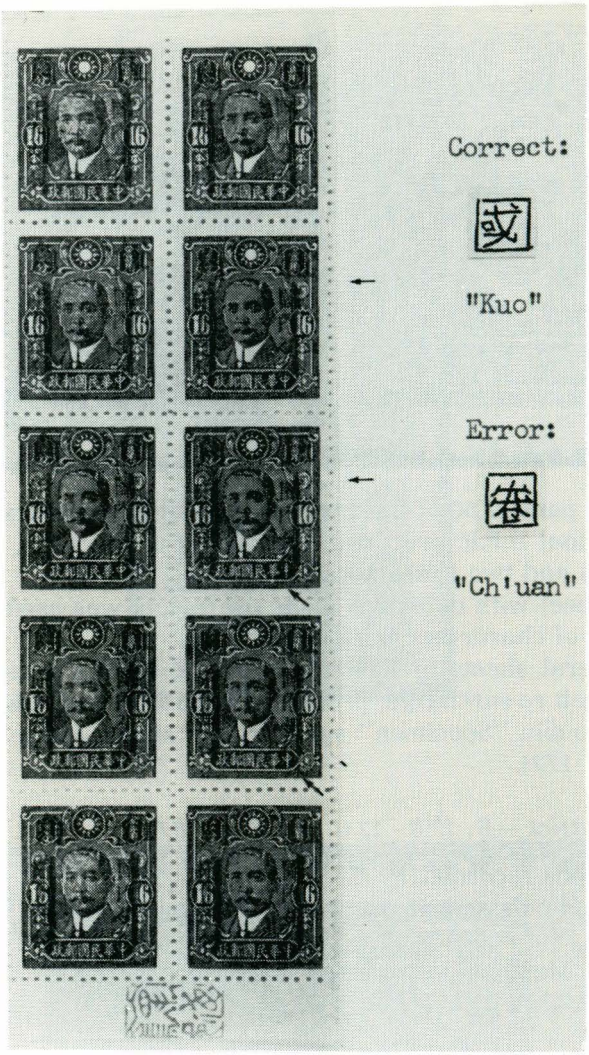


Fig. 174. Kweichow district block of ten with repaired overprint.



Fig. 175. Shensi district inverted overprint.

ter "Kuo" in the right vertical column was damaged. The replacement was made in error, with a character for "Ch'uan," meaning "to encircle," which had no relation to the meaning of the overprint (Fig. 174). The error in the D.P.P. overprint was not discovered until a copy was found in the re-surcharges. Evidence to the plate damage is seen in stamps nos. 3 and 5, both near the "Ch'uan" replacement. The block is from the center of two panes, indicated by one row of surcharges to be 1½ mm higher than the other. Few of this error have been found.

Shensi District — S: 12.0 - 13.0 L: 14.5

An invert has been found (Fig. 175). The cover shown in Fig. 176 was mailed at Siking, in southern Shansi Province. It arrived in Shanghai, 1000 miles away, in 41 days.

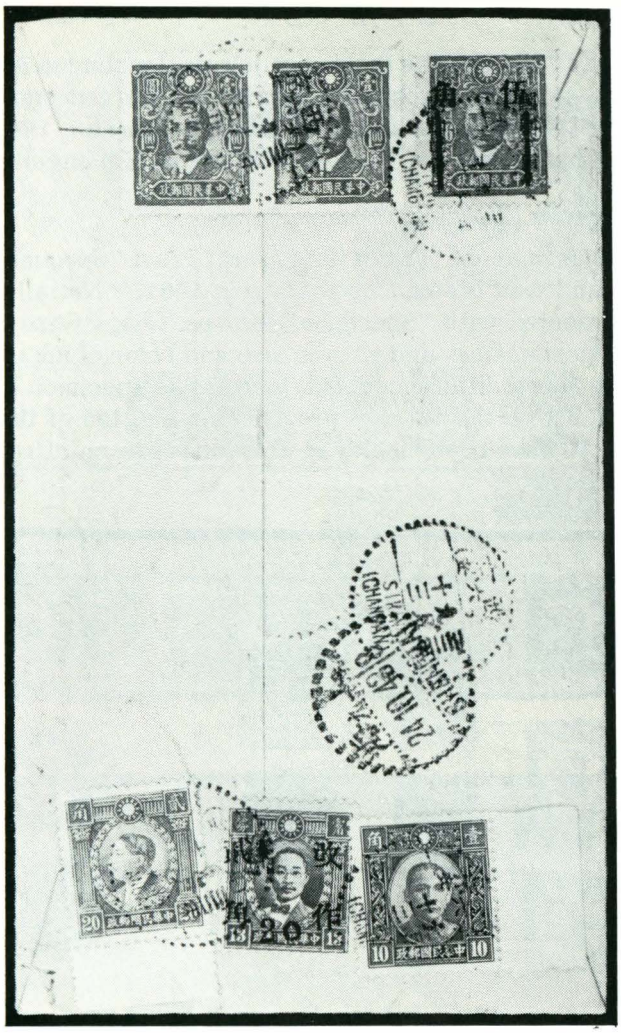


Fig. 176. Inverted Shensi overprint on cover from Siking to Shanghai.



Fig. 177. Western Szechuan district specimen overprint type 1.



Fig. 178. Western Szechuan district specimen overprint type 2.

The re-surcharge differs from the normal one in several respects and may be an unrecorded variety:

1. Bars are only 12½ mm long.
2. Top characters are smaller.
3. Space between characters is 8 mm instead of 7 mm.

Western Szechuan District — S: 12.5 - 14.3 L: 12.5 - 13.4

Issued in July. Two types of "Specimen" overprints are shown:

1. Characters are very large and thin (Fig. 177).
2. Characters smaller and thick (Fig. 178).

Yunnan District — S: 12.4 L: 14.5

Issued May 29th. Despite the domestic rate doubling to $1, June 1, 1943, the stock of surcharged and re-surcharged stamps was ample until another rate hike to $2 effective March 1, 1944, which required the issuance of the 5th Sun (2nd Pai Ch'eng) Print.

Two character "Specimen" Handstamps.

A study was made in 1954 of the Central Trust "Specimen" overprints[107] and was brought up to date in 1981.[108] Not all districts are represented with "Specimen" stamps. Chops were made by the local postmasters and vary in size and color of ink used. Disregarding these differences, only one D.P.P. specimen has been recorded, six on the 50 cent provisionals and ten of the re-surcharges. All have been displayed with the representative identification listings.

