

Postal History Journal



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U.S. Registry Service Mail 1850s



ARA in Russia

3 interesting senders & receivers



1961 Postage Stamp Analysis

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Return Registered Letter Bills 1856-1859

by James W. Milgram, M. D.

Security for the registration of letters throughout the postal system of the United States, which was inaugurated in 1855, was attempted through the Return Registered Letter Bills.¹ They duplicated the Registered Letter Bills (which were collected at the destination post office and sent to the auditor in Washington with the quarterly return). A Return Registered Letter Bill indicated to the original post office receipt of the registered letter at its office of destination. Should a return bill indicate a deprecation, it was the responsibility of the original postmaster to inform the department.² The return bills were to be retained by the original postmaster with the records of his office.

'Finds' of these records of small post offices provided Delf Norona with data for early articles on registry forms,³ but the most extensive (Cuttingsville, Vermont) commenced only in 1869, almost fifteen years after the system began. Now, with this small find from New Haven, Vermont – just up the tracks from Cuttingsville – we have not only twenty-six return registered letter bills from the earliest period, 1856-1859, but also the original official envelopes in which they were returned. Let us examine them.

Figure 1: Official envelope with arched POST OFFICE BUSINESS FREE and NEW-YORK MAR 28 handstamps in black ink, addressed to PM New Haven Vt. (Number 1)



Figure 2: Return Registered Letter Bill with red NEW-YORK MAR 27 handstamp. Dated 1856, this earliest Return Registered Letter Bill traversed the new system at the end of its third quarter. The registry fee, here 5 cents, was paid in cash (until 1867), the postage, 3 cents, in stamps in New Haven. The bill is marked "Correct" by a clerk who initials for the postmaster in New York, having confirmed the arrival of the registered article "7" and its accompanying Letter Bill. (Number 1)

Postmark on Envelope

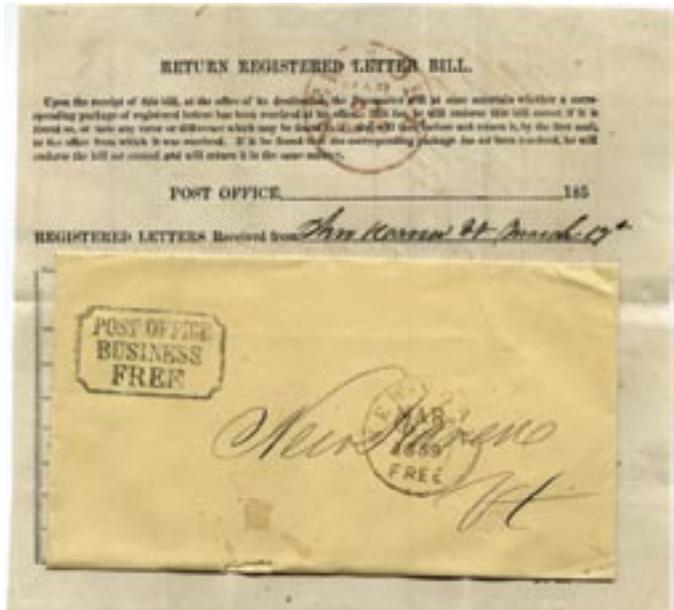
1. black NEW-YORK MAR 28 (Figs 1&2)
2. red NEW-YORK AUG 29 FREE
3. red NEW-YORK FREE DEC 16
4. black NEW-YORK MAR 19
5. black NEW-YORK OCT 7
6. black NEW-YORK DEC 18
7. black NEW-YORK JAN 26 1858
8. black NEW-YORK DEC 29 1858
9. black NEW-YORK FEB 3 1859
10. black NEW-YORK FEB 10
11. black NEW-YORK MAR 21 FREE (Fig 3)

Postmark on Bill

- red NEW-YORK MAR 27 [1856]
- red NEW-YORK AUG 28 [n.y.d.]
- red NEW-YORK DEC 16 [n.y.d.]
- red NEW-YORK MAR 18 1857
- red NEW-YORK OCT 7 1857
- red NEW-YORK DEC 18 [1857]
- red NEW-YORK PAID JAN 25
(new form) (free franked)
- red NEW-YORK FEB 2
- red NEW-YORK FEB 10 1859
- red NEW-YORK MAR 21 1859

Note: all the postmarks from New York are red on the bills. Except for 2 and 3, all items are year-dated and have black postmarks on the cover; occasionally the envelopes are postmarked upon the day following their day of processing in the registry department.

Figure 3: New York, 1859: changes both in the form of the return bill, and in the official envelope. The bill is postmarked red NEW-YORK MAR 21 1859 and the official envelope designated by a rectangular framed POST OFFICE BUSINESS FREE handstamp, with the datestamp in black NEW-YORK MAR 21 1859 FREE. (Number 11)



The POST OFFICE BUSINESS FREE handstamp of the New York post office changed between arched and rectangular frame between numbers 7 and 8, sometime during 1858. In all of this sample there are no returns positively dated to the middle two quarters of 1858, which also is the period during which New Haven evidently exhausted its original supply of bills and began using a new form.⁴ (See comparison of the two forms next page, Figure 4.)

An official envelope NEW-YORK JUN 18. 1857 carried a note replying in the negative to supply a return bill for a letter “as it does not show on the books of the register Dept we cannot send return bill” - indicating a loss or deprecation between New Haven and New York. (This points out the inadequacy of relying solely upon the return bills for security, rather than on mail handling accountability between origin and destination.)

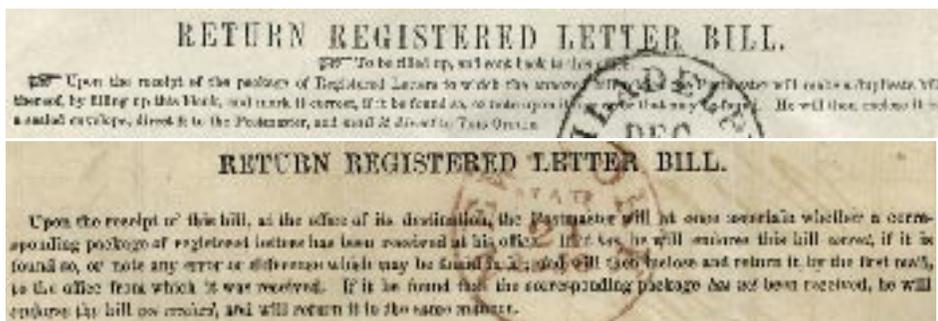


Figure 4: A comparison of the instructions on the first two Return Registered Letter Bills - the lower replacing the upper (but only when supplies at particular post offices were exhausted). The 1857 regulations specified that the sending postmaster fill out both the bill and the return bill, separate them, and send the bill with the registered item and the return bill by the next mail. Formerly, he filled out only the bill, sending it still attached to the blank return bill, in the same mail as the registered item - causing difficulties at the receiving post office in matching the form to the registered matter, and requiring the filling in of the return bill. Now, the receiving postmaster would just corroborate the accuracy of the return bill and mail it to the sending office.

Several of the bills returned from New York were missent to New Haven in Connecticut: numbers 4, 8 and 10 receiving a black NEW-HAVEN CT. MIS SENT. Number 8 billed two registered letters evidently free franked and with no indication of fees paid. Noted: "Should have been each 5." (Postmasters at this time could send only official business for free and, even then, were required to pay the registry fee.)

The first six bills returned from New York had augmented the registration number provided by the New Haven office with a second number which was probably drawn from the New York register for mails received. These numbers were evidently cycled upon a quarterly basis at each office.⁵



Figure 5: Brooklyn Official Envelope, crudely printed "POST OFFICE BUSINESS FREE", "POSTMASTER", and postmark handstamp BROOKLYN N.Y. APR 3, the latter also found on the enclosed return registered letter bill. (Number 12)

12. black BROOKLYN NY APR 3 (Fig 5) same postmark [no y.d.] (first form)

The official envelope returning the bill from Brooklyn (Figure 5) is endorsed "Mail Direct" which is meant to bypass the normal distribution (notably New York) between Brooklyn and New Haven. In the other direction, from New Haven upon the Rutland and Burlington Rail Road to the New York City area, the distributing post office would probably have been Troy [in 1859 Troy was no longer listed as a distributing office].

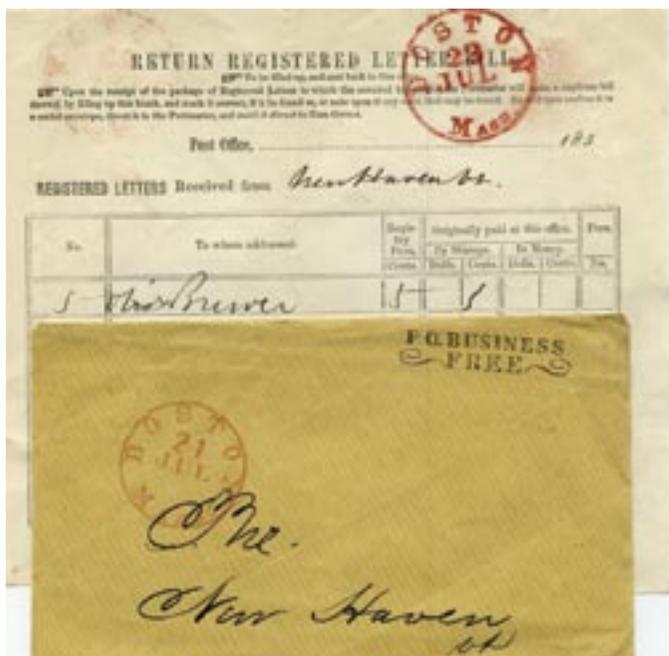


Figure 6: Official Envelope handstamped in black P.O. BUSINESS FREE (with flourishes) and bill, both with red datestamps, 23 Jul on the bill, 24 Jul on the cover. (Number 14)

- 13. red BOSTON Mass. 16 JAN black FREE same postmark [no y.d.]
- 14. red BOSTON Mass. 24 JUL (Fig. 6) (23 Jul)
- 15. black BOSTON Mass. 3 NOV Nahum Capen, p.m.
- 16. black doubled rim circle d.s. 7 Apr (first form)
- 17. red doubled rim circle d.s. 9 Aug (7 Aug) (2nd form)

All the official envelopes from Boston except for the first have the same fancy P.O. BUSINESS FREE. None of the return bills from Boston are year dated, but logical inferences allow most to be determined. Number 17 shows a day between registration and postmarking, which was a Sunday in 1858. Number 16 (as with 17), has the doubled rim postmark which is known from March 1858,⁶ but contains the old form of the bill, and must be 1858. Number 15, with the early form of the bill, would be 1857, in the year Nahum Capen became Boston postmaster (June 4). Numbers 13 and 14 are in correct order by the development of the form of the official envelope, as well as by their calendar dates, January and July, 1856 or 1857.

- 18. ROXBURY Ms. FEB 12 1858 no handstamp
- 19. ROXBURY Ms. MAR 19 1858 no handstamp

Roxbury official envelopes have a small circular POST OFFICE/BUSINESS/FREE.

- 20. PHILADELPHIA PA. DEC 25 (Fig 7) same postmark [1856]
- 21. PHILADELPHIA Pa. DEC 28 1858 no postmark
- 22. TROY.N.Y SEP 2 FREE (Fig 8) (September 1, 1856)

Figure 7: Philadelphia 1856 partly printed Official Envelope “Mail Direct” to New Haven, Vt. “RETURNED R. LETTER BILL.” (Number 20)



Figure 8: Troy 1856 partly printed Official Envelope. Troy was the distribution post office for mails south and west of New Haven, Vt. (Number 22)

23. BUFFALO N.Y. JUL 27 [1857]

Philadelphia, Troy and Buffalo were all distributing offices and all had partly printed official envelopes. In particular, note Philadelphia’s, preprinted not only “Mail Direct” but also “Returned R. Letter Bill” (Figure 7).

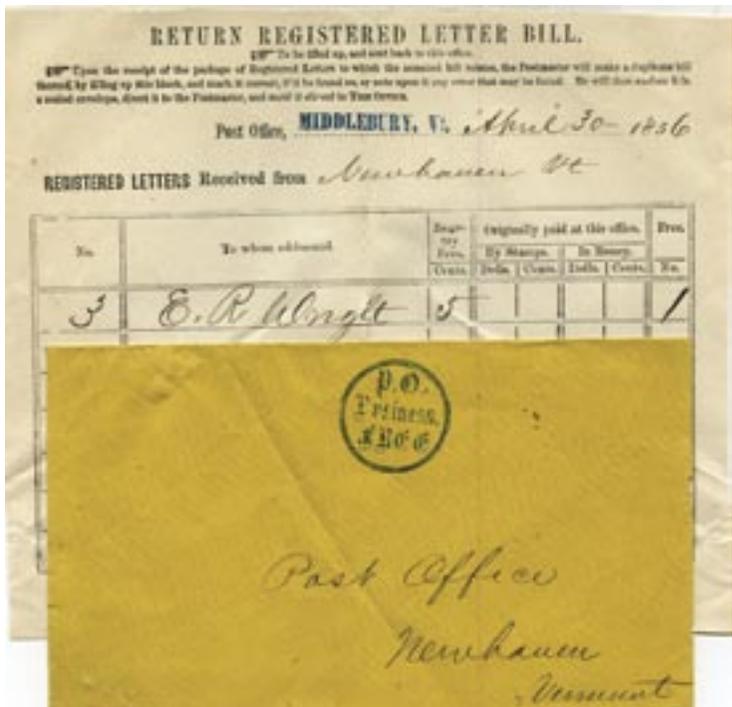
- | | |
|---|--|
| 24. blue NASHUA N.H. DEC 21 1858 | (no details) |
| 25. BURLINGTON VT. NOV 17 (Fig 9) | BURLINGTON NOV 16
for 2 letters |
| 26. (Middlebury Vt) blue handstamp (Fig 10) | (April 30, 1856) free franked,
blue handstamp |

Dr. James W. Milgram, an orthopedic surgeon, is very active in The Collectors club of Chicago. He has written several books focusing on 19th century illustrated stationery - his most recent, *Federal Civil War Postal History* was reviewed in *PHJ* 143; and his articles on “Forwarded and Missent Markings on Stampless Covers” (*PHJ* 145 and 146) were judged to be the best contributions to the Journal in 2010.



Figure 9: Burlington Vt. 1857 Official Envelope. Two letters billed to the northern terminus of the Rutland and Burlington Rail Road. [Van Sicken & Walker were Burlington dairymen.] (Number 25)

Figure 10: Middlebury Vt. 1856 Official Envelope, blue handstamp, fancy P.O. BUSINESS. FREE and blue straight line MIDDLEBURY, Vt. on return bill for a registered letter, 5 cent fee paid, postage free, to E.R. Wright, a democratic state politician. (Number 26)



Editors' Note

Evidence of changes in registry procedures from official post office forms, such as these from New Haven, Vermont, are a valuable look at a system under development. Liability and authority were political issues, but the Postmaster General explained that protocols for safeguarding registered mail were crafted from experience. In 1858, PMG Campbell reported to the Senate that, though the Postal Laws and Regulations of 1857 had been distributed to all the postmasters, the regulations were not official, "having been prepared and published on private account." Our copy, though, has a tipped-in notice of September 1, 1857 which purports to have been provided by the First Assistant Postmaster General Horatio King, calling attention "especially ... to the new arrangement of the Chapters, in the Regulations, ... on the registration of letters, (No. 36) ..."

In the first issue of his United States Mail and Post Office Assistant, October 1860, John Holbrook editorialized under "Registered Letters":

Every day there is received at the New York Post Office letters upon which there is scarcely a doubt that the fee has been paid for registering, but which are either unaccompanied by a *bill* or unnumbered, and frequently not postmarked; or if the *bill* does come with them it is often headed simply: "Smithtown" ... it is impossible to determine - where there is more than one office of the same name - which one the letter is from; consequently the *return bill* cannot be sent, and in the course of a few days the postmaster writes to know why it is not forthcoming. ...

Again, a great many postmasters do not seem to be aware that it is necessary to fully prepay registered letters ... Postmasters also frequently send *return bills* to the New York office without any signature affixed, and omit to mark them "correct," although the heading of the *bill* gives them full directions how to proceed upon its reception at the office of destination.