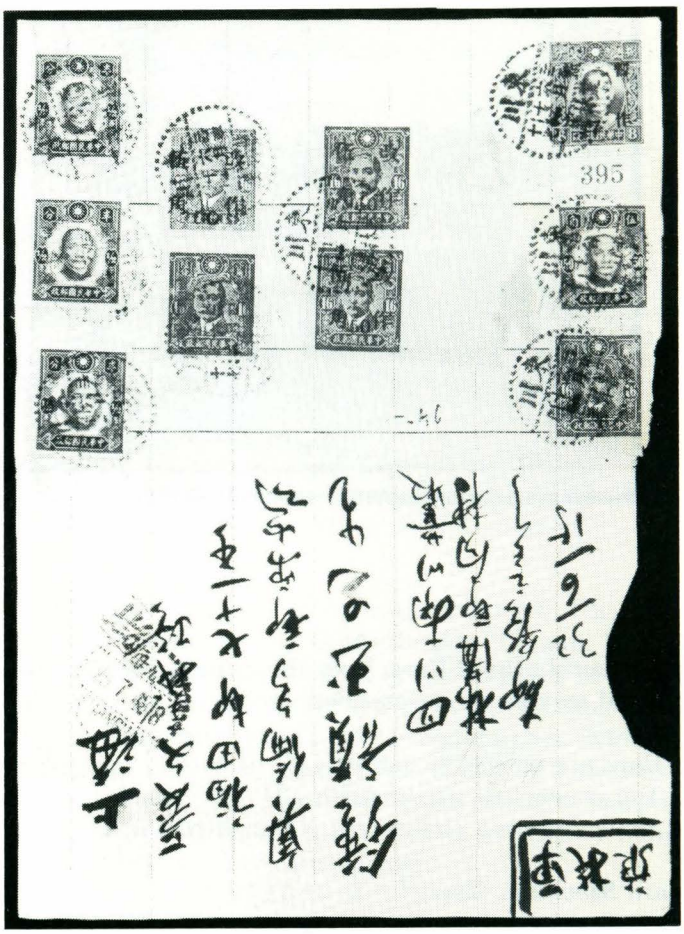


Fig. 179. The 16 cent on cover from Shantung Province to Shanghai. In addition to other current adhesives, three different district 50 cent provisionals were used, plus one re-surcharged adhesive. The cover is dated June 12, 1943 and took 47 days to travel 700 miles.

107. Eisenstein, Harry A. "The Specimen Overprints on the War Issues of 1942-1943" *China Clipper* Vol. 18, no. 4, p. 86. July 1954.
108. Kilgas, Carl A. "1942 - 1943 Wartime Specimens" *China Clipper* Vol. 45, no. 4, p. 115, May 1981.

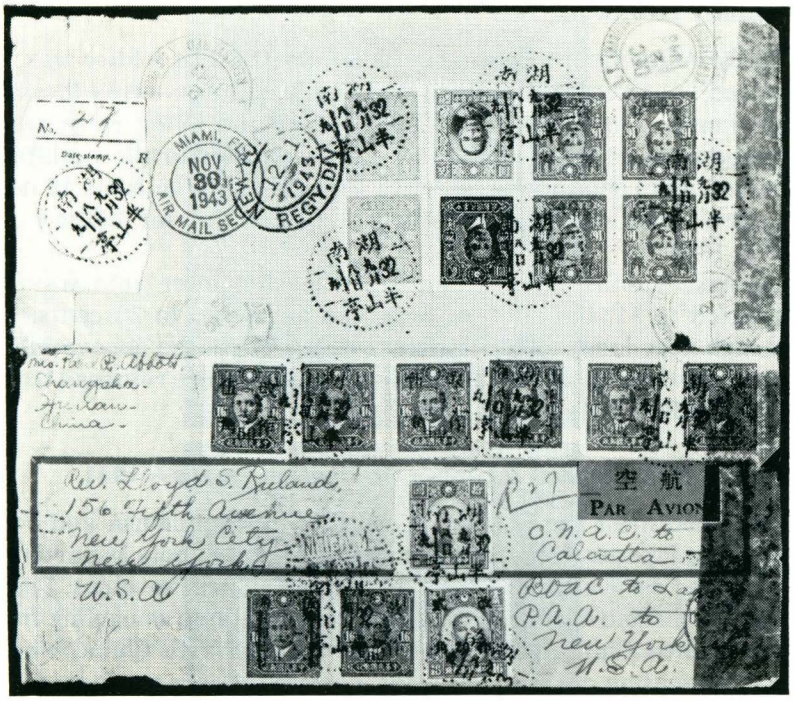


Fig. 180. Mailed on December 8, 1943, this international air-mail registered cover took 53 days to reach Dr. Ruland, the well-known China specialist. It was routed from Changsha through Kweilin, Calcutta, Lagos, and Miami, to New York. In addition to five current adhesives, postage was paid with seven different 50 cent provisionals and one of the re-surcharges.

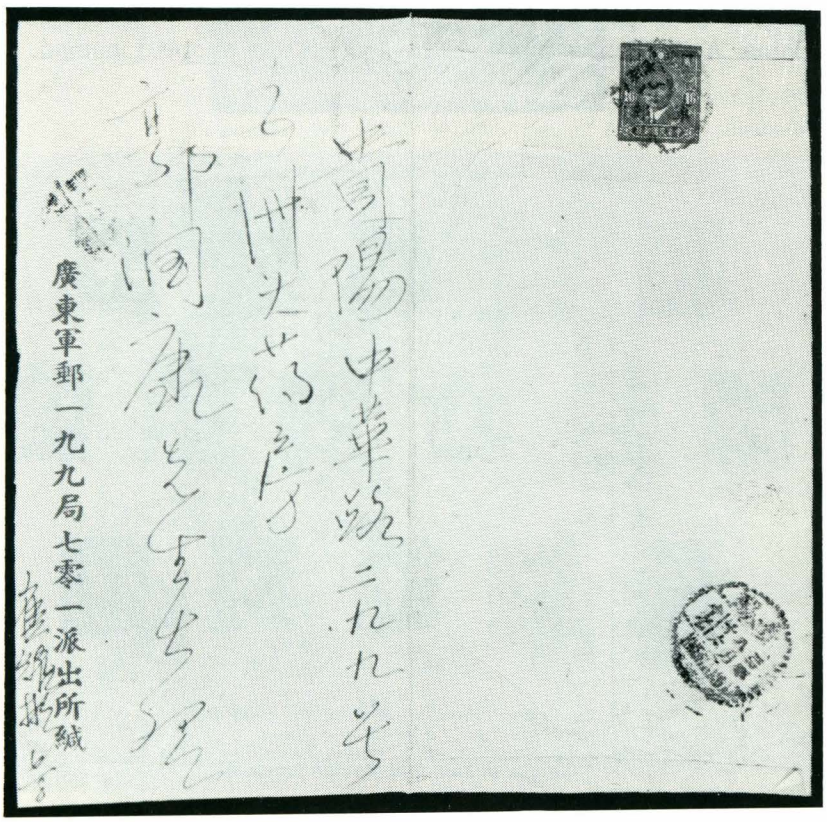


Fig. 181. Military rate cover with 16 cent rate.

Military Overprint

Unlike Allied troops fighting in China, the Chinese soldier was required to pay normal postage rates on his letters — even those to his family. On December 1, 1942, when the letter rates were raised from 16 cents to 50 cents, it was decided to allow military personnel to continue with the 16 cent rate and the basic 16 cent Central Trust stamp was overprinted "Chun Yu" for military use (Fig. 181).

Seven months later, when the domestic letter rate was increased to $1, the military rate was increased to 20 cents. Although very large quantities were overprinted, the impoverished soldiers were unable to buy very many. Most were returned to the General Post Office and destroyed.

Two Sets of Unusual Japanese Occupation Essays — 1941

Patterned after the Chinese overprints for Manchuria and Yunnan, the Japanese-controlled Shanghai Postal Supply Department prepared essays for use in Shantung and Hopei Provinces. These were to discourage the growing problem of stamp smuggling from unoccupied China into Japanese-controlled North China, where the fluctuating currency differences made it very profitable.

Complete sets of the two proposed essays are shown (Figs. 182 & 183). Approval was not given, because the overprints were considered to be too similar to those currently used in unoccupied China. A simple two character overprint was adopted instead.



Fig. 182a. Shantung essay set of 16.



Fig. 182b. Enlargement of one value of the Shantung essay.



Fig. 183a. Enlargement of one value of the Hopei essay.

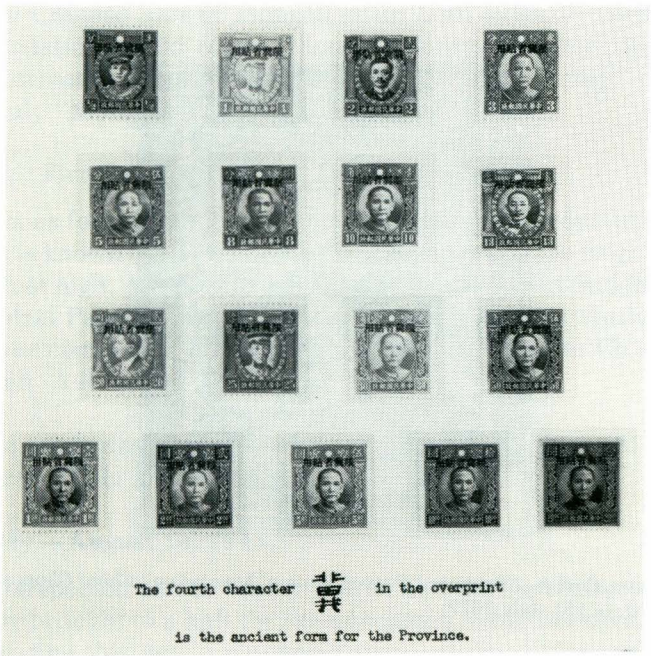


Fig. 183b. Hopei essay set of 17.



Fig. 184. Area of intended "country" of Mongukuo.

Essays for the Japanese Proposed Vassal State of Mongukuo[109]

The Japanese felt so secure in their seven year occupation of China that, in early 1945, plans were made to take a part of the Chinese province of Chahar, the area in Mengchiang adjacent to the puppet state of Manchoukuo, and set up another "controlled country" that could later be easily consolidated with Manchoukuo. The map (Fig. 184), indicates the new creation would be named "Mongukuo".



Fig. 185. Residence of Manchu Official design essay.

109. Kilgas, Carl A., "Proposed Puppet State of Mongukuo" *China Clipper* Vol. 41, no. 5, p. 151. July 1977.

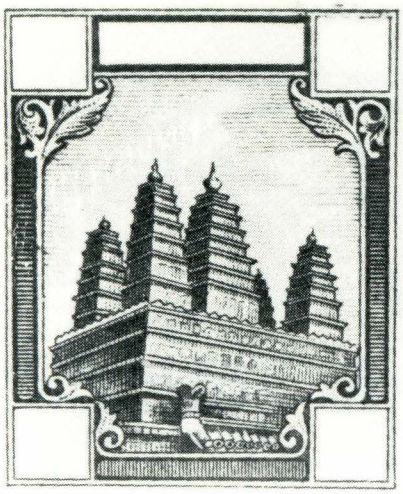


Fig. 186. Five Pagoda Temple design essay.

Suzuki, well-known designer of Japanese stamps, was sent to Mengkiang, to design a number of familiar subjects for the new country's first issue of postage stamps.

The three essays submitted are shown:

1. "Residence of Manchu Official" Design (Fig. 185).

   This engraved Essay-Die Proof is one of two known. It was prepared on very thin paper, then pasted on a sunken mat for presentation purposes. The pale blue line framing is the impression left by the printing plate edges. The inscription at the top is in Chinese and in Mongolian on both sides. A very literal translation would read: "Mongol Country Territory Joins Self Government Administration's Use of Postage Stamp" or more simply "Mongukuo's Official Postage Stamp".

2. The "Five Pagoda Temple" Design (Fig. 186).

   Famous for centuries, this Temple is located just outside Peking and is known as "Wu T'a Ssu". Its massive square foundation is 50 feet high. All sides are decorated with rows of Buddhas. The Central Pagoda has 13 stories; the other four, 11 stories each. It was completed during the reign of Ming Emperor Ch'eng Hua (1465 - 1487).