It does not seem to be generally understood that registered letters should be mailed to the same "distributing" offices as ordinary unregistered letters, but they are often sent "direct" sometimes thousands of miles

Endnotes

- ¹ See James W. Milgram, M.D., *United States Registered Mail 1845-1870*, David G. Phillips Co., N. Miami, Fla. 1999; and "Unofficial Registration of Mail in the U.S.: 1845-1855," *Chronicle of U.S. Classic Postal Issues*, No. 221: 9-24, 2009.
- ² "Such report will be made by mail, except in cases where it is evident that a mail robbery has been committed, when it will be made by telegraph if possible." *List of Post Offices in the United States, with the Names of Postmasters, on the 13th of July, 1857. Also, the Regulations and Laws of the Post Office Department*, Washington 1857, Section 392.
- ³ Delf Norona, "Genesis of Our Registration System," *American Philatelist* May 1934, inspired both Donald MacGregor, "History of the U.S. Registry System," *American Philatelic Congress 13*, 1947, and Barbara Mueller, "U.S. Registry Fees, 1855-1955: Their Philatelic and Postal Significance," *American Philatelic Congress 21*, 1955, before his treatment of the 'Finds': "United States Registry System Forms, 1869-71," *American Philatelic Congress 28*, 1962, and "United States Post Office Department Printed Forms," *American Philatelic Congress 36*, 1970.
- ⁴ As of additional instructions issued October 10, 1855, all registered letters were to be numbered in the upper left-hand corner to correspond with numbers on the letter bills. Postmaster General Campbell, "Registration of Letters-Important" published in the *Semi-Weekly Union*, Washington D.C. of October 10, 1855, quoted fully (as well as the original instructions of May 10, 1855) in Russell G. Ryle, *Registered U.S.A.: The Handling of Valuable First-Class Mail by the U.S.P.O. – Rates, Delivery Restrictions, and Processing Procedures*, Ellettsville IN 2009. Changes in

the 1857 instructions (see note 2) included the Registered Letter Bill being sent in the same package as the registered letter, rather than under separate cover in the same mail still attached to its Return Registered Letter Bill; and the Return Registered Letter Bill being filled out by the sending, rather than the receiving or distributing, postmaster to be sent in an envelope by the next mail after the registered letter.

⁵ See James W. Milgram, M.D., "Registered Mail at New York City During the Classic Period 1845-1870," *Collectors Club Philatelist* July/Aug 1998 Vol 77 issue 4, 207-217. Editors' note: These numbers reveal that, quarterly, New Haven sent about 10 registered letters while New York City received 30,000 or, annually, 40 and 120,000. The annual gross revenues of New Haven for the fiscal year ending in 1857 were \$242.70, for New York \$533,930.27. Accordingly, New Haven sent one registered letter for every \$6 in revenue while New York received one for every \$4.50: New York was more active than New Haven. Nationwide, the same year, \$35,994.90 were collected in registry fees, indicating (@5cents) some 720,000 registered letters, while postal revenues totaled \$7,353,951.76: one registered letter for every \$10 in postal revenue. So both New Haven and New York were more active than the national average.

⁶ Maurice C. Blake & Wilbur W. Davis, *Postal Markings of Boston, Massachusetts to 1890*, Portland Me. 1949 - earliest recorded doubled rims in red and in black March 1858.

Cover Illustration

On the cover is a photograph by Richard Walker of an 1873 oil painting on canvas entitled "Village Post Office" by Thomas Waterman Wood (1823-1903). It is a large work (three feet high and four feet wide) that continues to intrigue visitors to the Fenimore Art Museum, Cooperstown, New York (N0393.1955, gift of Stephen C. Clark). The scene well captures the chaotic interior of a 4th Class Post Office within a general store – as was the office in New Haven, Vermont in the period covered by Dr. Milgram's article on registered mail originating there.

Were this to be New Haven, the rather elegant older postmaster would have been Henry C. Roscoe. A cross section of citizenry have lined up to mail or receive letters: a stylish young redhead in a bright shawl, who is eyed appreciatively by a callow swain in the company of a younger brother, an elderly farmer in tattered work clothes, and a young unfashionably-dressed matron with two infants. In the background, townsmen are arguing over a newspaper by a glowing stove (both the light and the clothing suggest it is winter). And in the shadows at left, a couple dressed in high fashion are discussing the purchase of fabric with a clerk, the bolts already sampled piled in the foreground of the counter. Before the counter of the post office at right are the mailbags and portmanteau – waiting for the last mail to be deposited before pickup by the stage (or, if this were truly New Haven, Vermont, by the express wagon to deliver them to the railway siding). The registered letters would be placed in one of the separate locked bags for through carriage to the next distributing office.

Thomas Waterman Wood was a Vermonter, born in Montpelier, and he often painted what had already become, by the 1870s, a kind of nostalgia for the rural life on behalf of a growing urban audience. He revisited the grouping of men around the stove in a much smaller painting he called "The Argument" (owned by the St. Johnsbury Athenaeum) – an 1874 commission from Horace Fairbanks who probably saw "The Village Post Office" at the National Academy of Design's annual exhibition that year. The post office that the artist used as model for both paintings is the Ainsworth General Store in Williamstown, Vermont, and the arguers have been identified as Montpelier residents, from left: Calvin Bullock, R.H. Whittier, and a Mr. Boyden.

Addressee an ‘American Dreyfus’

by Jesse I. Spector and Robert L. Markovits

As an object of Postal History the intriguing, large envelope illustrated in Figure 1 had almost too much going for it. It was like a menu at a Chinese restaurant. The first class, registered envelope was sent from the Joint Distribution Committee in New York City to a Mr. Robert Rosenbluth in Vladivostok, Siberia shortly after World War I. The envelope bears a boxed marking in purple indicating Seattle-Victoria seaplane mail. In the upper left corner is a handwritten notation of sea passage via *S.S. Aquitania* (Figure 2). The envelope’s obverse (Figure 3) demonstrates receiving markings in Yokohama, Japan on November 2, 1920 and Vladivostok, Russia probably on December 5, 1920 (cancellation markedly obliterated). Granted, the envelope, typical of WWI era pulp paper, was sadly tatty, the right edge frayed, the major postage amputated either by design for philatelic collecting or by hasty, almost suggestively frantic opening at the time of its reception by the receiver in the cold of Vladivostok.



Figure 1: Registered envelope, New York City to Vladivostok, Siberia, specifically to be carried by the *S.S. Aquitania*. Boxed purple handstamp: SEATTLE/VICTORIA/SEAPLANE/MAIL.



Figure 2: *S.S. Aquitania*, the largest of 3 Cunard Line sister ships (with the *Mauretania* and *Lusitania*) that held the record (36 years) for the longest service career of any 20th century express liner, until broken in 2004 by the *Queen Elizabeth 2* (40).

Figure 3: Information from obverse of the envelope in Figure 1: New York registry marking October 11, 1920; receiving handstamps from Yokohoma November 20 and Vladivostock, December 5 (?)

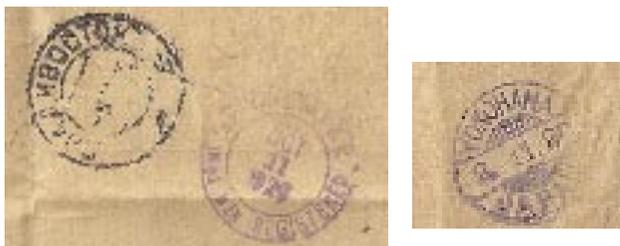


Figure 4: “Sea Plane Mail” handstamp, detail from the envelope in Figure 1. Photograph of Eddie Hubbard, left, and William E. Boeing in front of their seaplane that carried mail from Seattle to Vancouver, FAM 2 beginning October 15, 1920. Here they are at Lake Union on the first flight of a Canadian route Vancouver to Seattle, March 3, 1919, the first international mail route on the North American continent. Courtesy Boeing Archives.

Our envelope was postmarked in New York, N.Y. on October 11, 1920. It would have reached Seattle via the Panama Canal in eight to ten days (*Aquitania*'s cruising speed was 24 knots per hour), and the trip covered approximately 5600 miles. In Seattle, it then went by William E. Boeing and Eddie Hubbard's seaplane mail on one of the early flights of Foreign Air Mail Route 2, to Victoria, British Columbia, with service on this route having just been inaugurated on October 15, 1920. An earlier photo shows both men and the Boeing C-700 seaplane (Figure 4).

The registration fee in October 1920 was 50 centimes or 10 cents U.S. currency for service outside of Europe. This fee included an indemnity of \$9.65. It appears that there may have been four stamps on the package - one partially covered on the upper right corner by the one-cent stamp, and two additional stamps to the left of the one cent stamp. We speculate that the postage totaled 31 cents.

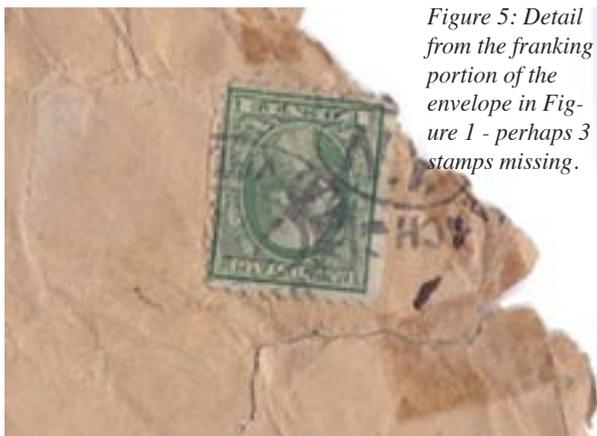


Figure 5: Detail from the franking portion of the envelope in Figure 1 - perhaps 3 stamps missing.

What we know is that U.S. mail to Siberia at this time traveled via Japan, with Victoria being the jumping off point for ships heading to Japan and the Far East. From Japan, this mail would have gone by ship to Russia across the Sea of Japan to its destination in Vladivostok.

Well now, like the Chinese menu, what and how much do we sample? With regard to rates and routing this is indeed a lovely piece of postal history and from that perspective alone could stand on its own merit. But that would only give you half the story, since this envelope proved anything but anemic, and we now consider its other commendable attribute – introducing us to Robert Rosenbluth, an ‘American Dreyfus.’

Born in New York City in 1887, Rosenbluth was a graduate of the Yale Forest School class of 1907 and pursued distinguished careers in fields outside of forestry including government research with the Institute for Public Service, military duty during, and international relief work in the years following, the Great War, and, from the mid 1920s until his death in 1975, important positions with state welfare agencies in New York and Illinois.¹ And yet, he would also be arrested and accused in the death of a fellow military officer, and labeled an ‘American Dreyfus,’ analogous to the horrendous anti-Semitic injustice perpetrated on Captain Richard Dreyfus in France in the 1890s.

Our envelope, sent to Rosenbluth while he was in Siberia as part of the American Relief Administration,² is a reminder of the tragedy that almost derailed his life. Two years before, on October 25, 1918, one of two A.E.F. men with him at pistol practice in Camp Lewis, Washington, was killed with a bullet from his own gun. An Army board of inquiry ruled that the death of Major Alexander Cronkite was accidental and self-inflicted. The family disagreed, ordered a Department of Justice investigation, and the original verdict was upheld.

Rosenbluth had arrived in Russia in 1919, to obtain statistics on wheat production for the ARA. Our envelope shows that Rosenbluth could be contacted through the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (JDC) which was one of the groups serving to distribute donated food. The words “American” and “Jewish” were not included in the address since the Reds were distrustful of the United States and were anti-Semitic.

Henry Ford was also venomously anti-Semitic, and he revisited Major Cronkite’s death in his Dearborn, Michigan newspaper *The Independent*. Based on Rosenbluth’s relief work in Russia, Ford accused him of being a “Bolshevist Jewish agitator” – and other slanders. Newspapers across the country picked up Ford’s coverage, pressuring the Justice Department who reopened the case in 1921. They extracted a confession from the other man at the scene, Sergeant Roland Pothier, who claimed he had been ordered by Captain Rosenbluth to shoot Cronkite. Both men were arrested. At Pothier’s trial several versions of his confession were felt to be fallacious, and the jury found him not guilty. Rosenbluth petitioned for his own exoneration, with extensive testimony as to his activities and actions at the time of the shooting clearly demonstrating his innocence, and the government dropped its case. With admirable equanimity, he expressed no bitterness over the ordeal and never felt he represented an American Dreyfus, although the media did.³

Endnotes

¹ Information from the Rosenbluth family, and from an unpublished memoir: *The Many Lives of Robert Rosenbluth, his autobiography 1887 through 1962*.

² See the articles, William Moskoff and Raymond J. Pietruszka, “The American Relief Administration in Soviet Russia” in this issue, and Arthur H. Groten, M.D., “American Relief Administration and the Mails,” *PHJ* 147.

³ See *The New York Times*, March 24, 1921, page 1: “Captain Arrested in Cronkite Death/ Robert Rosenbluth, A.E.F. Officer of Engineers, Locked Up Here on Charge of Murder/ Hint of Camp Lewis Plot / Mystery of Major’s Slaying Deepened - Sergt. Pothier Is Still Held.”

Jesse Spector M.D. is a retired hematologist-oncologist who with his wife Patty operate a 35-acre farm in Berkshire County, Massachusetts. He is an ardent collector and frequent writer of postal history. **Robert Markovits** is a practicing attorney residing in Berkshire County, Massachusetts. He is a world authority on United States special delivery mail. He is winner of the American Philatelic Society Champion of Champions competition as well as being an international gold medalist with numerous exhibits.

Sender an American Traitor

by David Handelman

A July 1939 registered post card (Figure 1), sent with *avis de réception* (AR) from the small Adriatic island of Korčula (Jugoslavia) to Copenhagen, is an unusual postal history item, since registered post cards are usually philatelically-produced and not common, and post cards sent with an AR are also difficult to find.



Figure 1: Registered AR post card Jugoslavia–Denmark (July 1939): blue crayon AR at upper left; to its left a Danish endorsement, “II Omb.” The international post card and registration rates from Jugoslavia were, respectively, 2Di-nars and 4Di. This leaves 3Di in postage, which is presumably the AR fee, here paid on the registered item (depending on the jurisdiction, the AR fee could be paid either on the AR card or on the registered item).¹

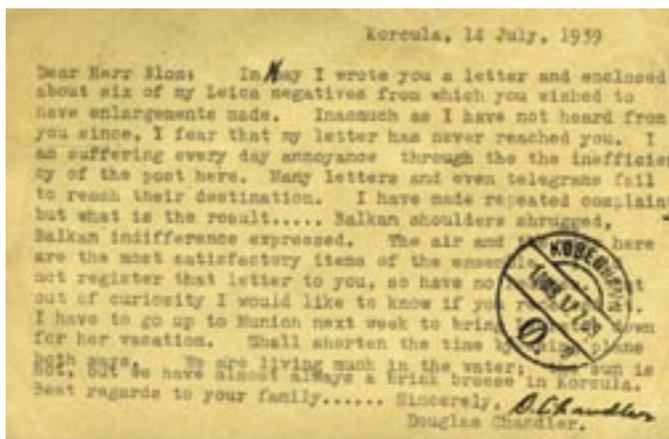


Figure 2: Reverse, with Copenhagen receiving. Chandler’s concerns about Balkan mail service were unjustified as the card took just 3 days.

The message on the card verifies that this use is not philatelic, but is an enquiry as to whether some photographic negatives had arrived. However, most interesting is the sender, Douglas Chandler, who evidently has a relative named Laurette, referred to in the message. (Her name is partially obliterated by the Copenhagen datestamp, but the text reads: "I have to go up to Munich next week to bring Laurette down for her vacation.")

Douglas Chandler is a common name; however, it turns out that the sender (who had a daughter named Laurette) was notorious: an American citizen tried and convicted of treason in 1947. He had been a U.S. naval officer in World War I, moving as a journalist to Germany in 1931, "talking bitterly of the 'unAmerican fog spreading over the land from the swamp of imported Jewish-Bolshevik subversion.'"² In 1939, and for several years, he lived on the island of Korčula.³ His articles showed Nazi Germany in an ideal light, some of his work appearing in *National Geographic*. He broadcast English-language propaganda under the name Paul Revere from April 1941, and from February 1942 to early 1945, worked for a German short wave station, becoming known as America's Lord Haw-Haw (the original Lord Haw-Haw was William Joyce, English language Nazi propagandist hanged for treason by Britain after the war, although his British citizenship was questionable).⁴

In 1943, Chandler with seven other Americans (including Ezra Pound, later tried and found insane) were indicted in absentia in Washington on treason charges. After the war, he was arrested in May 1945, subsequently released, but rearrested in March 1946, and tried in June 1947. He was sentenced to life, but this was commuted in 1963 by President Kennedy, "on condition he leave the United States" (presumably he had renounced his US citizenship by this time). Thereupon he returned to Germany, and was apparently still alive in 1975.

Endnotes

¹ Anthony S. Wawrukiewicz and Henry W. Beecher, *US international postal rates 1872-1996*, Portland OR 1996.

² "Treason: American Lord Haw-Haw", *Time* magazine, July 7, 1947. <http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,934617,00.html>

³ Sydney Morrell, *Spheres of Influence*, NY 1946 (1971 reprint), pages 158-160. (Google books)

⁴ *Life* magazine, May 8, 1939, page 86.

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Addressed to John Brown in Prison 1859

by Diane DeBlois

John Brown's incarceration in the Charles Town, Virginia (now West Virginia), jail involved a blizzard of correspondence. From his wounding and capture at Harpers Ferry on October 18, 1859, Brown was directed by Virginia Governor Henry A. Wise to the seat of Jefferson County, where he was tried on charges of murder, conspiring with slaves to rebel, and treason against Virginia. On October 31 he was sentenced to hang – the date set for December 2. His prison letters helped transform a bloody raid into “a cultural event.”¹

Governor Wise claimed he received over 3,600 letters threatening to rescue Brown,² but the aging abolitionist even turned away a Kansas friend who had engineered a jail break. Instead, Brown used his weeks of epistolary freedom to write personal letters to his family and friends, and to respond to a torrent of mail from well-wishers and souvenir hunters.³

Several of the envelopes to this prison correspondence early appeared on the philatelic market – from what archive it is not known. The Smithsonian National Postal Museum has one that was mailed from Boston on November 29, with a collector's notation in pencil on the back that he bought it for \$10.50 in a Robert A. Siegel Auction of April 21, 1943.