3. The same design in photogravure and color (Fig. 187). A numeral "3" is in the lower left corner.



Fig. 186. Five Pagoda Temple essay in photogravure.

V.J. Day — August 14, 1945

The unexpected end to World War II and the surrender of Japan quickly brought to a halt the latest scheme to further divide China by creating this newly planned "alien" state of Mongukuo to be

Chart 4

D.P.P. Resurcharged with Bars
Kansu Perf. 13 in Red
Scott's 528d

Spacing	Length	Characteristics	Ma's Type	Ma's Number
		Bars Thick		
11.6	14.4	Dull ink	Machine I	786
11.6	16.0	Large; "Chiao" long tail	Bone VI	788
11.5	14.5	Small; "Chiao" short tail; "Wu" no tail	Bone VII	791
11.3	14.4	Lustrous ink	Machine II	785
11.25	15.5	Small; Dull ink; "Wu" is lower, dips	Bone V	792
11.1	15.5-16.0	Small; both have long tails	Wood I	790
10.8	15.5	Large; "Wu" dips	Bone II	795
		Bars Thin		
12.0	11.0	Smallest	Bone IX	797
11.5	16.0	Large; "Chiao" tail missing	Wood II	789
10.5	14.5-15.0	Small; "Wu" sloping stroke very flat and long	Bone IV	787
10.3	14.5-15.0	Small; 2½ mm to bars	Bone III	796
10.1	15.3	Large; Touch bars; Bright ink	Bone I	793
10.0	15.0-16.0	Small; "Wu" higher	Bone VIII	794

carved out of Northern China. Only a few essays survive to recall that grandiose dream.

After more than a century of struggling against active alien agression and intervention, China at last was free to seek her own destiny.

Concluded

Stamps and the Hereafter

Abbot Lutz

One question that's an important concern for many collectors is: "What will happen to my stamps after I am gone?" First, you must advise your heirs that *no one* may come in and help themselves, saying, "Let me take something to remember him by." They usually pick a set of U.S. Zeppelins.

I recently represented a dealer who bought half a garage full of covers in shoe boxes from a widow. He agreed to purchase the load for $20,000.I went to make the pick-up with an assistant and a pocket full of money. As we loaded each box into the station wagon, I checked the contents. When it was all loaded I figured I had seen about $1,000 worth of material. I called the dealer and advised him of my appraisal. He explained that the $20,000 was for only one box of covers containing no. 1 stamps of the world. I chatted with the lady, and she told me that one of her husband's friends had asked for something to remember him by. He took that box. The case is going to court. I didn't buy the property for the dealer.

Appoint a stamp executor who will see that your property is sold for its true value. If you prefer, leave a set of instructions as to where you want the material auctioned off. My collections are split between three auctioneers on two continents. Be specific—people will honor your wishes.

Another question I often hear is in regard to sheets of U.S. mint stamps that people buy at the post office to put away as an investment. They usually wind up losing 10% when trying to move them. My advice is to purchase for investment only superb pre-1920 U.S. mint material. We are a good three years from the promise of a turnabout, but patience and the prices on current material make this investment viable. Always try to buy what exhibitors need to win a gold medal. That is the major secret of the marketplace at this moment.

Book Reviews

The Classic Stamps of Nepal by Dr. Wolfgang C. Hellrigl and Frank Vignola. (Bozen, Italy: The Nepal and Tibet Philatelic Study Circle, 1984), 215 pp, hardbound, $40.00 postpaid. Obtainable from Dr. Wolfgang C. Hellrigl, P.O. Box 349, 39100 Bozen, Italy or Frank Vignola, 105 22nd Avenue, San Francisco, Ca. 94121.

It is difficult to see substantially how to improve upon this study. It is superbly printed on coated paper, sturdily hardbound, excellently and profusely illustrated (sheets, pieces, blowups of singles, etc.), inclusive of all known shades, printings, settings, papers, flaws, errors, and forgeries of the classic one-half, one, two, and four anna issues, 1881 to 1930.

The study boasts detailed charts of positions of inverted clichés and inscriptions themselves shown against an outline of the top rows of the stamps. There is a priced section allotting points for comparative rarity, and a correlation of numbers with those used by Gibbons, Scott, and Michel. The authors' own setting numbers are also compared with Smythies-Dawson's in their 1945 booklet, Dawson's in his 1957 articles, and Haverbeck's in his 1962 book. Vignola wrote the lengthy history of the classic issues (pp. 26-53) and Hellrigl the study of the settings (pp. 55-200). A bibliography of fifty-five items, briefly but helpfully described, rounds out the volume (pp. 201-05). Both authors obviously must have collaborated on both sections and admit benefitting as well from correspondence with the many serious collectors in the Nepal and Tibet Philatelic Study Circle.

I feel sure that the study owes much to the authors' own collections; that of Vignola, winner of countless awards, being one of the world's finest. Both writers are rated among the most knowledgeable students of Nepalese philately, a fact very evident in a volume over ten years in the researching and writing (see p. 9) and filled with their pride in their scholarship.

How to tell one printing or setting from another with these classic issues has always been a tangled, vexatious problem. Haverbeck's and Dawson's pioneer studies are most useful, and George Alevizos' 1976 priced guide is aimed at distinguishing between individual copies, not multiples or sheets. The present volume is the first virtually complete listing of all settings, printings, chronologies, minor variations, shades, etc., described so clearly and accurately that they can hardly be mixed up. It is worth noting that Smythies-Dawson (1945) lists 48 settings; Dawson alone (1957), 57; and Haverbeck (1962) found 58. Hellrigl/Vignola catalog 85. There surely will not be many more, if any, come to light.

I began by doubting the possibility of substantial improvement in this study. Some users might regret the absence of colored illustrations in so expensive a book. These would introduce even more expense into a specialized volume with a necessarily modest printing, and, to my way of thinking, hardly justifiable. A bit more might have been said about the one-half anna camp provisional black seal first described by Dawson and illustrated in Haverbeck's *Postage Stamps of Nepal* (1962), p. 42, supposedly only one copy known, but the authors could argue that it is not a true stamp. As for misprints, I found nothing significant. The "ragged cliché" (p. 151) did manage to get reversed from left to right in the illustration (proof that even the most meticulous proofreader is human).

Reviewers are always calling the books they describe "indispensable." I must step once more into the breach and call this an

indispensable book, with complete assurance. If it fails to gain gold medals for philatelic literature at international exhibitions, a great injustice is in the making.

Armand E. Singer

Postmarks of Timor Portuguesa by R.H. Houwink and A.G. de Magalhaes. International Society of Portuguese Philately, 64 Ricker Road, Kinnelon, NJ 07405. Softbound, $3.50, 1984.

This handbook, no. 2 in the ISPP series, is a useful dissertation and listing of the postmarks used in Timor right up to 1973. It is based on the writings of Dr. Houwink which appeared in early issues of the Portuguese Philatelic Society Bulletin, but is considerably expanded.

In the 32 A5 pages, the various types are illustrated, with comprehensive listings of the marks known to the authors. We feel it would have been advisable to have sought cooperation from a few more interested collectors to extend the listings; from our own modest collection, we have been able to advise several additions. We have also been able to contradict a statement that one early type, used extensively for cancelling remainders of the Crown and Dom Luis stamps, was probably not used at the Timor post office. It is also considered that it would have been helpful to include mention of all post offices known to have existed (from UPU lists and published in PPS Bulletins) even though marks were not recorded by the authors—one of our additions is, in fact, in this category.

These comments apart, the well-printed booklet is a very useful addition to the growing literature on Portuguese philately and should be obtained by all collectors who have an interest in the subject. [*Ed.*—The book does have omissions, to be sure, but it represents the thoughts of the late Col. Magalhaes, the author, not those of the editor.] *George R. Pearson*

The Fresno and San Francisco Bicycle Mail of 1894 by Lowell B. Cooper. This buckram bound work has 160 pages and 91 cuts, illustrations and maps. Regular edition is available at $27.50 postpaid or $35 with hard box from Leonard H. Hartmann, Box 36006, Louisville, Ky. 40233.

This book was meant to be the definitive work on the Fresno independent mail stamps (Scott Nos. 12L1, 2, LU1, LU2). While it is a major contribution, it doesn't reach the goal of definitive. There are problems with this book. First, and least important are those of editing. It is not well organized. The publisher probably had too much respect for the written word to take the blue pencil to this work and reshape it into the form it requires to be really effective. One of my fellow reviewers has focused upon the problems of syntax which make reading less than a joy. I would focus more on organization.

Certain portions of the text are repeated at various stages in the work so that one gets an eerie sense of replay in reading it through. On the other hand, one has some difficulty in matching covers with specific events in the time sequence, because of the way in which the book was laid out.

It is not, however, style and organization that bar this work from being of the definitive character, for those, while annoying, can be forgiven in "technical" works such as this because of the substance of the contents. Rather, it is a set of philatelic problems that gives rise to pause. First, a key piece of evidence is not covered and the reason for its omission is not given. This is the register of covers kept by Banta which would clearly indicate which are philatelic and which are not. It is referred to on pg. 11 and was apparently still in existence in 1936 when Cooper was working on the research for this book, according to a reference on pg. 126. When, or if, this "register" is located, an addendum to this work will be required and a number of statements made by Cooper *may* need reevaluation.

Second, this work is almost exclusively written from a pro-Banta viewpoint. The

substantial philatelic opposition to acceptance of these stamps by knowledgeable philatelists is not reported. Nor is it made clear that the Phillips article in Sellschopp's *Filatelic Facts and Fallacies* was practically written by Banta. Sellschopp was a San Francisco dealer who had an interest in promoting these stamps and used his house organ to do so. Cooper unfortunately does not quote Banta's July 27, 1894 letter to Newark wherein he admits writing the "report" for Phillips. We are given no data on who Phillips is and how knowledgeable he was to check Banta's material. Certainly he is not included in the list of prominent California philatelists found on pages 21-2 of the November 1893 *Philatelic Californian*, the leading publication in California in that era.

It is disturbing to find this publication is not referred to at all, although it covered, negatively, Banta's operation. At the time Banta operated, this publication was edited by H.H. Sobel, an associate of John Luff and a Roumanian specialist. In response to an inquiry of August 4, 1894, the editor replied in the June/July/August issue that he had received a copy of the stamp from Banta along with press clippings and that "a few days ago" the publication received a circular from Banta offering his products for 25 cents each. The editor noted, "This, to say the least, is very suspicious. It shows Mr. Banta knew of the financial benefits accruing from the sale of his labels, and he consequently (so we suppose) printed enough to pay for his trouble and incidentally boon himself and the company he represents."

This last statement certainly raises questions about Banta's 1936 assertion regarding the Scott 1937 catalog remarks about advertising found on pg. 127 of this book that: "nowhere have I ever seen any suggestion that this was an advertising stunt" until the Scott remarks. The fact is that contemporary opinion was generally negative among informed philatelists. Serious journals, even as far away as the *Indian Philatelist* reported that the stamps were of no collector interest (issue November, 1894) and compared them with a well-known forgery operation of the period. This journal also reported the discovery of the counterfeit die in its December issue.

While Jenney's report of the destruction of the counterfeit die from *Weekly Philatelic Era* is reprinted, his August 1894 issue remarks picked up by the *Californian* are not. They are: "no doubt an effort will be made to palm it (the stamp) off on collectors as a genuine provisional issue . . . At the most we can look upon them as the Postal Department does, as a mere advertisement of the bicycle agency."

The November 1894 issue editorializes, "If collectors will cut out a medicine label of green hue, and place it in their albums, they may have the satisfaction of believing they possess a bicycle frank. Under the circumstances, we imagine the medicine label would be worth more than the frank." It goes on to state, "It is to be regretted that California should have produced such a fraud as the 'Fresno bicycle frank'. Sublime nerve, with an excellent opportunity, will often produce wonders—but not in philately . . .". It then quotes the October 1894 editorial from *Philatelic Review of Reviews*, "The ghost of the Fresno bicycle stamp still continues to stalk periodically throughout certain of our stamp journals . . . They (the stamps) rank among the greatest philatelic impositions of the decade."

This negative view by the leading local philatelic journal whose subscribers would be likely to have first-hand information need not be our definitive view of the bicycle stamp. However, it does suggest we must closely analyze the favorable reports put out by Banta and Douze. Both have been shown to "stretch the facts" in their favor.