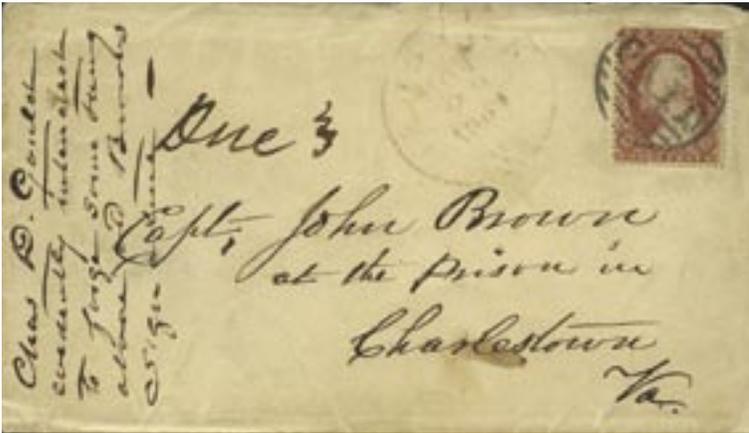


Figure 1: Letter sent, “Due 3,” by Charles D. Gould to John Brown, from Boston November 29 [1859]. Collection of the Smithsonian National Postal Museum, 025030515167.

Collectors Michael and Julie Kukowski showed us another envelope (see Figure 2) mailed on the same day, from Baltimore (Thomas Lera of the Smithsonian National Postal Museum subjected it to a series of different settings on the Video Spectral Comparator 6000, see Figure 3, to corroborate Baltimore, and show that the circular datestamp was applied after the grid killer canceled the stamp).

The Baltimore envelope had, on the back, two identical collector handstamps: a lowercase p.b. in a circle. From Richard Frajola's network came an answer from Mark Metkin that the collector was Paul Berner, and that other covers with that owner's mark are known from the Siegel sale 290 of September 15-16, 1965. When we checked the auction catalog for *The Paul Berner Collection of Western & Territorial Covers* at the American Philatelic Research Library in Bellefonte, Pa. the description read: “Lot 1261. 3¢ Red (26, 6). On separate covers, 5 addressed to John Brown, Ossawatimie Brown, etc. at Charleston, Va., all postmarked in November, 1859 (hanged Dec. 2). All docketed at L. as to contents. Interesting and historical lot.” The group of covers realized \$95.



Figure 2:
Letter sent
from John
R. French
to John
Brown, from
Baltimore
November 29
[1859]. From
the collection
of Michael
and Julie
Kukowski.



Figure 4: Salt print photograph of daguerreotype attributed to Martin M. Lawrence, taken of John Brown in Boston 1859. Much reproduced as a woodcut in print, and as a souvenir card. Library of Congress.



Figure 3: Image taken with the VSC 6000 of the franking of the envelope in Figure 2. Lights = Side (L); Exposure Integration=90ms, Iris=60%. Examination of the area where the datestamp rim overlaps the grid rim at the top reveals the order of their application on the envelope. Courtesy Smithsonian National Postal Museum.

The docketers are the key. On both the Boston and the Baltimore examples, the notations in dark ink are in the same hand, but not John Brown's. Whose, then? The Boston reads: "Chas D. Gould / evidently intended / to forge something / above old Browns / signature" – implying that the sender was Gould and that he was a souvenir hunter possible seeking to discredit Brown. Perhaps the overweight envelope had enclosed a photograph of Brown (such as Figure 4) that Gould wished autographed.

The Baltimore inked docket reads: "John R French / editorial vanity." John Robert French (1819-1890) was an ardent abolitionist who moved from New Hampshire (he worked for *The Herald of Freedom*, the first antislavery newspaper in New England) to Ohio in 1854, to invest in *The Painesville Telegraph*, and then to edit *The Cleveland*

Morning Leader. In 1858 he sold his interest in the papers, and entered politics as a Republican representative in the Ohio legislature. He moved to Washington in 1861, summoned by fellow abolitionist Salmon P. Chase. What he was doing writing from Baltimore in November 1859 is not known, but he may have been trying to join Brown's defense team, headed by his friend and fellow Republican politician Hiram Griswold (1807-1881) from Cleveland.⁴

That French's letter to Brown displayed "editorial vanity" is not surprising given the tenor of some of contemporary accounts. William Lloyd Garrison (1805-1879), founder and publisher of the *Liberator*, considered him conceited, stubborn, and very bad tempered. In 1858, French gave a long speech in support of Ohio abolitionists jailed for violating the Fugitive Slave Act: "And if I would give voice to the indignation that every true heart must feel when told that this GREAT WRONG is committed in the sacred name of 'Law,' I should need words as bitter as the dregs of a strong man's wrath. Ah, and who can command the trumpet tones that may arouse this slumbering nation to a sense of its danger."⁵

Passionate oration – to match Brown's own. And, according to the underlying docket - "money enclosed / sent to Brown," applied in pencil (not in Brown's hand) to the envelope before the notation in ink - French had donated funds to the hero of Osawatimie. Brown's letters refer to many such contributions: on November 26, for instance, John Jay of New York had sent \$50 and an unnamed supporter, \$15. When Brown first arrived in jail, he wrote to friends that he had \$250 to hire lawyers for his case. On December 1, Brown drafted a will that included several cash bequests, and on December 2 he added a codicil along with a short note to his wife about tombstone inscription. The docket implies that French's contribution arrived in Brown's hands in time to be included. But it is unlikely that Brown read either of the letters in these envelopes.

On November 29 and 30, Brown's recorded letters are very short and apologize for not being able to answer even a third of what he received, nor was he able to enclose a souvenir photograph.⁶ These were replies to letters sent him on November 26. Those sent him on November 29 might have been opened before his death, but perhaps not processed. The penciled docket was probably a notation by his jailer, John Avis who, apparently, was sympathetic to the inmate's plight. On October 31, Brown wrote to his wife: "I am in charge of a jailer like the one who took charge of Paul and Silas and you may rest assured that both kind hearts and kind faces are more or less about me ..."⁷

But the inked notations appear to have been made by a subsequent reader of Brown's mail, inclined to make nuanced comments: a militia censor? a biographer?

There must be many more envelopes addressed to John Brown in collector hands. We would like to begin a census - please send us any information: agatherin@yahoo.com.

Endnotes

¹ David S. Reynolds, *John Brown, Abolitionist, The Man Who Killed Slavery, Sparked the Civil War, and Seeded Civil Rights*, 2005, page 334.

² Reynolds, page 379.

³ Franklin Benjamin Sanborn, *The Life and Letters of John Brown, Liberator of Kansas and Martyr of Virginia*, copyright 1885, 3rd edition 1910, Concord Mass. Google Books.

⁴ William Edward Burghardt DuBois, *John Brown*, Chicago 1909

⁵ *History of the Oberlin-Wellington Rescue*, compiled by Jacob R. Shipherd, Boston 1859, page 242.

⁶ Sanborn page 610.

⁷ Sanborn, page 579

The American Relief Administration in Soviet Russia

by William Moskoff and Raymond J. Pietruszka

When a major famine hit Russia's Volga region in 1921, millions died of starvation, millions more had their lives disrupted, and millions of children became waifs living on the streets of the country's biggest cities. In the face of this desperate situation, Maxim Gorky, the great Soviet writer, made an impassioned appeal to the West for food on July 13, 1921. He said, in part, "I ask all European and American people for prompt aid to the Russian people. Give bread and medicine." It was a remarkable gesture coming from a dedicated Bolshevik, especially given the enmity between his country and the United States. The U.S. would soon come to the aid of Soviet Russia. Providing food assistance became the responsibility of the American Relief Administration (ARA), established by Congress in February 1919 to feed children in the aftermath of World War I and headed by Herbert Hoover who was appointed Director General of the organization by President Woodrow Wilson. The ARA had already been feeding millions of children in Central Europe and was also conducting a successful supplementary program to deliver food packages to adults in the region since November 1919, all of which facilitated the logistics of operating a food assistance program in Russia.

But it was not an easy transition. Soviet Russia offered a different set of challenges from those the U.S. encountered when they offered food assistance to Central Europe soon after World War I ended.¹ Not only were there political impediments to overcome, there were also financial constraints facing the U.S. just emerging from the depression of 1920-1921. Moreover, it was hard to count on private philanthropy providing funding since wealthy Americans had only recently been asked to contribute \$30 million to the European Relief Council. Serendipitously, however, when U.S. farmers produced an agricultural surplus that no one wanted to buy, Hoover persuaded Congress to allocate \$20 million to buy U.S. grain and milk and use this food to feed hungry Russian children. American pragmatism had at least trumped the money obstacle.

In addition to feeding Russian children, Hoover also proposed a plan for feeding adults, using a modified version of the voucher system that was used so successfully in Central Europe. But implementing a program to deliver food packages purchased by foreigners was a much more complicated matter in Russia than it had been in Central Europe. At the outset, Soviet officials were unequivocally opposed to the idea of food package deliveries, in large part because they would have no control over who would receive the food. There were several reasons for their opposition. They assumed that recipients would not be from the working class and this was offensive to them. On the other hand, it was recognized by the Americans that the system they had devised for Central Europe would likely not work in the Soviet Russia, largely because the transportation and communication systems did not work well, but also because there were great distances between places. There was also a high level of distrust of U.S. motives. For most of the time that the ARA was in Russia, it was treated with "suspicion and hostility," some of it quite understandable given U.S. support for the enemies of the Bolsheviks during the post-revolution Civil War. The Soviets also feared that relief workers would engage in espionage.

There was an additional factor dampening Soviet enthusiasm for the food remittance program. Soviet officials knew that many of the beneficiaries of the food packages would be poor Jews whose relatives had left the country in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This meant that the recipients would likely reside in Ukraine and Belorussia, since during the Tsarist period this was where Jews were mainly concentrated. The implications were that the ARA would have to erect a series of delivery stations in the major cities of these two areas, neither of which were in the famine region. In principle, this should not have caused a dispute because the agreement signed by the two sides permitted the ARA to place its operations anywhere in the country. But the Soviets challenged the notion that the ARA would have unfettered access to Ukraine.

Ukraine had not been part of the conversation when the relief agreement was being discussed. The Soviets, and the Americans for that matter, saw no reason to raise the Ukraine issue because the Soviets told the American representatives that Ukraine was exporting grain to the famine victims in the Volga region. But in the summer of 1921 the drought of 1920-21 in southeastern Ukraine led to famine. The food remittance program was to go into effect in Russia at the end of October 1921 and ARA relief workers wanted to survey Ukraine's food needs, a request that was denied. The Soviets said that Ukraine did not need ARA charity. Moreover, they said, Ukraine was really Russia's political equal and since it conducted its own foreign relations, the Americans would have to negotiate a separate treaty with Ukraine in order to set up operations there. (There was no Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at this point; the USSR would not come into being until December 1922.) In spite of their obvious need for food aid, the Russians refused to let the ARA deliver food to Ukraine. The Russian rationale was that the ARA should solve the Volga hunger first and not divide their resources. After considerable quibbling, the ARA conceded and negotiated a revision of their agreement with Moscow, inserting a clause in the original agreement that acknowledged the independence of Ukraine. This amended agreement went into effect on January 10, 1922 and the ARA could begin a remittance program in Ukraine.

The most serious operational problem was transportation. The failure of Soviet officials to provide an adequate number of railroad cars to run on a schedule that would ensure delivery of goods in a timely fashion, almost led to the demise of the program. The situation became so desperate that on March 9, 1922, the U.S. was literally hours away from announcement of a death sentence for the food remittance program. Only at the eleventh hour was the program saved.

The ARA had to develop a system that would solve these problems and simultaneously leave control of any food delivery program in their hands. The solution was a food remittance program. The appeal card in Figures 1a and 1b was the standard one issued in the Soviet Russia, written in Russian on one side and English on the other (Scott 186). The tone of the boiler plate text was urgent and the request was for a "food remittance." The Russian ARA branch printed and distributed about 1.5 million of these cards within the country. It is estimated that 600,000-700,000 of the cards went to the U.S. and Europe via the ARA's courier service and an unknown number were mailed through the regular mail service. The appeal for food deliveries went to select European capitals. The ARA had an office in Paris and Figure 2 shows the Russian appeal printed in French. There was likewise an office in Vienna and Figure 3 makes the appeal in German.



Figure 1a: Soviet Appeal for Food Aid in English.

Figure 1b: Soviet Appeal for Food Aid in Russian.



Figure 2: Soviet Appeal for Food Aid in French.

Following the signing of the food remittance agreement on October 19, 1921, the first deliveries were made on November 21 and remittances continued to be sold in the U.S. until March 15, 1923, in Europe for another two weeks. The delivery stations in Russia stopped their work on June 15, 1923. During this time period, the ARA sold \$9,305,300



Figure 3: Soviet Appeal for Food Aid in German.

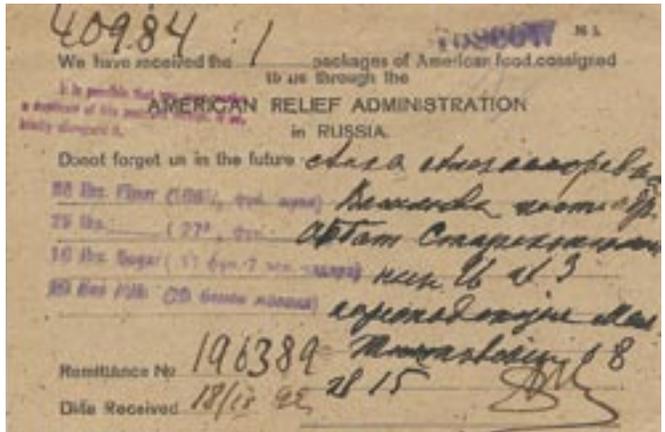
of food remittances to individuals and another \$4,374,493 to organizations in Russia, for a total of \$13,680,193. About 99 percent of all the food purchased was delivered. In all, about 75,000 tons of food were delivered.

This is how the food remittance system worked. A friend or relative would deliver money to the ARA's New York office or to one of its European offices. Notification that payment had been made would then go via courier to ARA's Moscow headquarters. This in turn would trigger notification to the relevant district office and an ARA official would inform the future recipient of an impending food delivery either via mail or messenger. The beneficiary could then go to one of the ARA stations to receive their food package, which at 117 pounds was considerably larger than the standard Central European parcels. In principle, the standard parcel was supposed to contain flour (49 lbs.), rice (25 lbs.), tea (3 lbs.) fats (10 lbs.) sugar (10 lbs.), and preserved milk (20 one-pound cans), although this was not always so, as seen below in Figure 4. The food was expected to sustain three people for one month. As a bonus, the sale of these food parcels made money for the ARA. The food cost \$6.75 and transportation, insurance and overhead were about another \$1, generally leaving approximately a \$2.25 "profit" to be used by the ARA to buy more food for children. Once the food was delivered, the beneficiary signed two duplicate acknowledgements, one of which was returned to the purchaser in the U.S. or Europe.

Figure 4 below is a signed acknowledgement of the receipt of food by a Soviet citizen. It is in English so that when it is mailed to the purchaser of the food, they would know that the food had been received by the party for whom they purchased the food parcel. It is important to note that the actual contents of the delivery varied from the standard parcel. This parcel contained 38 lbs. of flour, 25 lbs. of an unstated commodity, 10 lbs. sugar, and 20 tins of milk. There were times when the ARA could not deliver the "standard" food parcel and made substitutions to provide equivalent caloric content.

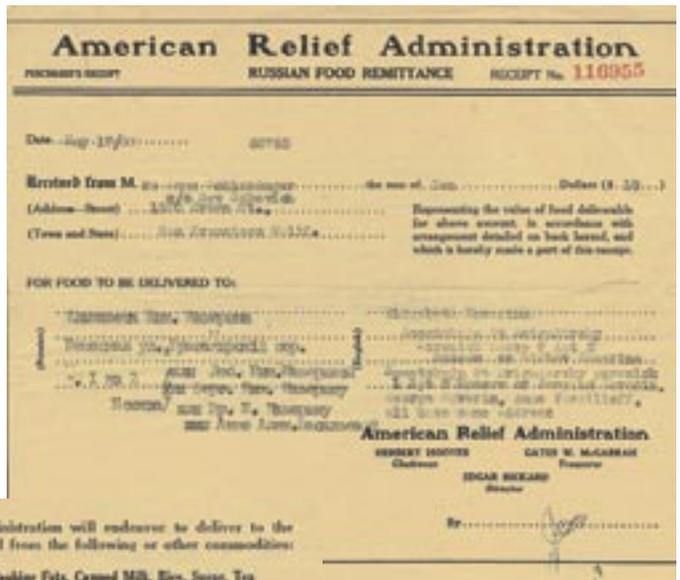
The next four figures graphically tell the story of the gift made by a Mrs. Anna Schlesinger of San Francisco to specific individuals. Unfortunately, it is difficult to read the names and addresses of the beneficiaries. Figure 5 is the front of the receipt received by Mrs. Schlesinger, no. 116955. The receipt is dated May 17, 1922 and her donation is targeted for a specific individual. The money appears to have been channeled through a Reverend Sakovich (or Sakovitch) and in turn it would have gone to the ARA. The back

Figure 4: Acknowledgment of Food Delivery.



of the receipt lays out all the rules regarding what the donor can expect to be delivered, how much the food cost and what happens to the remaining money, how deliveries are made, and the rights of the donor and the beneficiary should the ARA be unable to make delivery.

Figure 5: Receipt for gift made by Mrs. Schlesinger of San Francisco, dated May 17, 1922 and targeted for a specific person.



The American Relief Administration will endeavor to deliver to the beneficiary an amount of food from the following or other commodities:

Wheat, Corn, Flour, Ham, Canning Fats, Ground Meat, Rice, Sugar, Tea

Such food will have a delivered value equivalent to three-quarters of the total remittance, it being understood that the remaining one-quarter will be used as a contribution to the Administration towards mass Child Feeding in Russia.

If, at the end of 90 days, the local American Relief Administration Warehouse in Russia is unable to locate the beneficiary, it will notify the New York Headquarters, and the original dollar deposit received will be refunded to the donor.

Whenever practicable the Administration will endeavor to make delivery of such food over the counters of its warehouses. To regions inaccessible to these warehouses, the Administration will endeavor to arrange deliveries through the local post office, express company or any other available service, but the Administration will assume no responsibility after the food is turned over to the post office or other agency for delivery.

Figure 6: The back of the receipt with details of the transactional process, and rights.

The rules governing the relationship between the ARA and the Soviet postal system were quite detailed. For example, only when the ARA received that section of the post card that specifies that the parcel “be sent by mail at the Consignee’s risk,” was the food package taken to the local Russian Post & Telegraph Service to be shipped. The postage and insurance was paid by the ARA but once the parcel left its hands at the post office, their liability ended and the intended recipient had no recourse with the ARA. The beneficiary of the food was sent a postcard notifying them that the package had been mailed. A second section of this postcard was sent to the person or organization who bought the food informing them that the food was on its way. The purchaser of a food remittance was afforded greater protection than the consignee. If the food parcel was not delivered within ninety days from the day that the Remittance receipt arrived in Moscow, then the purchaser received a refund. In cases where the consignee might have moved within the city or district, the local post office and the Government Address Information Bureau was expected to help find the missing party. Figure 4 indicates that the food was delivered July 8, almost two months after the donation, and the postmark on the acknowledgment card (Figure 7) indicates that Mrs. Schlesinger heard from the ARA on October 6, 1922, three months after the food was delivered. This was roughly a five month process; we do not know if this was typical .



Figure 7: Acknowledgment card sent to the donor from New York on October 6, 1922, 3 months after the food her gift purchased had been delivered.

There were many religious and ethnic advocacy groups that functioned to get packages delivered to Soviet citizens. Figure 9 shows a receipt provided to the Federation of Ukrainian Jews of America. The use of the term “food drafts” on the receipt is the Federation’s language; both the ARA and the Soviets used the term “remittances.” Figure 10 shows a receipt for a food package for Norka, a city located on the west bank of the Volga River about 40 miles southwest of Saratov and therefore located in the heart of the famine area. While the receipt does not explicitly mention an organizational connection to the ARA, as with so many other advocacy groups, the Volga Relief Society served as a conduit for money to the ARA. The ARA also conducted a program of “group sales” and “bulk sales” mainly involving relief organizations that had representatives in Russia. These were especially organizations that were providing food to co-religionists. The ARA acted as the intermediary in all these transactions. It would have been foolish for these groups to mail money given the possibility of theft en route and the small amount of food that could be bought at black market prices.

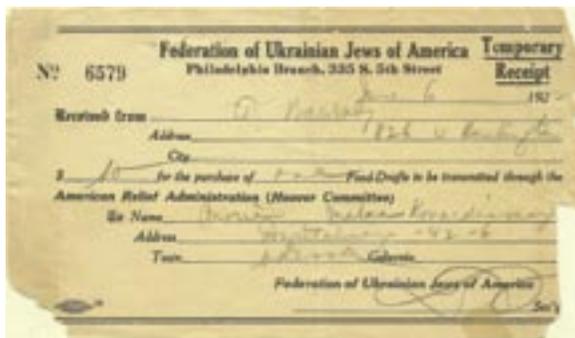
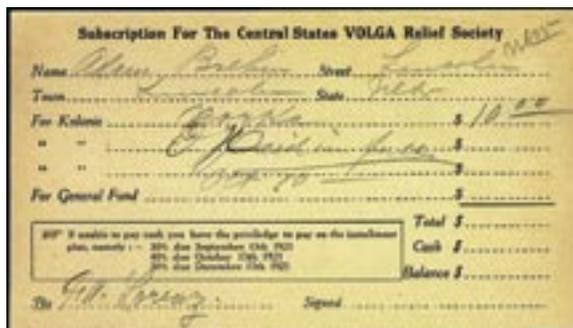


Figure 8: Receipt for Purchase of Food for Ukrainian Jews.

Figure 9: Receipt for Purchase of Food for Volga Germans.



The response to the arrival of the Americans in Soviet Russia was initially quite mixed. On the one hand, everyone understood that the food they brought was needed, but there was also a great deal of concern and suspicion about what else their presence might bring. In the end, most of the negativity evaporated in the wake of American generosity. On July 23, 1923, after nearly two years in the country, the Moscow headquarters of the ARA closed its doors and headed home, having saved many lives.

Endnote

¹ See Arthur H. Groten, M.D., “American Relief Administration and the Mails,” *PHJ* 147

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Traces of Transitions: 1961 Postage Stamps

By David Frye

Introduction

At its root, a postage stamp serves as documentation that a sender or recipient has paid to a postal service the applicable fees for the services provided to a mailable item. These fees vary with the chosen services, the country providing the services, the historical period in which the services occur, and perhaps the weight of the item and the distance over which the item travels. These basic components of the fee-for-service drive a stamp's design to include notations of the country of issue, the value of the stamp, and perhaps the type of services for which the stamp pays the fee.



Figure 1: The 15¢ airmail stamp, along with one Monticello (20¢), one James Monroe (5¢), and two Independence Hall (10¢) stamps from the Liberty Series of 1954, and a Red Jet (7¢) airmail stamp, total 67¢, meeting the one-ounce airmail letter rate of 7¢, along with 50¢ for Registered Mail insured for the \$10 minimum and 10¢ for Return Receipt Requested. The cover bears two magenta Registered notices, hand notations rather than the more common handstamps, and the purple Registered No. 1252 notice. The back of the envelope contains the tabs remaining from the return receipt tag. Backstamps document the stops taken by the letter: East Greenwich, R.I., (March 16, 1961) coming first at the post office of origination, covered the sealed flap. Then the return receipt tag was applied. The partial cancellation from Warwick, R.I., (March 16) was applied to the envelope and the now-removed tag. The letter was handled at the destination post office, the North Philadelphia Annex, on March 17, 1961. The small holes in the left-hand tag strip and the cover are artifacts of the stapling that probably attached the envelope to its contents when handled by the recipient.

If stamp designs only included these basic functional components, then the hobby of philately and the discipline of postal history would resemble the practices, for example, of hypothetical collectors and students of price tags. Such practices would appeal to some, but would, most likely, lack the aesthetic, historical, cultural, and recreational qualities that philatelists and postal historians have come to treasure in “the king of hobbies and the hobby of kings,” as the commonplace puts it.

Fortunately, however, postage-issuing authorities quickly recognized that these little bits of paper provided a diminutive canvas well suited to presenting other information

- other messages - beyond the purely functional notations of authority and payment and service. In other words, stamps present images depicting a country's reflections upon its culture, surroundings, history, and aspirations. While the basics embedded in the functional notations are certainly objective bits of information, the choices about topics to include in stamp designs display the characteristics of judgments about aesthetics and significance.

Even a cursory journey through a catalogue of a country's stamps will make clear that these judgments about significance and aesthetics – reflected in the designs of stamps—vary over time. This raises a question. Can one discern, from examining the images appearing on stamps, the notions of aesthetics and significance embraced by the country issuing the stamps? In addition, how might these notions reflect the priorities of the powers making the decisions? Do the topics of designs vary as administrations change? Clearly, the first questions to ask are whether one can gather *quantifiable* information about the designs of postal issues and, if so, how might one depict and interpret that information.

To make a first attempt at testing whether one can gather and analyze such information as the foundation for drawing conclusions about judgments of significance and aesthetics, this study will examine a narrowly defined sample of stamps, provide some basic data about them, and attend to the circumstances of their issue. A preliminary analysis of this information will help to distinguish the influences of the documentary functions of the issued stamps from their more abstract functions as bearers of messages about the issuing country's culture. The goal is to make sense of how a selected set of stamps both reflects the utilitarian needs for documentation and simultaneously embodies the work of a postal authority—acting on behalf of a country—to express that country's image.

Scope of the Study

This study assumes that changes in the governing administration of stamp-issuing authorities make a difference in the stamps issued. To provide focus, this study confines itself to an examination of the postal issues released in 1961 by one institution, the U.S. Post Office Department (POD). Not quite three weeks into this year, the United States saw a transition between the Republican administration of President Dwight D. Eisenhower and the administration of President John F. Kennedy, a Democrat. Because of the lead-time inherent in designing and producing postage stamps and postal stationery, the issues released by the POD early in 1961 received their authorization during the Eisenhower administration. As the year progressed, issues appeared under the specific authorization of the Kennedy administration. Thus 1961, like any year in which the political party of the presidency changes at inauguration, provides the opportunity for reviewing of an assembly of postal issues reflecting the decisions of two distinct authorities. When two administrations of the same party occur in succession, one might expect some changes, but one would anticipate that they would be subtler than those that occur when the political party changes along with the administration. This study assumes a general rule that greater differences in political philosophy manifest themselves in greater diversity among postally expressed subjects.

A second factor bears directly on the topics reflected in stamp designs. The history of the POD carried with it the precedent of marking certain types of significant milestones with “special” stamps, as the POD called commemorative stamps at the time. In fact, on

March 21, 1957, the POD had created the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee with the mission "to advise the Post Office Department on any matters pertaining to the subject matter, design, production and issuance of postage stamps."¹ The committee's review would naturally consider milestones to be commemorated. The Postmaster General appointed individuals to the committee; the Postmaster General was a cabinet-level presidential appointee; thus, the membership on the committee reflected the political decisions of the current administration.

Two additional factors contributed to changes in stamps for documentary reasons. Rates for various postal services changed in 1961. These revisions led to the issuance of certain stamps to match the new rates. Secondly, the POD worked with a variety of stamp-printing technologies, gradually increasing its use of new technologies and honing its capabilities in exploiting the potential of existing technologies.

Thus, four major factors influenced the debut of postal issues in 1961: authority, tradition, rates, and technology. This study will consider all four factors as they played out in the collection of issues released in 1961.

Method

This study will examine the 1961 U.S. postal issues. These issues include not only stamps but also postal stationery. This study will order them chronologically, taking into account two ways of establishing dates of release. Some issues were launched with official first day ceremonies; others, now classified as minor varieties reflecting changes in printing techniques or service offerings, were released without ceremony. Collectors continue to search for covers documenting the earliest known uses of these issues. Various primary and secondary sources are consulted to provide information about rates, services, production technologies, POD design choices, administrative authorization, and the rationale for observations of milestones. Based upon this survey, a census will present the population and primary characteristics of the year's issues.

Some basic statistical analysis will place the year's issues in the context of the years surrounding 1961. This work will form the foundation for some observations about how the various influences - authority, rates, services, technologies, and aesthetics - contributed to shaping the collection of issues released in that year.

In the conclusion, a discussion will suggest topics for further exploration and expansion of this study to quantify the forces at work shaping postal issues. This leads, in the end, to developing an emerging understanding of how such forces express themselves on the canvas of those little bits of paper carefully collected and studied by practitioners of philately and postal history.

Survey

In 1961, the POD released eighteen distinct postage stamps and one item of postal stationery with official first days of issue. In addition, the POD released, without first days of issue, a pre-cancelled postal reply card and two minor printing varieties of regular issue stamps in the Liberty Series of 1954. The table below presents basic information about these twenty-two postal issues. The *Order* provides each issue with a number, used for later reference, which corresponds to its place in the chronology of the year's releases. The *Issue* is the name given by the POD to the stamp or item of postal stationery. The *Value* is the price of the service the issue provides. The *Service* is the rate or class of postal service the issue was designed to cover. The *Release* is either the first day of issue

or the earliest known use. The *Authority* notes the name of the presidential administration that planned the issue. The *Series/Occasion* column provides information on milestones, rate changes, and the names of multi-issue sequences of stamps. The *Span* indicates the years over which a series appeared. Finally, the *Press* presents the printing technology employed by the POD to produce the particular stamp or item of postal stationery. Special or commemorative stamps are distinguished from definitive issues by presenting their issue names in **boldface**. Milestones in the *Series/Occasion* column are distinguished from series by presenting their entries in *italics*.

Table 1: Census of 1961 U.S. Postal Issues

Ord	Issue	Val.	Service	Release	Authority	Series/ Occasion	Span	Press
1	Bunker Hill Monument & Mass. Flag (Small holes; pre-cancelled)	2.5¢	Individual piece min. rate for large third-class bulk mailings	01/1961	Eisenhower	Liberty	1954–1968	Rotary
2	Patrick Henry	4¢	Domestic letter rate	01/11/1961	Eisenhower	American Credo	1960–1961	Giori
3	Statue of Liberty Air Mail (Redesigned)	15¢	International air mail	01/13/1961	Eisenhower	Air Mail	1959–1967	Giori
4	Mahatma Gandhi	4¢	Domestic letter rate	01/26/1961	Eisenhower	Champions of Liberty	1957–1961	Cottrell
5	Mahatma Gandhi	8¢	International letter surface rate	01/26/1961	Eisenhower	Champions of Liberty	1957–1961	Giori
6	Range Conservation	4¢	Domestic letter rate	02/02/1961	Eisenhower	Conservation	1958–1961	Giori
7	Horace Greeley	4¢	Domestic letter rate	02/03/1961	Eisenhower	Famous Americans	1954–1961	Cottrell
8	Fort Sumter	4¢	Domestic letter rate	04/12/1961	Kennedy	Civil War Centennial	1961–1965	Rotary
9	Kansas Statehood	4¢	Domestic letter rate	05/10/1961	Kennedy	Centennial	—	Giori
10	Statue of Liberty	11¢	International letter rate	06/15/1961	Kennedy	Liberty Rate Change	1954–1968	Giori
11	Jet Plane and Globe Aerogramme	11¢	International letter rate	06/16/1961	Kennedy	Rate Change	—	Giori
12	Liberty Bell Air Mail	13¢	International air mail rate for half-ounce to certain Central American & Caribbean countries	06/28/1961	Kennedy	Air Mail Rate Change	1959–1967	Giori
13	George Norris	4¢	Domestic letter rate	07/11/1961	Kennedy	Centennial	—	Cottrell
14	Thomas Jefferson (Small holes)	2¢	Make-up	08/1961	Kennedy	Liberty	1954–1968	
15	Naval Aviation	4¢	Domestic letter rate	08/20/1961	Kennedy	50 Years	—	Rotary
16	Workmen's Compensation Law	4¢	Domestic letter rate	09/04/1961	Kennedy	50 Years	—	Cottrell
17	Statue of Liberty Pre-cancelled Postal Reply Card	3¢	Domestic postal card	09/15/1961 (EKU)	Kennedy	Liberty	1954–1968	

18	Frederic Remington	4¢	Domestic letter rate	10/04/1961	Kennedy	Fine Arts/ American Painting <i>Centennial</i>	1961–1971	Giori
19	Sun Yat-sen	4¢	Domestic letter rate	10/10/1961	Kennedy	<i>50 Years</i>	—	Cottrell
20	Naismith–Basketball	4¢	Domestic letter rate	11/06/1961	Kennedy	<i>Centennial</i>	—	Cottrell
21	John J. Pershing	8¢	Double-weight domestic letter rate	11/17/1961	Kennedy	Six and a Half Bureau	1961–1966	Rotary
22	Nursing	4¢	Domestic letter rate	12/28/1961	Kennedy	<i>Centennial</i>	—	Giori

Observations

In 1961, the POD released twenty-two distinct postal issues. Of these, fourteen were special stamps, six (1,3,10,12,14,21) were definitive stamps, and two (11,17) were postal stationery. Three issues (10,11,12) reflected changes in rates. Two issues (1,14), released without first-day ceremonies, stemmed from changes in printing techniques. One item (17) represented a regional experiment in the use of pre-cancelled postal cards. From these basic counts, one can see that the year's issues, which may appear as a somewhat chaotic jumble on first glance, actually represent several overlapping and intermingling rationales for issue. These rationales include: programs of commemoration; stocking of definitive issues; provision of stamps to meet rate changes; implementations of technological refinements; and experiments in new services.