While Cooper gives us much material for study, he has not given us the tightly woven

analysis needed to fully accept these stamps. While the bicycle stamp has catalog status, it might be noted that there is considerably less indication of philatelic hanky-panky regarding the Albany, N.Y. postal strike local of the 1970s than there is of the Banta operation. Yet the Albany has not made the catalogs.

Third, there is a problem of dates that Cooper does not resolve. On pp. 56-7 Cooper discusses a cover backstamped Fresno July 7th with an Oakland date of the 9th at 4 P.M. and a Banta "register" number of 4. In the text he refers to the stamp as "S1" but it is clearly the corrected "S" version which should be impossible. Jenney pointed out the error on Saturday the 7th after the departure of the San Francisco mail at 4:30 A.M. while Douze (pg. 113) reports he got the corrected stamps on the 10th.

Cooper suggests that some "corrected" stamps were available this day based on this cover. However, it is more reasonable to suppose this cover had a stamp added at a later date and is proof of philatelic flim-flams from the very beginning of the post. It might be added that McFarland — the rider from San Jose to San Francisco — did not take this item to the San Francisco postoffice as required by law but delivered it across the Bay to Oakland on the 9th, further evidence of philatelic fiddling.

Cooper presumes the first mail arrived on Sunday the 8th but this is contradicted by the Overman telegram of the 9th which reports the mail did not arrive until 8:45 A.M. on the 9th in San Francisco — a time consistent with the Oakland afternoon postmark on this cover. If the first mail had actually arrived on Sunday, there would be some notice in the telegram which was used to promote the post on Monday in Fresno.

The fact that register letter No. 7 (pg. 55) does not have a stamp and has a San Francisco machine cancel of July 9 at 3 P.M. suggests that it, too, was part of this first mail which was sent without adhesive bicycle stamps.

While Cooper does not make the point, apparently there were objections from the San Francisco postmaster regarding carrying the mail on through to San Francisco past postoffices that could deliver the mail. Thus, the Sunday mail with the error bicycle stamp left at 5 A.M. and was deposited in Menlo Park — the first operating postoffice with mail connections on to San Francisco. This is confirmed by register covers Nos. 42 and 50, which travelled 180 miles by bicycle.

Unfortunately, Cooper does not show us register cover No. 63, so we don't know if it had a Fresno July 8 or 10 handstamp. As it has a San Francisco receipt mark of the 12th it may have been mailed on Monday like the Mekeel letter (register No. 93), and carried on through to San Francisco. If mailed on the 8th, it should have a Menlo Park handstamp as well. There is really no evidence that any mail from Sunday July 9th exists. It would go out early Monday and the register numbers suggest that no mail did go despite Banta's circular stating there would be daily mail.

Mail written on Tuesday the 11th was apparently registered from at least No. 108 and was entered into the mails at Gilroy on the 14th after a 123 mile bike ride, and went on by rail to San Francisco arriving at 2 P.M. Letters from the 12th took just as long, arriving at Gilroy a few hours later and reaching San Francisco by 7 P.M.

The date sequencing of these items — assuming all left in the cool early morning hours — show that the Bicycle Post did take several days rather than normally going through in 18 hours. Thus, this reviewer's assumption that the July 7th backstamped Fresno covers were without bicycle stamps and were the first mail of 25 covers seems supported.

As Banta reports 380 letters and covers were carried and as mail from the north should be almost equal to that of Fresno to the north, it would appear that little or no legitimate mail left on this post after July 12th from Fresno which would explain the

lack of register number covers above No. 154.

It is clear from the material assembled by Mr. Cooper that a great deal more analytic work needs to be done on the bicycle mail post in addition to further research of original records such as the Banta register. Anyone collecting "modern" locals will want this book for the large amounts of information contained within. But, they should use it as a source book rather than a definitive study. Other readers will find this an interesting, if exasperating, case study in which they can match wits to unravel the degree to which philatelic influences colored the history of this postal service. I have tried to suggest some alternatives to Cooper's views in this review commentary. *Calvet M. Hahn*

The London Postal Service of Today by R.C. Tombs, Controller. Written August 1891. 38 pages plus cover, punched for four ring binder. A reprint of the London Postal History Group, Peter Forrestier Smith, 24 Dovercourt Road, Dulwich, London SE22 8ST, England. Listed as Publication No. 9. No price given.

An utterly delightful reading experience. The writer touches on all aspects of the postal service of the time, both the physical and social sides.

It consists of twelve chapters with fifty eight sub headings, such as Late Attendance, Dog Bites, Swindlers, G.P.O. Pigeons, Peculiarly Addressed Letters, The Traveling Post Office, Christmas Parcels, etc., etc. All are written tersely with a fund of information.

Under "Circulars" the writer notes that some advertisers have added to the address "If the reader be dead or absent, pray do not send this on to him."

No matter what one thinks one knows about the London Post Office, they will charmingly learn something from these pages. *Abbot Lutz*

The Trans-Mississippi Mails After the Fall of Vicksburg, Philatelic Foundation Monograph No. 1, Richard Krieger. Philatelic Foundation, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016. 73 pp, illustrated, softbound, $12.50 ($9 to Foundation contributors). 1984.

Dick Krieger has performed a real service for the student of Confederate States postal history, in what is said to be the first of a series of Foundation monographs. Information on the Trans-Mississippi service published in the *CCP* by the late Larry Shenfield is combined with a tabulation of usages.

Of the greatest utility, however, are the photographs of known covers. Despite the difficulties inherent in reproducing a wide variety of illustrations, many gathered from auction catalogs and the like, a valiant attempt has been made to depict as many as possible. Where the cover has been shown to be a fake, Krieger forthrightly indicates this. Where some question exists regarding a cover, he states that further examination is in order to establish the item's true character.

Printed on coated stock, the book has a number of purposefully blank pages, so that the student may add information as research progresses. The only questionable feature of the production is the binding; the copy seen by this reviewer has already experienced one page loosened and separating. *EEF*



International Show Calendar 1985

March
18-24 OLYMPHILEX 85, Lausanne, Switzerland.
28-31 HERNEX 85, National Stamp Exhibition, Herning, Denmark.