The Eisenhower administration authorized for release the first seven issues of 1961. A gap of more than two months elapsed, then, between the last of the Eisenhower issues - Horace Greeley, on Feb. 3 - and the first of the Kennedy issues - Fort Sumter, on April 12. None of the four commemorative series, begun during the Eisenhower administration and reaching into 1961, continued beyond the issues released during the first two months of the year. The Kennedy administration launched two commemorative series -The Civil War Centennial and Fine Arts. The first of these was promoted as a series from the outset ², while the Fine Arts series emerged over the years as arts-themed issues followed the Frederic Remington release of 1961. According to the *Postal Bulletin*, the POD followed Remington's "Smoke Signal" with stamps depicting Winslow Homer's "Breezing Up" in 1962, John James Audubon's "Columbia Jays" in 1963, Charles M. Russell's "Jerked Down" in 1964, and John Singleton Copley's "The Copley Family" in 1965.³ The notion of this series first appeared in the *Postal Bulletin* release connected to the Russell issue of 1964.⁴ When releasing Mary Cassatt's "The Boating Party" in 1966, the POD renamed the series as the "American Painting Series."⁵ The series concluded in 1971 with the release of John Sloan's "The Wake of the Ferry II."⁶ Because the POD continued to count the new issues sequentially - changing the name of the series - this census presents both series names and uses the span of years encompassed by the whole lot as the boundaries of the series.

Series of definitive stamps begun during the Eisenhower years showed greater longevity in the Kennedy administration than did commemorative series. The Liberty Series ran from 1954 to 1968, while the Air Mail Series, featuring various face values of Statue of Liberty and Liberty Bell stamps, ran from 1959 to 1967. The John J. Pershing stamp has proven to be a special case. For years it has been considered an issue of the Liberty Series, but recent studies have begun to classify it, along with the 1¢ Andrew

Jackson stamp of 1963 and the 5¢ George Washington stamp of 1965, as an issue of the Six and a Half Bureau or JFK Series.⁷ If one accepts this reclassification of the Pershing issue, then the Kennedy administration would receive credit for debuting one definitive series in 1961.



Figure 2: The 8¢ John J. Pershing of the Six and a Half Bureau Series and a 15¢ Air Mail issue, both released in 1961, are tied to a 7¢ Silhouette of Jet Airliner stamped envelope, released in 1958. The date on the cancellation is difficult to read, although one can make out DEC 6/4:30 PM in the circular date stamp. The rapid cancelling machine slogan obliterator reads, “BUILD YOUR FUTURE/WISELY.SAFELY/U.S. SAVINGS BONDS.” The POD used this slogan in a variety of cities. It appeared, for example, in Washington D.C. between 1946 and 1957.⁸

Seven commemorative stamps released in 1961 were not part of any series, but represented commemorations of fifty- and one-hundred year milestones. Fifty-year celebrations included Naval Aviation, Workmen’s Compensation Law, Sun Yat-Sen (“50th National Day” of the Republic of China), while centennials included Kansas Statehood, George Norris, Naismith–Basketball, and Nursing (Education).

Context

Within the community of stamp collectors, some grumbling arose late in the Eisenhower years regarding a perceived overabundance of commemorative issues. Critics questioned the need for so many distinct issues and the appropriateness of the topics depicted on the stamps. One popular voice in the press noted:

On Nov. 6 the Post Office Department added to the picture gallery of our glories a 4¢ stamp in honor of basketball. Almost at once the chorus of abuse arose. People who dislike basketball quibble meanly about the stamp’s design - they suggest that, basketball being what it is, the stamp should have included among its symbols two or three victims of gigantism, a bookie and a district attorney, and that the lack of these makes the stamps untruthful.⁹

When President Kennedy took office, he appointed J. Edward Day to serve as Postmaster General of the Post Office Department, a cabinet-level position in those days. Under Day’s administration, public remarks by Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., Director, Division of Philately, made clear that a goal of the Kennedy administration was to trim the number of issues

released by the POD. He stated:

For those of you who may be stamp collectors, I can state that there will be fewer special stamps in the years ahead...that they will be more attractive stamps and more carefully produced...and that commemorative stamps will be authorized only for the most significant events.¹⁰

In fact, this remark laid out three goals pertaining to quantity, quality, and significance. To assist him in achieving these goals, Postmaster General Day decided to retain the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee, an innovation begun by his predecessor.¹¹ The committee continued the practice of receiving and reviewing suggestions for commemoration. Robert Wallace, who received access to review the committee's list of proposals, observed, with a little sardonic wit:

In the offices of the Post Office Department in Washington there exists an entire list of proposals for new stamps. Some of these proposals are interesting, and what is even more interesting is the fact that the department *keeps* them. It does not throw them out, although it has wastebaskets. Here are some of them: The Caveman, The Angora Goat Industry, Mothers-in-law, Baton-Twirling, Hairdressers, Elvis Presley.¹²

In addition to this continued attention to the subjects of stamps, Postmaster General Day attended to the quantity of issues, stating that the goal of the POD was to issue fifteen special stamps in 1961.¹³ The count for the year shows that fourteen special stamps were released. Day actually met the goal, without exceeding it, if one considers that the Project Mercury stamp, secretly produced and then released in 1962, was actually readied for John Glenn's original launch date of Dec. 20, 1961. When one considers the various reasons for issuing stamps, changes in rates, services, and technologies do not reasonably result in the issuance of special stamps. These issues flow from the qualitative factors of recognizing milestones and promoting commemorations. Postmaster General Day commented in his report:

In the judgment of the Department, that number [fifteen] represented an ideal stamp program. It was the consensus that an excessive number of special stamps tends to diminish their significance and value, lowers the high standards the Department seeks to maintain, and overtaxes the facilities of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving.¹⁴

An analysis of the numbers of commemorative or special stamps issued thus reflects an aggregate measure of the issuing authority's judgments about aesthetics and significance and messages. Figure 3, "Commemoratives Issued: 1957–1965," places the count of special stamps issued in 1961 within the context of the complete second term of the Eisenhower administration and the intended term of the Kennedy administration, including the portion in which President Lyndon Johnson served after the assassination of President Kennedy.

From this figure, one can see that the total number of special stamps issued in 1960, the last full year of the Eisenhower administration, presents itself an aberration. With thirty-four special stamps in the year's program, 1960 appears to be the year in which the Eisenhower administration's POD either found more events, causes, milestones, and individuals worthy of commemoration according to the standards applied in previous years, or opened the selection of subjects to other influences—perhaps ones more political—as the Eisenhower administration wound down. The first year of the Kennedy administration,

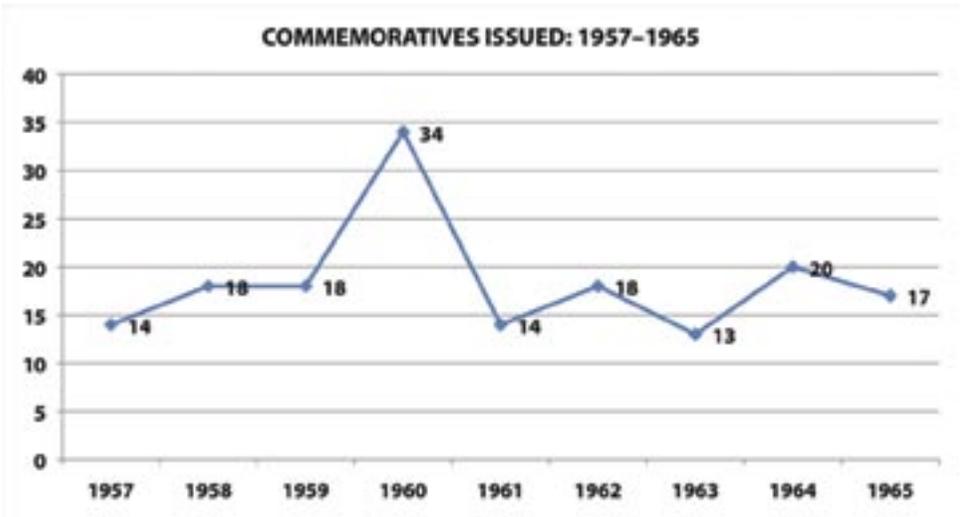


Figure 3: The total number of special or commemorative stamps in each calendar year from 1957, the first year of President Eisenhower's second term, to 1965, the year that would have included the end of President Kennedy's first term, is plotted for each calendar year.

in contrast, represents a return to the level met by the issues released in the others years comprising the interval. An obvious extension of this research would be to track the counts of special stamps over longer periods. Assuming that different presidents from the same party would, at least initially, have similar political motivations, one could look for spikes in the special stamp issue counts in the final years of administrations when the party in power is set to change. This would test the assumption that transitions in party control and aberrant broadening of the special stamp program are positively correlated.

Continuing its tradition of exploring, testing, developing, and deploying advances in technology, the POD expanded its use of the Giori Press in 1961. This technology allowed the POD to produce multi-color stamps with only one pass through the press. The Giori Press accomplished this task by using multiple inking rollers cut so that each individual color's roller placed its ink only on the plate at the point where that color was needed. This raised challenges of precision in the inking of the rollers to avoid bleeding from over-inking, but, depending upon the configuration of the stamp, reduced the possibilities of inverting paper on multiple runs through single-color rotary presses, as had happened with the famous inverted Jenny issue. A quick visual inspection of 1961's special issues reveals that six of the fourteen stamps display multiple ink colors. These issues were all printed on the Giori Press, while the eight remaining single-color issues were all printed on rotary presses.

Figure 4 displays, in normalized fashion, the allocation of presses for special issues released from 1957 to 1965. All issues were printed either on the Giori Press or on the Rotary Press. What stands out about these allocations is how clearly the years 1957 through 1959 are weighted heavily toward the Rotary Press and how the years 1962 through 1965 are weighted similarly toward the Giori Press. Two years, 1960 and 1961, show relative balance between the two press technologies. When one notes that the Mercury issue, actually released in 1962 but produced and scheduled for 1961, was printed on the

**ALLOCATION OF PRESSES
FOR COMMEMORATIVE ISSUES: 1957–1965**

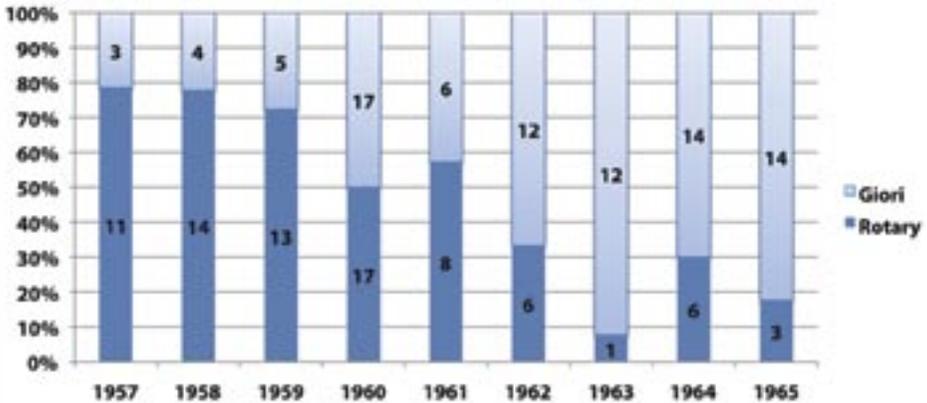


Figure 4: The normalized split between Rotary and Giori Press utilization by the Bureau of Printing and Engraving for each full year's program of special stamps is presented for each full calendar year from the first year of President Eisenhower's second term to the year including the end of what would have been President Kennedy's first term.

Giori Press, 1961's issues would have been allocated on a seven–eight split, as close to even as an odd number of stamps could be divided. Thus, the issues of 1961 represent half of a two-year transition in dominant printing technologies from the Rotary Press to the Giori Press.



Figure 5: Four 4¢ Frederic Remington stamps and three 7¢ Red Jet stamps total 37¢, the postage necessary to cover the domestic air mail letter rate (7¢) and the Special Delivery charge of 30¢. The cover includes two handwritten “Special Delivery” notes and three handstamps from Dallas, Texas, at 9 p.m., Oct. 12, 1961. A purple handstamp notes the letter was “Missent to AMF/Indpls.”

When the POD released the Remington issue on Oct. 4, 1961, Postmaster Day commented on the advances in printing technique the issue embodied:

The “Smoke Signal” stamp, commemorating the centennial of Mr. Remington’s birth, represents the first effort ever made by the Bureau of Printing and Engraving to reproduce a work of art in true color.

We believe they have done a commendable job in capturing the approximate tones of Mr. Remington’s painting. I found it a fascinating experience to observe the technicians at the Bureau as they went about the complex job of preparing the rubber cut-out press-rollers, a vital step in the reproduction of this attractive stamp, which features gradations of red, blue and yellow on white paper.¹⁵

This was not the first multi-color stamp, but when one compares the artistry displayed in its printing with the work on the Range Conversation issue of February 1961, another three-color special stamp, one can see the advance in technique the Remington issue embodies. The Range Conversation issue uses three colors of ink - blue, slate, and brown orange - but keeps the uses of those inks segregated. The design of the stamp even places a meandering white “gutter” between the slate of Charles M. Russell’s “Trail Boss” and the blue sky and brown orange land. The one little touch of the advanced Giori Press technique in the Range Conversation issue appears in the windmill in the background. Its vertical structure crosses the gutter between the sky and ground, so that the structure is both blue and brown orange - but only one color at a time.

The Remington issue shows the blending of inks to achieve more hues than the three inks - blue, red, and yellow - represented in their pure forms. The hair of the figures and their blanket show evidence of layering all three colors to achieve a darker and distinct shade trending toward black. The skin of the figures appears to be a blend of red and yellow. When one examines the transition in the vignette’s border at its midway points on the left and right, one sees no misaligned registration where one color is shifted relative to the other. Further, the shading lines in the sky surrounding the figures are aligned as well, along the opposite axis, giving evidence that the registration in that direction was spot-on as well. The translation of the painting for the Giori Press shows no use of the segregating gutter technique employed in the Range Conversation issue. This is the artifact of the blending of inks, the issue’s advance in the use of the technology of the



Figure 6: This enlarged reproduction of a mint Frederic Remington stamp shows precise registration and the artistic blending of three inks to produce the appearance of additional colors through selective overlap.

Giori Press. In this way, the Bureau of Printing and Engraving achieved what Postmaster Day called the “reproduc[ti]on of] a work of art in true color.”¹⁶

Conclusions

Conducting a study and analysis of the issues of 1961 highlights the influences of transitions on its postal issues. The seeming hodgepodge of its collection of definitive, postal stationery, and commemorative issues resolves itself into an overlapping trace of several long-term trends. The year is marked by the changing of political parties as the presidency passed from Republicans to Democrats, the introduction of revised postal rates, the incremental improvements and modifications in printing technologies, and the observances of fifty- and one-hundred-year anniversaries of selected milestones. When the set of issues is examined in the context of the issues released in surrounding years, a quantifiable means emerges for plotting some of these influences.

Further Questions

Several opportunities for further research emerge from this study. First of all, the notion that changes in political administration produce variations in the scope of commemorative stamp programs, both in number and topic, can be further explored by extending the range of years included in the charting reflecting counts of commemoratives issued. The hypothesis would indicate that one would expect less visible transitions between Presidents Richard M. Nixon and Gerald R. Ford, for example, than between Presidents Ford and Jimmy Carter. An additional technique that could be employed would be to conduct basic content analysis of the commemorative subjects and to look for variations in the weighting given to various categories of subject, such as U.S. history, popular culture, social awareness, and so on, as political parties change. Second, extending the analysis of printing technologies over longer period of years, based upon the work in Allocation of Presses (Figure 4), would enable one to examine the ebb and flow of distinct technologies. Interesting results would arise, in particular, in years like 1970, when the POD was phasing in photogravure in addition to rotary and Giori press techniques. Another area to investigate would be the years in which the United States Postal Service (USPS) began making its transition in printers from the Bureau of Printing and Engraving to its stable of outside printers. Finally, one additional study could examine the influence of changes in the structure of the postal service on the composition of commemorative programs. One period would end with the formation of the Citizens’ Postal Advisory Council, instituted by the Eisenhower administration in 1957. The second would end when the POD was changed into the USPS in July 1971, moving from its position as a Cabinet-level department of the federal government to “an independent establishment of the executive branch of the federal government.”¹⁷ A fourth period could be posited to begin when direct input by citizens was instituted with the polling to select the young Elvis Presley as the subject for a commemorative in 1993.

This study and these suggestions for further research indicate the fruitful work that can emerge from examining postal issues as collections that span periods and that serve as traces of changes in politics, priorities, technologies, and rates.