April
19-21 RIPEX 85, Providence, RI (WSP).
25-28 PHILTEMA 85, 6th Exhibition of Philatelic Literature, Balsamo, Italy.

May
14-21 ISRAPHIL 85, International Stamp Exhibition, Tel Aviv, Israel (FIP).
15-19 NORDIA 85, Helsinki, Finland.

June
7-9 PIPEX 85, Vancouver, B.C., Canada (WSP).
7-9 NAPEX 85, Washington, D.C. (WSP).
21-23 TOPEX 85, Allentown, PA.

July
20-29 ARGENTINA 85, International Stamp Exhibition, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

August
2-4 STAMP EXPO 85, Anaheim, CA (WSP).
6-10 ELPEX 85, National Stamp Exhibition, East London, South Africa.
22-25 STaMpsSHOW 85, San Diego, CA (WSP).
31-Sep. 2 BALPEX 85, Cockeysville, MD (WSP).

September
11-5 MOPHILA 85, International Exhibition of Modern Philately, Hamburg, F.R. Germany.
20-22 INDYPEX 85, Indianapolis, IN (WSP).
26-29 NORDFRIMEX 85, International Stamp Fair, Copenhagen, Denmark.

October
15-20 BRITISH PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, London, UK.
18-20 SESCAL, California (WSP).
25-Nov. 3 ITALIA 85, International Stamp Exhibition, Rome, Italy.

November
1-3 SEPAD, Philadelphia, PA (WSP).

1986

May
22-June 1 AMERIPEX 86, International Exhibiton, Chicago, IL (FIP).

(WSP) = World Series of Philately
(FIP) = Federation Internationale de Philatelie Patronage

The Collectors Club Philatelist is interested in receiving articles pertaining to your field of philatelic endeavor whether it be specialized information, research or postal history.

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

Publications Received

Werner Elias

Austria

Dr. Ulrich Ferchenbauer, *Oesterreich 1850-1900. Spezialkatalog und Handbuch*, 2nd edition, 1974, published by author. 360 pp., illustrations, hardbound. Gift of Frank Kohn.

Austria Catalogues

Austria Netto Katalog 1984, 1984. Rita Rosner, Vienna, Austria, 238 pp., illustrations, stiffbound. Gift of Frank Kohn.

British Malaya

Edward B. Proud, *The Postal History of British Malaya, Vol. 3: Unfederated States*, 1984, Proud Bailey Co. Ltd., Heathfield, E. Sussex, Gt. Britain. 365 pp., illustrations, hardbound. Purchased with library funds.

Canada Revenues

K. Bileski, *Manitoba Law Stamps—Saskatchewan Revenues*, 1959, published by author, Winnipeg, Man., Canada, not paginated, illustrations, hardbound. Gift of anonymous donor.

Catalogues, General

Stanley Gibbons Simplified Catalogue: Stamps of the World, Vol. 1 A-J, 1985, 1984, Stanley Gibbons Pubs. Ltd., 5 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hants. BH24 3SH, Gt. Britain, 1028 pp., illustrations, softbound. Price £12.95 plus 2.25 postage. Gift of the publishers.

Scott 1985 Standard Postage Catalogue, Vols. 3 and 4 (Countries of the World G-O, P-Z), 1984, Scott Publishing Co., 3 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022. 1090, 978 pp., illustrations, stiffbound. Price $20.00 each. Gift of the publishers.

Zumstein Europa 1985 in four volumes, Vol. 1: Nord; Vol. 2: Mitte; Vol. 3: Sued; Vol. 4: Ost. 68th edition, 1984, Zumstein & Cie., Postfach 2585, 3000 Bern 1, Switzerland. 1,220 plus 822 pages, illustrations, stiffbound. Price per set: sfrs. 24.80. Gift of the publishers.

Deltiology

Tony and Valmay Holt, *Stanley Gibbons Postcard Catalogue 1985.* 4th edition, 1984, Stanley Gibbons Publications Ltd., 5 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hants. BH24 3SH, Gt. Britain, 322 pp., illustrations, stiffbound. Price £4.95 plus 1.00 postage. Gift of the publishers.

Great Britain

W.A. Wiseman, *Great Britain: The De La Rue Years 1878-1910, Vol. One*, 1984, Bridger & Kay, Ltd., 24 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5LP, Gt. Britain. 364 pp., illustrations, hardbound. Price £30.00. Gift of the publishers.

Great Britain—Postal History

Philip Cattell, *British Maritime Postal History Vol. 3: The Union Castle Ocean Post Offices*, no year, Proud Bailey Co. Ltd., Heathfield, E. Sussex, Gt. Britain. 153 pp., illustrations, hardbound. Purchased with library funds.

India Revenues

Adolph Koeppel and Raymond D. Manners, *The Court Fee and Revenue Stamps of the Princely States of India, Vol. 1: The Adhesive Stamps*, 1983, The Fiscal Philatelic Foundation, 155 First Street, Mineola, N.Y. 11501. 319 pp., illustrations, hardbound. Price, $40.00. Gift of the publishers.

Iraq

Robson Lowe, *Iraq: The Influence of Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd. on the Postage, Official and Revenue Stamps*, 1984, Robson Lowe, 47 Duke Street, London SW1Y 6QX, Gt. Britain, 21 pp., illustrations, softbound. Price £5.00. Gift of the publisher.

Japan — Military Mail

Stanley C. Jersey, *Japanese Military Forces in the Solomon Islands*, 1984, Robson Lowe, 47 Duke Street, London SW1Y 6QX, Gt. Britain, 40 pp., illustrations, softbound. Price £6.50. Gift of the publisher.

Literature — Catalogues

Catalog 9—Philatelic Literature, Leonard Hartmann, P.O. Box 36006, Louisville, KY 40233, price $2.00. Gift of publisher.

Nepal

Wolfgang C. Hellrigl and Frank Vignola, *The Classic Stamps of Nepal*, 1984, The Nepal and Tibet Philatelic Study Circle, c/o Frank Vignola, 105 22nd Avenue, San Francisco, Cal. 94121, 215 pp., illustrations, hardbound. Price $40.00 ppd. Gift of the authors.

Norway

Arnstein Berntsen, *Norway 1877-1878 Issue Ore Denominations Shaded Posthorn*, 1983, English translation published by Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation, P.O. Box 6716, Thousand Oaks, Cal. 91359, 58 pp., illustrations, softbound. Price $5.00 ppd. Gift of the publishers.