Endnotes

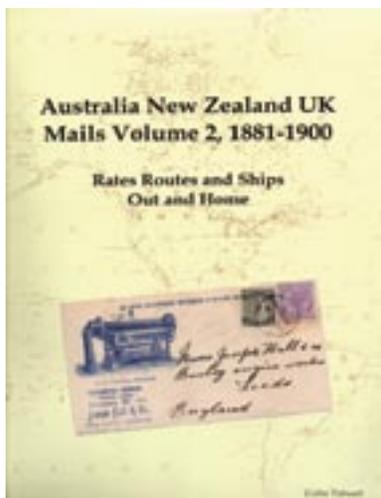
¹ Federal Register, March 26, 1957, quoted in *The United States Postal Service: An American History 1775–2006*, Publication 100, May 2007, p. 54.

- ² Release No. 24, Feb. 2, 1961, Post Office Department.
- ³ Postal Bulletin, Aug. 19, 1965, referenced on “Arago: People, Postage & the Post,” arago.si.edu.
- ⁴ Postal Bulletin, Feb. 13, 1964.
- ⁵ Postal Bulletin, Oct. 13, 1966.
- ⁶ Postal Bulletin, July 1, 1971.
- ⁷ Note for 8¢ Pershing stamp in new Scott U.S. specialized in “Open Album,” Michael Schreiber, *Linn’s Stamp News*, Vol. 80, No. 4123, p. 3.
- ⁸ C.A. Stillions, *Washington, D.C. Rapid Cancelling Machine Slogan Cancellations through October 2001*, Washington, D.C., 2011, p. 4.
- ⁹ “Stamps with Big Stamp of Disapproval,” Robert Wallace, *Life*, Vol. 51 No. 20, Nov. 17, 1961, p. 33.
- ¹⁰ Philatelic Release No. 32, Post Office Department, Feb. 2, 1961.
- ¹¹ Philatelic Release No. 89, Post Office Department, April 29, 1961.
- ¹² *Life*, Nov. 17, 1961, p. 35.
- ¹³ 1961 Report of the Postmaster General, p. 78.
- ¹⁴ 1961 Report of the Postmaster General, p. 78.
- ¹⁵ Philatelic Release No. 125, Post Office Department, Oct. 4, 1961.
- ¹⁶ Philatelic Release No. 125, Post Office Department, Oct. 4, 1961.
- ¹⁷ *The United States Postal Service: An American History 1775–2006*, Publication 100, May 2007, p. 40.

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Australia New Zealand UK Mails, Volume 2, 1881 to 1900

a review by **Richard F. Winter**



Australia New Zealand UK Mails, Volume 2, 1881 to 1900, (and *Volume 1, to 1880*) *Rates Routes and Ships Out and Home*, by Colin Tabcart. Published 2011 by the author, 238 Hunts Pond Road, Fareham, PO14 4PG, England. A4 format, vi + 410 (vii + 440) pages, tables of contents, and a closing page about the author. Each volume: eleven chapters, a bibliography, and two indexes. 111 (120) illustrations of covers, miscellaneous documents and pictures of ships, and 18 (13) maps. , each volume \$120 surface mail or \$140 airmail from the author, or GBP 67 surface, GBP 78 airmail by PayPal (preferred – colintabcart@btinternet.com). Also available from Leonard Hartmann, P.O. Box 36006, Louisville, KY 40233, sold as a set (the new Volume 1 and Volume 2) at \$240 delivered to a U.S. address.

Colin Tabcart has now produced the second and final volume of his highly-regarded book. Originally, the author intended to write the story of the mails between the United Kingdom and Australia/New Zealand all the way up to 1900 in one volume; but, it soon became obvious that it “would be impossible to lift and prohibitively expensive to post, as it had already amounted to over 400 pages by the time I reached 1880,” in his words. Volume 1 covered the years up to 1880 and Volume 2 extends the period covered to 1900. The original Volume 1 sold out in six months. A revised second edition of Volume 1, which has been completely overhauled to provide a great deal of sailing data unavailable in the first edition, is now also available. The new edition of Volume 1 will make it possible to ascertain the routes and vessels by which over 95% of letters carried by mail packets up to 1880 were carried. For the many interested collectors, who were unable to obtain a copy of the original Volume 1, the new edition will offer great relief.

You may ask why Volume 2 is important since it covers a period so late in the 19th century. As those who have used his Volume 1 already have realized, the postal rates and routes to the Australia/New Zealand region are not understood simply. By 1880, the end of Volume 1, the countries in this region had not become members of the Universal Postal Union, nor would they until October 1891. That meant the complex rates, made further more difficult as the combined UPU and non-UPU country rates were applied to mail, would continue through more than half the period covered in Volume 2. The importance of the author’s very valuable postal rate and routing information, extended now to 1900, cannot be underestimated. His work has become the principal source of rate and routing information used by collectors and historians today. While his title implies he is interested only in mail to and from the United Kingdom, the United States was involved in some of the principal mail routes. This then makes his book extremely useful for the collector seeking to understand how letters went between the United States and the Australian region.

In the author’s words:

This book covers mails between the UK and Australia/New Zealand over the period 1 Jan 1881 to 31 Dec 1900, a time of intense activity in postal communications. When it began there were only two contract lines between the UK and Australia/New Zealand – a fortnightly service by the P&O via Egypt and a 4-weekly service by the Pacific Mail SS Co. contract via San Francisco, amounting in all to 3 opportunities to send mail every 4 weeks.

Through the 1880s these were joined in rapid succession by: a new Queensland contract service 4-weekly via Torres Straits; various contracts with the Orient Line for a fortnightly service alternating with the P&O; a monthly service by the French Messageries Maritimes; a 4-weekly service by the Norddeutscher Lloyd; and a 4-weekly service via the Two Capes route by the New Zealand Shipping Company.

In 1893 these were joined by another 4-weekly trans Pacific service via Vancouver, so that the colonies now had ten opportunities every 4 weeks compared with the three at the beginning of 1881.

In his 10-page introductory chapter, the author introduces the reader not only to information on how to use the book, but also to detailed information on the principal seaports in the Australia/New Zealand region and the rail lines that facilitated the movement of mail to the steamships. As in Volume 1 of his book, he feels it is important to start with a comprehensive examination of the postal rates before delving into the

steamship lines and the valuable sailing data he is about to provide. His 20-page second chapter gives first a general rate description of the 20-year period of the book, then an extensive examination of the postal rates to each of the Australian/New Zealand colonies. This time you will find not only letter rates but also postcard rates, the latter becoming available between the United Kingdom and Australia/New Zealand for the first time during this period. They were only allowed from 1 January 1889 onwards, and are a special study in their own right, especially in the period 1 January 1889 to 1 January 1891, when there were different rates via Brindisi and via Southampton, all scarce. As far as I know, there is no other publication with comprehensive postcard rate data for this period. While his rate information is concerned only with United Kingdom rates to the Australian/New Zealand colonies, the rates to that region in effect from the United States can easily be found using Starnes rate book, *United States Letter Rates to Foreign Destinations, 1847 to GPU-UPU* or existing *United States Official Postal Guides*.

The next eight chapters examine different mail carrying steamship lines including a continuation of the P&O service, the Orient Line, French and German steamship lines, other lines providing direct service to and from San Francisco, and several different Australian/New Zealand services via the Two Capes routes, the Torres Straits route, and All Red routes via Vancouver. The latter was a mail route that took the mail between Australia/New Zealand and the United Kingdom without going through any foreign territory outside the British Empire. Each of these chapters discusses existing mail contracts held by the lines, their vessels and when they operated on the routes, and detailed sailing data along with pictures of steamships and some covers carried on the routes described. The sailings data for the Queensland Royal Mail, the North German Lloyd (German), the Two Capes route, the San Francisco route and the All Red route have never been documented anywhere else as far as I know, and the data for the Messageries Maritime (French) is much improved over Salles. I feel the P&O data is superior to Kirk [Reginald Kirk, *British Maritime Postal History, volume 1, The P&O Bombay and Australian Lines 1852-1914*, 1981], and that for the Orient Line improves on Molnar [G. P. Molnar, *Ship Letters of Australia 1788-1901, volume 2 The Orient Line*, 1990].

The author's final chapter provides an overview of the Royal Navy in and around Australia/New Zealand and the Pacific Islands of interest to those colonies during the latter part of the nineteenth century. Retired from the Royal Navy, he has had a very long interest in all things related to the Royal Navy, especially the postal history related to it. This small chapter offers some fascinating glimpses into the Royal Navy in Australasia and shows some of the covers the author has been able to find related to the Royal Navy in the region. His identification of vessels that served in those waters is particularly important as the vessel names often appear on postal history items.

With the publication of this book and the second edition of Volume 1, Colin Tabcart will have produced eight books related to postal rates and specific maritime postal history. As a maritime postal historian myself I consider each of his books to be very important parts of my reference library. His style of writing and arrangement of important reference data, such as the extensive sailing tables that he provides, is very user-friendly. Footnotes will appear on the bottom of each page where used. As in Volume 1, he can be relied upon to provide additional reference in the form of Notes to his sailing table entries, which give original source information, frequently excerpts from newspaper reports related to the sailings. Each of his books is intended to be a reference book,

suitable for beginners as well as the most advanced historians. The type face selected is easy to read and the page layout very considerate of the reader. His trademark style of organizing voyages outbound and homebound from and to the United Kingdom also is user-friendly. If more than one vessel is involved in either outbound or homebound journey, its voyage is included so a complete picture of each transit is presented. His eleven-page Index will guide the reader to many more important historical events than one might imagine. It also includes a separate section of vessel names since these names often appear on postal history items.

I consider the two volumes of this book a very important part of any collector's reference library. Whether you collect Australian/New Zealand material or not, you will want to have this valuable source of information readily available. There is nothing similar to these books anywhere in philatelic literature. The author is to be congratulated for his skill in making this information available to collectors everywhere.

Danish Maritime Postal Marks

a review by Toke Nørby

The Maritime Postal Marks of the Danish Kingdom by Stefan Danielski and Ernst Schilling, published by Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation, USA. Hardcover, 244 pages, B&W illustration. ISBN 978-0-936493-20-6. \$62 USD postpaid to U.S. addresses; \$67 to Canada; \$77 abroad. Order from the Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation, P.O. Box 39, Exton PA 19341-0039.

The Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation associated with the Scandinavian Collectors Club has over the last 25 years published more than 20 monographs of Nordic philatelic/postal history related subjects. Some are translations - it may well be difficult for English speaking readers to spell their way through books in Nordic languages.

This book is an independent work on Danish ship mail postmarks, divided into three main sections: "Travelling Post Offices and Ship Markings," "Sea Route Transit Marking" and "Paquebot Marking."

The first major attempt to catalogue Danish Ship Post Marking was by Henning Kaaber, Henrik Eis and Hans Ehlern Jessen in a 1983 Danish stamp exhibition catalogue - a welcome new list of markings which was heavily used by postal historians. That publication is now very hard to find.

Danielski's and Schillings important handbook to succeed the 1983 catalogue contains much updated and new information on our Danish ship post marks. Furthermore every route has a little, but very important, postal history summary so the reader can follow the development of the route augmented with a list of ships in service on the route. This is a very important part of our ship mail history.

Part III: "Paquebot Marking" in my opinion adds the most new information. I was surprised that the authors managed to find so much on these special post marks.

I had been a little involved in helping with the spelling of the Danish names: locations, ship names e.g. - as the authors knew that I collected Danish Ship mail from the Aarhus-Kallundborg Route, but I was delighted to see how Danielski and Schilling treated the subject and I am sure that it will be the new standard publication on the subject - we don't have any similar in Danish.

Two Italian Reference Works from Vaccari

reviewed by Joseph J. Geraci

Vaccari 2011/2012, Francobolli e storia postale, trattato storico e catalogo con valutazioni: Antichi Stati Italiani, Governi Provvisori, Regno d'Italia, 1850-1900, 14 Edizione (in Italian but with English explanation of how to read the catalog and interpret symbols) and: *Le relazioni postali dell'Italia nell'ottocento, Italia – Francia, Convenzioni e tariffe postali. Elenco ragionato delle corrispondenze in periodo filatelico*, by Dr. Vito Salierno (in Italian) numbers 23 and 29 in the “Handies” series. Both 9.5 x 6.75 inches, softbound. Glued spine, 495 and 576 pages, €25 and €45. Write for shipping costs before ordering: publication codes 2300E and 2330E. Vaccari s.r.l., Via M. Buonarroti 46, 41058 Vignola (MO), Italy. info@vaccari.it.

The new award-winning catalog from Vaccari has an increase of 48 pages from 2008/2009, including the complete postal rates for each of the Old States, revisions for the listings of Sardinia and Sicily, listings of plate transfers, a catalog for money order cards 1890-1896, and a new chapter on Florence as a capital city 1865-1870. As in earlier editions, the catalog includes a list of post offices by State, and valuations for stamps: mint, used and on cover. Combinations of issues and multiples on and off cover are priced, and every issue is illustrated in full color. Many spectacular covers, large blocks and panes are shown, making this catalog much more than a dry listing – a true comprehensive handbook of Italian classical philately and postal history.

Dr. Salierno's work is the second volume in a series devoted to postal relations between Italy and foreign countries, the first having dealt with Switzerland. This work initially considers the entire 19th century for it was after Napoleon's defeat that the idea of a renewal of postal services in the Old Italian States was established by the 1815 Congress of Vienna. Bilateral treaties were signed between States to make the exchange of mail easier, safer and less expensive.

The purpose of this volume is to bring together little known or never published details relevant to the postal conventions and the tariff structure between France and the separate Italian States. It does not deal with mail transiting France or the Old States, addressed to other destinations.

After an introduction outlining postal relations to 1814, Dr. Salierno presents 36 pages of color illustrations of rare and lovely stamped covers from the Italian States to France. Then he returns to describe the postal situation with each State during the first half of the 19th century. However the real meat of the study comes next in the form of an annotated listing, in date order, of mail to France from each individual State, each beginning with a table of postage rates. Each cover listed is described, its origin and destination noted, what stamps were applied, postmarks identified and a notation of the source of the listing, covering the period 1850 to 1875. There are 786 entries for Sardinia; 1703 for Italy proper; 253 for Lombardy-Venetia; 202 for Tuscany; 517 for Roman States; 35 for Romagna; 84 for Modena; 78 for Parma; 202 for Naples and 45 for Sicily. That makes a total of 3,905 covers annotated. Also listed are a few covers posted by Italian soldiers to France and 60 covers from French soldiers serving in Italy during the War of 1859.

This useful census finished with notes and a detailed bibliography. While Dr. Salierno indicates it is not an all inclusive listing, it is a valuable study from the viewpoint of statistical analysis for routes and rates, and gives one a sense of the postal volume between each State and France.

American Postal History in Other Journals

by Douglas N. Clark

A large number of articles on U.S. postal history is being published each month. In order to present a useful survey of recent publications, it is necessary to adopt a rather narrow definition of postal history and to present what is more an index than a literary endeavor. Unlike an index, however, the present listing contains very little cross-referencing; so that a reader interested in trans-Atlantic mail should check each geographical location from which such mail might have originated. Editors not finding their publication reviewed here need only make sure the publication is available to the U.S. Associate Editor, at P.O. Box 427, Marstons Mills MA 02648-0427.

General Topics

Independent Mails

Blood's Dispatch markings with stars and PAID or 2 Cts. inside a double circle, are illustrated (ca. 1848) and author Norman Shachat asks "Unlisted Blood's Handstamps; Are They Real?" Pa. Post Hist. 39, No. 2 (May 2011)

Hill's Penny Post history is recounted from some on-line research of author Gordon Stimmell. Among other "Twists and Turns of Oliver Hill's Penny Post" is the fact that it operated for several years before adhesives were issued (in 1849). Chronicle 63 No. 2 (May 2011)

Military Mail

"Airmail to and From Australia After 8 December 1941" by Bill Helbock discusses when such mail was sent via Miami and the Horseshoe route, in answer to a question raised in an earlier issue of the same journal. Prexie Era No. 53 (Spring 2011)

"Confederate States 'Naval Rendezvous'" cover is illustrated and the term rendezvous is defined (it means recruiting station) by author James L. D. Monroe. Confed. Phil. 56, No. 2 (April-June 2011)

Hong Kong markings on a letter to a Jewish refugee are illustrated in "Circular AIR TRANSIT Marking, Hong Kong" by Louis Fiset. Prexie Era No. 53 (Spring 2011)

Manila Philippines is the intended destination of a 1942 cover, postmarked Wyandotte, MI., with RETURN TO SENDER/SERVICE SUSPENDED. Author James E. Byrne places the cover in historical perspective in "The Invasion of the Philippines - A Cover with a Michigan Connection." Peninsular Phil. 52, No. 4 (Spring 2011)

Niter, an important ingredient of gunpowder, was obtained for the Confederate army through a CSA Nitre Department. Two related covers and a description of the Confederate niter operation are provided by author Thomas Lera, who also explains that, as niter was derived from their droppings, "The Passenger Pigeon helped the Confederacy." Confed. Phil. 56, No. 2 (April-June 2011)

Pearl Harbor bombing resulted in suspension of airmail flights FAM-14 and FAM-19, creating a letter with the marking "'Undeliverable' to Dutch New Guinea." The cover is illustrated and discussed by author Louis Fiset Prexie Era No. 53 (Spring 2011)

Sandusky prisoners were sometimes paroled at the West House, for reasons of ill health, etc. A privately carried letter datelined at the House in 1863 is illustrated and discussed by author Galen Harrison. "The West House (Hotel) - Sandusky, Ohio A Temporary Parole Site," Confed. Phil. 56, No. 3 (July-September 2011)

“State Naval Ships in the Confederacy” by James L. D. Monroe explains that six Confederate states acquired their own naval ships for defensive purposes. A related cover (ca. 1862) is illustrated. *Confed. Phil.* 56, No. 3 (July-September 2011)

“U. S. Army in Canal Zone - World War I” by Wayne Worthington outlines the gathering of U.S. forces, illustrated by covers with censored or other auxiliary markings. *La Posta* 42, No. 2 (Summer 2011)

World War II declaration of war in 1941 led to closing of embassies of Axis countries and housing of foreign diplomats in several luxury hotels, including the Greenbrier in West Virginia. A letter from a detainee there is illustrated as an example of “Censorship of Axis Diplomats’ Mail in World War II.” Author is Albert “Chip” Briggs. *Prexie Era* No. 53 (Spring 2011)

Ocean Mails

Egypt is the destination of a series of letters to soldiers sent to help with engineering projects and a war against Ethiopia (1873-5). A variety of rates is shown. Scott R. Trepel, “The Basel Correspondence: an American soldier in Egypt,” *Chronicle* 63 No. 2 (May 2011)

Paris to West Chester, PA cover, ca1850s, was sent by American packet but received no markings except a New York exchange marking. Authors Bill Schultz and Norman Shachat puzzle over this in “Livingston, Wells & Co., Bankers, Paris to West Chester, Pa.” *Pa. Post Hist.* 39, No. 2 (May 2011)

Post Office History

James A Farley, Postmaster General 1933-40, is the subject of “The Postmasters General of the United States,” by Daniel Y. Meschter. This is installment L (50) of a continuing *La Posta* 42, No. 2 (Summer 2011)

Walter F. Brown, Postmaster General 1929-33, is the subject of “The Postmasters General of the United States, Part 49” by Daniel Y. Meschter *La Posta* 42, No. 1 (Spring 2011)

Postal Marking

“Damage by Fire and Water” indication on an auxiliary marking is illustrated by author Tony Wawrukiewicz. *Aux. Marks* 8, No. 1 (January 2011)

DAMAGED BY NATURAL DISASTER auxiliary marking of 1995 is “An All-Purpose Disaster Marking” according to author Robert Markovits, as it gives no indication of the kind of disaster. *Aux. Marks* 8, No. 1 (January 2011)

“‘Damaged in Handling’ by USPS” by Tony Wawrukiewicz and Mike Ludeman contains illustrations of many such markings from the last quarter of the twentieth century. *Aux. Marks* 8, No. 2 (April 2011)

Held as evidence is part of a label indicating “RTS of Item Used in Legal Proceedings” in 1991. Author is Tony Wawrukiewicz. *Aux. Marks* 8, No. 1 (January 2011)

“Held for Postage” by Norm Pence, Tom Breske, Michael Ludeman and Tony Wawrukiewicz contains illustrations of many “Held for Postage,” “This is the Mail for which You Sent Stamps” and “Held on Account of ’85” markings (1905-34). It appears to be a continuation of an earlier article, as sections are labeled E., IV., B., E., D. and II., but no reference to such an earlier article is given. *Aux. Marks* 8, No. 1 (January 2011)

Machine marking (1968) requesting addressee to “advise correspondents of correct unit and APO” is an example of “A Military Machine Cancel.” Author is Tony Wawrukiewicz. *Aux. Marks* 8, No. 1 (January 2011)

Postage due marking with additional space for “demurrage due” is illustrated by author

Thomas Breske, revealing “The Entire Demurrage Marking.” Aux. Marks 8, No. 1 (January 2011)

REFUSED ON ACCOUNT OF POSTAGE DUE auxiliary marking represents “A Strange Marking on a Stranger Cover” according to author Terence Hines, as there is no other evidence or explanation that (1972 registered airmail) postage was underpaid. Aux. Marks 8, No. 1 (January 2011)

Returned (for postage) cover of 1997 should not have been returned, according to author Tony Wawrukiewicz, but it is “Another Interesting Returned Cover.” Aux. Marks 8, No. 3 (July 2011)

RFD auxiliary marking of 1915 notifying “Residence not in Carrier’s Delivery District” was applied in Los Angeles. Author is Michael Lundeman. Aux. Marks 8, No. 1 (January 2011)

“Seals (e.g., Christmas) on Covers” by Tony Wawrukiewicz contains a discussion of the regulations (dis)allowing such usage on the face of covers or cards. Aux. Marks 8, No. 2 (April 2011)

“‘TEST’ Mystery Solved” by Thomas Brooks addresses a marking previously pictured in the same journal. TEST is demonstrated to mean testimonial, referring to letters testifying to the effectiveness of a patent cure, etc. Aux. Marks 8, No. 2 (April 2011)

Withdrawn before dispatch, 1961 auxiliary marking, and 1912 telegram, requesting return of letter sent, are examples of “Recall of Mail Before Delivery,” illustrated in this article by Michael Ludeman. Aux. Marks 8, No. 3 (July 2011)

“Woodblock Printing and Woodblock Cancels” by Conrad L. Bush contains an explanation of the use of these postmarking devices: they are carved from wood, pressed on an ink pad and impressed onto the cover. Confed. Phil. 56, No. 2 (April-June 2011)

Railway Mail

“Garrison Train Crash,” from Wikipedia, describes the 1897 crash and discusses salvaged mail and labels identifying it. Catastrophe 17 (June 2011)

Routes

“Star Routes Explained” by Tony Wawrukiewicz gives a working (P.L. & R.) definition of star route carriers and their functions and “Star Route Auxiliary Marking” by Joe H. Crosby gives a 1901 postal card illustrating the concept. Aux. Marks 8, No. 2 (April 2011)

Stamps on Cover

10c 1847 adhesives (x2) frank an 1848 letter to Canada. Author Alexander T. Haimann provides information about the senders (Howland & Aspinwall) and speculates about the fact that one adhesive came from another cover or piece and was attached with a wax seal. “Good manners equals good business: a cross-border cover illustrates that theme,” Chronicle 63 No. 2 (May 2011)

3c Prexie of 1938, 50 copies, pay 5-times the 30c per 1/2 oz airmail rate to Germany in 1939. Jeffrey Shapiro, “Quintuple Rate Prexies to the Dornier Airplane Manufacturer,” Prexie Era No. 53 (Spring 2011)

“Cut-down postal stationery from the 1861 era” by Chip Gliedman contains illustrations of three postal stationery entires, issued only in large size, resized by sender and mailed to Europe. The author submits information about the addressees, but does not provide definitive reasons for the resizing of the envelopes. Chronicle 63 No. 2 (May 2011)

Usages

- Do not process on automated equipment label is illustrated and discussed in "U.S. Notes" by John M. Hotchner. Linn's 84, No. 4293 (February 7, 2011)
- General Delivery mail was handled at a special window at the Chicago post office. A Chicago Post Office Guide (1900) obtained by author Leonard Piskiewicz outlines the procedures for handling such mail and nine examples of Chicago mail handled at its General Delivery window (1888-1909) are illustrated. "Chicago General Delivery at the Turn of the Twentieth Century," Aux. Marks 8, No. 3 (July 2011)
- "International Air Mail during the Pre-WWII Era" by Richard W. Helbock is an attempt to assess the rarity of various destinations and origins. Charts are presented for USA, Australia and Kenya ranking other countries into quintiles according to numbers of covers recorded with those origins/destinations. La Posta 42, No. 2 (Summer 2011)
- Special delivery handstamps and etiquettes, most probably applied by sender, are illustrated in "Basic Special Delivery Markings" by Dennis Ladd. Aux. Marks 8, No. 2 (April 2011)
- Strikes, embargos and rising rates, including 7c to mail a post card, marked "The Turbulent 70s" as described by author Michael Dattolico. Service suspended and embargo markings and a variety of 7c post cards are used to illustrate. La Posta 42, No. 1 (Spring 2011)

Geographical Locations

Arkansas

- "Arkansas in the Confederate Postal System: A Cover Census Parts II, III" by Bruce Roberts are the second and third installment in a census of covers to and from the state during the Confederate period, 1861-65. The second and third installments record stampless covers known from towns beginning H-Z and uses of the general issues up to Scott #7. Confed. Phil. 56, Part II: No. 2 (April-June 2011); Part III: No. 3 (July-September 2011)
- Little Rock Highway Post Offices to Fort Smith and Berryville are the subject of "Highway Post Offices" by William Keller. Schedules, a map and postmarks are shown, 1950-68. Part 2 of a series. Trans Post. Coll. 62, No. 4 (May-June 2011)
- Little Rock Highway Post Offices to Texarkana, Arkansas and Shreveport, Louisiana are the subject of "Highway Post Offices" by William Keller. Schedules, a map and postmarks are shown, 1958-69. Part 2 of a series. Three photographs of the HPO busses are given in an accompanying article by William Pollard. Trans Post. Coll. 62, No. 5 (July-August 2011)

Florida

- "Milton was an early town in the Florida Panhandle" by Richard Wonson traces the history and postal history of the town, illustrating stampless covers of the 1850s and a Confederate general issues use. Fla. Post. Hist. J. 18, No. 2 (May 2011)
- "St. Augustine possible Express Mail Route" by Deane R. Briggs, contains an illustration of a 1776 receipt for express service between St. Augustine and St Mary's, Ga. This predates the earliest known express mail cover by 60 years. Fla. Post. Hist. J. 18, No. 2 (May 2011)
- "Tampa and the Spanish-American War" by Douglas S. Files deals with the encampment of US troops in that city from May through July 1898, while waiting to depart for Cuba. Several soldiers' letters are illustrated. Fla. Post. Hist. J. 18, No. 2 (May 2011)

Georgia

Andersonville prison used two types of postmark, both illustrated on covers (1864-5) with a discussion of the prison in "The Two Postmarks Used at Andersonville Prison" by James W. Milgram. *Confed. Phil.* 56, No. 3 (July-September 2011)

Illinois

Beardstown, Effingham, Geneseo, Litchfield, Morris, Normal, Olney and Peru used the Perfection mechanical handstamp, 1901-1907. In "Use of the Perfection mechanical handstamp in Illinois" Jack Hilbing discusses the invention of the device and shows illustrations of the plans and of several covers postmarked with it. *Ill. Post. Hist.* 32, No. 2 (May 2011)

"Chicago drop letter re: the I & M Canal" by Leonard Piskiewicz contains an illustration of a letter of 1848, concerning a boat employed on the Illinois and Michigan Canal. The cover has a handstamped numeral 2, for the postage due. *Ill. Post. Hist.* 32, No. 2 (May 2011)

Chicago marking for loose mail "Rewrapped at the Chicago Post office" is illustrated in this article by Leonard Piskiewicz. *Ill. Post. Hist.* 32, No. 2 (May 2011) and *Aux. Marks* 8, No. 3 (July 2011)

Iowa

"Waterville, Allamakee County, Iowa - Part 3," by Leo V. Ryan, contains brief biographies of the town's postmasters, 1903-2008, and an account of the process of closing the office in 2008. *Ia. Post. Hist. Soc. Bull.* No. 257 (Apr., May, Jun., 2011)

Maine

Bangor covers with corner cards differing, but only slightly, are illustrated as "Almost the same" Two coffee house covers and two insurance covers are shown (1856-74), author unidentified. *Maine Phil.* 43, No. 3.

Charlotte postmark, dated 1905 is illustrated as an "Update to 'The Post Offices of Maine Rarity Guide'." Author is not indicated. *Maine Phil.* 43, No. 3 (Spring 2011)

Maryland

Baltimore street car RPO covers sent philatelically in the last years of service (1927-29) are illustrated and discussed in "News from the Cities" by David A. Gentry. *Trans Post. Coll.* 62, No. 4 (May-June 2011)

Massachusetts

Steamer Susie D. handstamp on 1902 cover represents a boat offering tug boat services, retail sales and the services of "A Floating Forwarding Agent," according to author Douglas N. Clark. *Mass. Spy* No. 127 (Spring 2011)

Boston postmarks with killers showing negative letters are reviewed in an article by author Bob Grosch. Small size killers were used, 1875-78, and larger ones 1878-1883. "Brief Notes on the Boston Negatives," *Mass. Spy* 12, No. 128 (Summer 2011)

Nantucket cover of 1857, with handstamped SHIP 7 is illustrated and compared with two other covers which have the same combination of markings. All were delivered by the Captain of the same ship (ship "Empire") on the same date, brought from the ship "Alfred Gibbs" in Talcahuano, Peru. Douglas N. Clark, "Duplicate Covers," *Mass. Spy* No. 127 (Spring 2011)

Michigan

Algonquin manuscript postmark on a cover of 1852 is illustrated by author Cary E. Johnson. Algonquin was a copper mining town and location of the Algonquin Mining Company. The author provides information about the company. *Peninsular Phil.* 53, No. 1 (Summer 2011)

Battle Creek city specific carrier markings are illustrated, being the first such markings for carrier number 3 known to author Eric A. Glohr. "Michigan Carrier Marks: 1873 to 1897 - Battle Creek Carrier Number 3 Discovery," *Peninsular Phil.* 53, No. 1 (Summer 2011)

Calumet manuscript postmarked cover of 1865 is "Missent and Forwarded from Ypsilanti" as illustrated and described by author Roger D. Curran, *Peninsular Phil.* 52, No. 4 (Spring 2011)

Detroit and Algonac steamboat RFD cover in special delivery use is illustrated by author Daniel R. Seigle, on account of its unusual usage. "The Detroit and Algonac Steamboat Revisited," *Peninsular Phil.* 52, No. 4 (Spring 2011)

"Detroit and Algonac Steamboat RFD" by Frank Whitehouse contains illustrations of two unusual covers with postmarks of this RFD: a special delivery cover, 1903, and forwarded post card, from 1904. *Peninsular Phil.* 53, No. 1 (Summer 2011)

"Manning, Mich.-A Newly Discovered Doane Cancel" by Paul Petosky contains an illustration of the postmark on a 1908 post card. *Peninsular Phil.* 52, No. 4 (Spring 2011)

"Michigan, Mic. Cover with a Mexican-American War Connection" is illustrated by author Eric A. Glohr. The 1848 cover was sent free to a congressman and docketing involves the war. *Peninsular Phil.* 53, No. 1 (Summer 2011)

New Jersey

"Census of Early New Jersey Covers: Part I" refers to a database maintained by authors Ed and Jean Siskin on the New Jersey Postal History web site, listing all known covers, pre-June 1, 1792, with postal markings of New Jersey towns (or originating in New Jersey. A sampling of 13 covers from the data base is included in this article. *NJPH* 39, No. 2 (May 2011)

"Clover Hill, NJ Fancy Cancel" by Jim Walker illustrates a 1930 registered cover with the stamps killed by a three-leaf clover handstamp on the last day of operation of the post office. *NJPH* 39, No. 2 (May 2011)

Fair View straight line marking on a stampless envelope is illustrated by author Robert G. Rose who raises the question "The Fair View Straight Line Handstamp: is it a New Jersey Postmark?" The author leaves open the question whether Fair View was in New Jersey or Pennsylvania. *NJPH* 39, No. 2 (May 2011)

Fanwood post office is pictured on a "real photo" card illustrated in "Hometown Post Offices: Fanwood, NJ" by Doug D'Avino. The card has a message from the first postmaster reading "I ... am at work stamping mail," but the card has no postal markings! *NJPH* 39, No. 2 (May 2011)

Leesburg manuscript marking of 1840 is the first recorded such stampless cover. In "A new (old) postmark and travelogue" author Robert Livingstone details the contents of the folded letter. *NJPH* 39, No. 2 (May 2011)

Morris County postal history exhibit "The Development of mail in Morris County, 1760-1850," by Donald A. Chavetz is reproduced. This issue contains Booneton, Rockaway, Washington, Mendham, Hanover and Suckasunny. *NJPH* 39, No. 2 (May 2011)

New York

Allegany County post offices using manuscript postal markings in the nineteenth century are listed in "19th Century Allegany County Post Offices: Part I." by William Howden. The author devotes a paragraph to each post office and describes a manuscript postmarked cover from each, although only a few are illustrated. *Excelsior!* No. 16 (March 2011)

Amenia had a hotel and a seminary, stationery from both of which serve to illustrate

George de Kornfeld's article about the town and its postal history. The article is in the author's "Columbia County Corner" column, although Amenia is in Dutchess County. *Excelsior!* No. 16 (March 2011)

Essex County Doane type postmarks from the 21 towns using such markings (1904-13) are listed, with type, number (in bars) and earliest and latest dates seen. "Doane Cancels of Essex County" by Glenn A. Estus, *Excelsior!* No. 16 (March 2011)

"New York Supplementary Mail: 1870-1877" by Nicholas M. Kirke gives dates of use of the three types of NYSM markings and numerous examples in each period. New York foreign mail killers used on the covers are noted. *Chronicle* 63 No. 2 (May 2011)