Postal History, General

Edouard Locher, *1914/1922 Catalogue Spécial des Timbres de la Guerre*, no date, Edouard Locher, Zurich, Switzerland, 216 pp., illustrations, softbound. Gift of Masonic Stamp Club.

Spain — Postal History

Lorenzo Sanchez Perez, *Legislacion de Correos. Tomo I: Servicio Interior. Tomo II: Servicio Internacional*, 1940, published by author, 401 plus 189 pp., softbound. Gift of anonymous donor.

Switzerland — Catalogues

Zumstein, Katalog Schweiz/Liechtenstein 1985, 1984, Zumstein & Cie., Postfach 2585, 3000 Bern 1, Switzerland, 383 pp., illustrations, stiffbound. Price sfrs. 10.00. Gift of the publishers.

United States — Catalogues

Durland Standard Plate Number Catalog 1981, 1981, Sterling Stamp Co., Inc., Boston, Mass., 211 pp., illustrations, softbound. Gift of Myron Hyman.

United States — Revenues

Terence Hines, *The Revenue Stamps of the New England States*, 1984, State Revenue Society, c/o Harold A. Effner, Jr., 425 Sylvania Avenue, Avon By The Sea, N.J. 07717, 76 pp., illustrations, softbound. Price, $13.00 ($10.00 for Society members). Purchased with library funds.

United States — Postal History

Jesse L. Coburn, *Letters of Gold. California Postal History through 1869*, 1984, The U.S. Philatelic Classics Society and The Philatelic Foundation, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016, 389 pp., illustrations, hardbound. Price, $50.00. Gift of the publishers.

Emma G. Koberg, *Wayne County (N.Y.) Postal History*, 1982, Empire State Postal History Society, 91 pp., illustrations, spiral binding. Gift of David L. Jarrett.

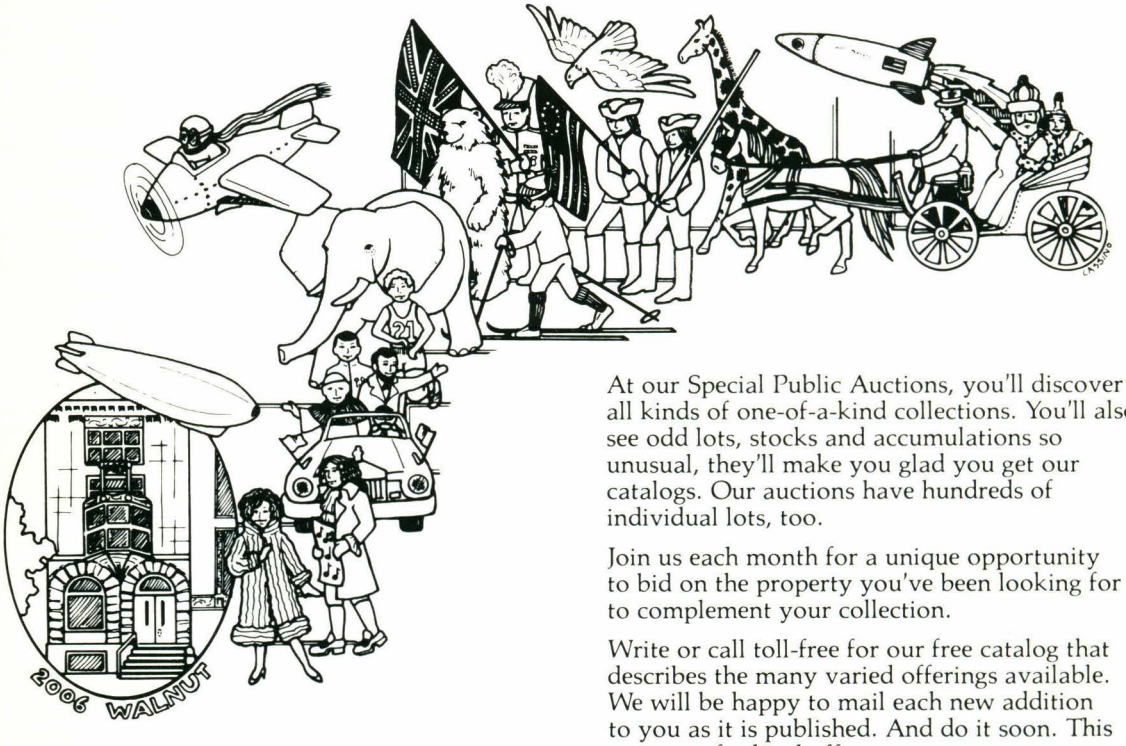
Universal Postal Union

Universal Postal Union. Convention and Related Documents signed at Brussels July 11, 1952. Ditto. Signed at Ottawa October 3, 1957. 1953, 1959, Department of State in Series "Treaties and Other International Acts", 320, 310 pp., softbound. Gift of anonymous donor.

Additional Donations

Louis Basel: Run of *Hellene Newsletter*.
E.E. Fricks: Runs of auction catalogues.
Frank Kohn: Pamphlets.

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Name_____
Address_____
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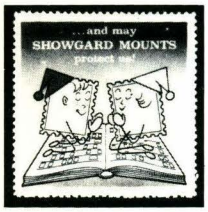
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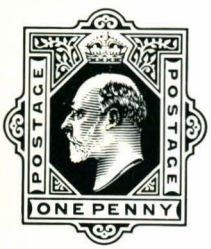
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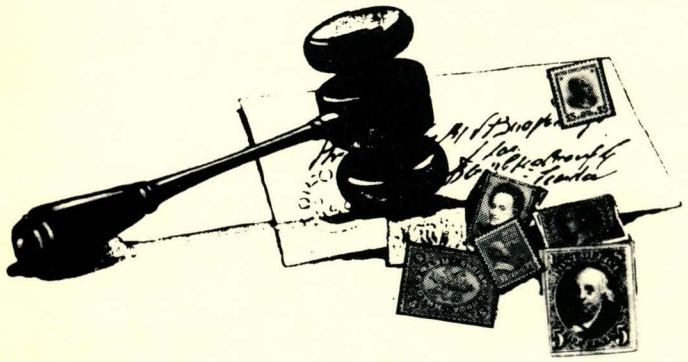


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