Schenectady manuscript postmarks from 1800-1817 and 1826-1829 are examined, with the listing of postmasters during those periods, in an attempt to classify the markings as to handwriting and, if possible, to identify the markings with the postmaster who presumably made it. Bob Bramwell, "Report from the Stockade," *Excelsior!* No. 16 (March 2011)

North Carolina

"Wilson & Fayetteville R.P.O." cover is illustrated by author Scott Troutman as an example of a rare North Carolina R.P.O., with markings known 1891-92 only. (The R.P.O. operated 1886-1892.) *N.C. Post. Hist.* 30, No. 2 (Spring 2011)

"North Carolina Confederate Color Cancels" by Tony L. Crumbley reports on an examination of colors used in North Carolina town postmarks. Blue, red, brown, green, orange and violet markings are recorded from a total of 44 towns. *N.C. Post. Hist.* 30, No. 3 (Summer 2011)

"The Raleigh & Gaston Railroad" is the subject of an article by Tony L. Crumbley. History and geography of the railroad are presented, along with illustrations of five route agent covers, 1853-1875, two corner cards and a stock certificate. *N.C. Post. Hist.* 30, No. 2 (Spring 2011)

Cool Spring is the destination of a letter from Bremen, handed directly aboard the transatlantic (contract) steamship *Hermann* in 1849. The letter was then forwarded to Charleston and Bordeaux, S.C. The article, by Richard F. Winter, explains the route of the letter and gives information about its sender "Passed Midshipman Samuel P. Carter." *N.C. Post. Hist.* 30, No. 3 (Summer 2011)

"Edenton, North Carolina - A Postal History Giant" by Tony L. Crumbley chronicles the history of the town and the postal markings used there, 1788-1865. *N.C. Post. Hist.* 30, No. 3 (Summer 2011)

"Enfield to Paris" describes an 1851 cover sent with 24 cents prepaid and 8 decimes due. Information about the addressee and an illustration of the Collins Line steamship carrying the cover as far as England, are provided by author Richard F. Winter. *N.C. Post. Hist.* 30, No. 2 (Spring 2011)

Greensborough handstamped markings, 1853-1861 are examined by author Thomas S. Richardson in an attempt to understand the procedure of cancelling the stamp, or postal stationery indicium, with the PAID handstamp. Precancel or Confederate provisional use are two possibilities for "The Greensborough PAID Handstamp." *N.C. Post. Hist.* 30, No. 3 (Summer 2011)

Pennsylvania

Abington backstamp on an 1873 cover leads author T. Clarke to muse about backstamps in general, their purpose and period of use (earliest in the 1840s). "Receiving Marks and Abington, Montgomery Co. PA," *La Posta* 42, No. 1 (Spring 2011)

Philadelphia ship letters carried by ships of the Inman Line before it had mail contracts, are illustrated in “The Liverpool and Philadelphia Steamship Company: early years of the Inman Line, 1850-1857” by John H. Barwis. History and sailing data are also given. *Chronicle* 63 No. 2 (May 2011)

“Wales, Chester County, Pa? I do not think so” by Bill Schultz contains an illustration of an 1862 cover addressed to this town; but the author can find no records of such a post office in Chester County. *Pa. Post Hist.* 39, No. 2 (May 2011)

South Dakota

Clark County is located, history is reviewed and post offices are listed, with names and compensations of early postmasters and pictures of a few covers, post office buildings, etc., 1883-1927. Gary Anderson and Ken Stach, “A Study of Clark County, South Dakota.” *Dak. Coll.* 28, No. 3 (July 2011)

Tennessee

“Burem’s Store and Burem Hawkins County, Tennessee” by L. Steve Edmondson contains illustrations of an 1887 cover and 1901 and 1937 covers from the latter. Burem’s Store post office operated 1869-1895, but Burem’s post office is not listed at all in the usual reference sources. *Tenn. Posts* 15, No. 1 (April 2011)

Rogersville is the destination of six covers (1920-1932) illustrated and discussed in “International Mail from and to Tennessee – II” by L. Steve Edmondson. *Tenn. Posts* 15, No. 1 (April 2011)

Rutledge cover, addressed to a Capt. Walker in 1870, serves to illustrate a discussion of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. L. Steve Edmondson is the author of “Captain Walker of the Freedmen’s Bureau,” *Tenn. Posts* 15, No. 1 (April 2011)

“Tennessee in Transit and Mobile Postal Markings” is the ninth installment of a listing of markings involved in transit (steamboat, train, airmail field, etc.) compiled from many sources, by author L. Steve Edmondson. *Tenn. Posts* 15, No. 1 (April 2011).

Texas

“Fort Worth, Texas Dead Letter Office Section Markings” by Michael Ludeman contains illustrations of one cover sent to this DLO in 1898 and a 1947 cover, “Returned to writer by Nixie division, Fort Worth, Texas.” Both also bear “No such post office in state” markings. A third cover with the Fort Worth DLO marking also bears an insufficient address handstamp. *Aux. Marks* 8, No. 3 (July 2011)

San Augustine, Texas, CSA (1861) to Hopkinsville, Kentucky, USA cover also bears a handstamp “C.S.A.” The apparent through-the-lines carriage and the “CSA” handstamp, make this “A Puzzling Cover: Texas to Kentucky in July 1861.” Author Thomas Ross offers little explanation. *Confed. Phil.* 56, No. 2 (April-June 2011)

Sempronius manuscript markings on four covers, including one postmaster free frank, 1856-58, are illustrated in “Wm. Punchard, postmaster of Sempronius” (author not identified). *Tex. Post. Hist. Soc. J.* 36, No. 2 (May 2011)

Vermont

“Attached Rates on Stampless Covers” by Bill Lizotte contains a survey of Vermont post offices using such markings. There were 11 towns, 1831-36. *Vermont Phil.* 56, No. 2 (May 2011)

Northfield precancel tying adhesive is illustrated by author Rick Stambaugh, identified as “Vermont Cover Precanceled after being Affixed.” *Maine Phil.* 43, No. 3 (Spring 2011)

Poultney (1810), Burlington (1817), Weybridge Lower Falls (1885) and Tinmouth (1807)

covers are illustrated and discussed in “Post Horn” by Bill Lizotte. Vermont Phil. 56, No. 2 (May 2011)

Virginia

Blacks & Whites postal history is expounded and two letters 1858 and 1885, studied in detail. T. Clarke, “A Curious Virginia Cover,” La Posta 42, No. 2 (Summer 2011)

Wisconsin

“Parcel Post Stamps on Wisconsin First-Class Mail” by Neal West contains illustrations of 14 covers showing US post card and first class rates, registry and international mail, and four parcel post due uses (1913-15). Two philatelic covers from later years are also shown. Badger Post. Hist. 50, No. 4 (May 2011)

“Wisconsin Post Offices” by Paul Petosky contains photographs of five post office buildings, 1907-1930s. Badger Post. Hist. 50, No. 4 (May 2011)

“Calumet County Postal History: Part I” by Vern Witt contains illustrations of maps and a cover without postal markings requesting a post office for Calumet Village from Postmaster General Kendall in 1839. Badger Post. Hist. 50, No. 4 (May 2011)

Phillips, WI handstamping device with USA instead of a date raises the question “Is this a Postmark Device from Phillips, WI?” No author is identified. Badger Post. Hist. 50, No. 4 (May 2011)

“Randall, Wisconsin” cover of 1951 is illustrated and essential data about this small post office is given in an article by Paul T. Schroeder. Badger Post. Hist. 50, No. 4 (May 2011)

Journal Abbreviations

Aux. Marks. = Auxiliary Markings, Anthony Wawrukiewicz, 3130 SW Wilbard St., Portland OR 97219.

Badger Post. Hist. = Badger Postal History, Ken Grant, E11960 Kessler Rd. Baraboo WI 53913 and William B. Robinson, 1641 Bruce Ln., Green Bay WI 54313-5503.

Catastrophe = La Catastrophe, Kendall C. Sanford, 613 Championship Drive, Oxford CT 06471.

C. C. Phil. = Collectors Club Philatelist, Robert P. Odenweller, RDP, P.O. Box 401, Bernardsville NJ 07924.

Chronicle = Chronicle of the U.S. Classic Postal Issues, Michael Laurence, 324 East 41st Street, Apartment 1001-C, New York N.Y.10017.

Confed. Phil. = Confederate Philatelist, Randy L. Neil, P.O. Box 6552, Leawood KS 66206.

Dak. Coll. = Dakota Collector, Dakota Postal History Society, P.O. Box 600039, St. Paul MN 55106.

Fla. Post. Hist. J. = Florida Postal History Journal, Deane R. Briggs, 160 E. Lake Howard Dr., Winter Haven FL 33881.

Ga. Post Roads = Georgia Post Roads, Douglas N. Clark, Box 427, Marstons Mills MA 02648.

Ia. Post. Hist. Soc. Bull. = Iowa Postal History Society Bulletin, William Dall, P.O. Box 1375, Dubuque IA 52004.

Ill. Post. Hist. = Illinois Postal Historian, Leonard Piskiewicz, 951 Rose Court, Santa Clara CA 95051.

La Posta = La Posta: A Journal of American Postal History, 33470 Chinook Plaza, Suite 216, Scappoose OR 97056.

Maine Phil. = The Maine Philatelist, Max Lynds, P.O. Box 761, Houlton ME 04730-0761.

Mass. Spy = The Massachusetts Spy, Shawn Pease, 47 Wynne St., Seekonk MA 02771.

N.C. Post. Hist. = North Carolina Postal Historian, Tony L. Crumbley, PO Box 681447, Charlotte NC 28216.

NJPH = NJPH The Journal of New Jersey Postal History Society, Robert G. Rose, P.O. Box 1945, Morristown NJ 07062.

Oh. Post. Hist. J. = Ohio Postal History Journal, Alan Borer, 568 Illinois Ct., Westerville OH 43081.

Pa. Post. Hist. = Pennsylvania Postal Historian, Norman Shachat, 382 Tall Meadow Lane, Yardley PA 19067.
Peninsular Phil. = The Peninsular Philatelist, Charles A. Wood, 244 Breckenridge West, Ferndale MI 48220.
Post. Hist. J. = Postal History Journal, Diane DeBlois and Robert Dalton Harris, Box 477, West Sand Lake NY 12196.
Prexie Era = The Prexie Era, Louis Fiset, 7554 Brooklyn Avenue NE, Seattle WA 98115.
Tenn. Posts = Tennessee Posts, L. Steve Edmondson, P.O. Box 871, Shelton WA 98594.
Tex. Post. Hist. Soc. J. = Texas Postal History Society Journal, Tom Koch, 1013 Springbrook Dr., De Soto TX 75115.
Trans. Post. Coll. = Transit Postmark Collector, Douglas N. Clark, P.O. Box 427, Marstons Mills MA 02648.
U.S.C.C. News = U.S. Cancellation Club News 28, No. 8 (November 2007), Roger D. Curran, 20 University Ave., Lewisburg PA 17837.
Vermont Phil. = The Vermont Philatelist, Glenn A. Estus, PO Box 451 Westport NY 12993-0147.

Foreign Postal History in Other Journals

by Joseph J. Geraci

Frequently, general or specialized philatelic periodicals publish good foreign postal history articles. If one is not a member of that society or does not subscribe to that journal for one reason or another, that particularly useful article may be missed. The purpose of this compendium is to list and briefly describe as many significant foreign postal history articles as we have seen. No doubt there will be other good articles which we have missed that are equally as valuable in postal history content, and we would be obliged if our readers would call them to our attention for inclusion in the next compendium. Thank you for your assistance!

Albania

“La ‘Grande Albania’ dal 1941-1943 con le annessioni in Kosovo e Macedonia,” by Valter Astolfi, documents the creation of a “Greater Albania,” with the annexation of Kosovo and Macedonia, describes the postal history of the area, lists the new post offices acquired and indicates postal tariffs. (*Posta Militare e Storia Postale*, No. 117, September 2010. La Rivista dell’Associazione Italiana Collezionisti Posta Militare, Piero Macrelli, Casella Postale 180, 47900, Rimini, Italy.)

Austria

“Modalità di disinfezione delle lettere nell’Impero Austriaco,” by Adriano Cattani, writes about the procedure of disinfecting letters entering the Austrian Empire, and quotes from official Circulars of 1814, 1826 and 1831. (*Bollettino Prefilatelico e Storico Postale*, N. 161, September 2010. Associazione per lo Studio della Storia Postale, Editor Adriano Cattani, Casella Postale 325, I-35100 Padova, Italy.)

“Aerophilately and the Sieges of Przemysl (1914-1915),” by Jerzy W. Kupiec Weglinski, looks at mail flown in and out of the besieged city by airplanes and balloons. (*The Congress Book 2010*, 76th American Philatelic Congress, August 2010. Publication of the American Philatelic Congress, Secretary Ross A. Towle, 400 Clayton Street, San Francisco, CA 94117.)

“Exceptionally Heavy Covers Flown on the World’s First Regular Airmail Service,” by Ingent Kuzych, supplements an earlier article in *The Congress Book*, 2009, concerning

airmail service between Vienna, Krakow, Lemberg and Kiev, and a branch line to Budapest in 1918. Some weighty covers are illustrated and explained. (*The Congress Book 2010*, 76th American Philatelic Congress, August 2010. See address of contact under second entry for Austria.)

Barbados

“The Airmails of Barbados during World War II, Part 7: 1944,” by the late Jerone R. Hart, reviews airmail rates on covers addressed to foreign destinations, including the Caribbean area, during 1944, and discusses censor tapes as well. (*British Caribbean Philatelic Journal*, No. 239, April-June 2011. British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group, Secretary Mary Gleadall (2012), P.O. Box 5449, Warrens, St. Michael BB11000, Barbados, British West Indies.)

Belgium

“Parcels for Belgian Prisoners, II,” by Charles LeBlonde, reports some new discoveries made since his original article was published in 2009. (*Military Postal History Society Bulletin*, Vol. 49, No 3, Summer 2010. Journal of the Military Postal History Society, Secretary Louis Fiset, P.O. Box 15927, Seattle, WA 98115-0927.)

Brunei

“The Air-Sea Survey Flights, 1930-1931,” by Claire Scott, proceeds to describe the formation flight of four Supermarine Southampton MK II Flying Boats to Singapore in order to survey the coast of Borneo. Mail was carried on some flights made in the Far East. (*Postal History*, No. 335, September 2010. Journal of The Postal History Society, Secretary Hans Smith, 99 North End Road, London, NW11 7TA, England, United Kingdom.)

Burma

“Chalo Delhi - The Real Story,” by Richard Warren, digs into the historical background of this much misunderstood wartime emission to determine who printed them and which are genuine, forgeries or reprints, 1944. (*Japanese Philately*, No. 383, August 2010. The International Society of Japanese Philately, Back Issues Manager Lee R. Wilson, 4216 Jenifer Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.)

Canada

“Freight Money Covers from Canada,” by Richard F. Winter, continues his study of freight money letters (letters having a special fee imposed upon them by early transatlantic steamers and sailing ships, which privately carried these letters), and the arrangements made by the Canadian Deputy Postmaster General, T.A. Stayner, 1838-1848. (*The Congress Book 2010*, 76th American Philatelic Congress, August 2010. See address of contact under second entry for Austria.)

“My Favourite Stampless Covers, 7. New Date of Kingston #3 Steamboat Cancel,” by C.R. McGuire, researches the markings found on an unusual, hand-made envelope, and finds that the steamboat datestamp is the latest recorded date for that marking, 1856. (*BNA Topics*, No. 527, Second Quarter 2011. British North America Philatelic Society, Ltd., Circulation Manager Wayne Smith, P.O. Box 104, Don Mills, Ontario M3C 2R6, Canada.)

“United States Civil War Patriotic Covers Used in Canada,” by Ronald Majors, provides a census of some 53 known covers bearing United States patriotic designs which were posted in various provinces of Canada, 1861-1865. (*BNA Topics*, No. 527, Second Quarter 2011. See address of contact under second entry for Canada.)

“The Manuscript-Dated Broken Circles,” by Ferdinand Bélanger, solves the mystery of why certain post offices were not issued date slugs for their postmarks, by consulting the microfilm records of correspondence by the Deputy Postmaster General and finding an 1868 letter which indicated, “that the stamp with dates is available only to those post offices which receive three mails per week.” (*PHSC Journal*, No. 144, Winter 2011. Postal History Society of Canada, Back Issues, Gus Knierim, P.O. Box 163, Stn. C, Kitchener, Ontario N2G 3X9, Canada.)

“Early Postal History of B.C.’s Haida Gwaii,” by Andrew Scott, reviews the background history of this area in British Columbia, and then discusses the postal history of each post office established in the area, 1897 to date. (*PHSC Journal*, No. 144, Winter 2011. See address of contact under fourth entry for Canada.)

“Canada Short-Paid Mail, 4 - The Admiral Period: 1911-1928,” by Gary Steele, continues his analysis of short-paid postage due mail to Great Britain and Europe, 1912-1927. (*BNA Topics*, No. 527, Second Quarter 2011. See address of contact under second entry for Canada.)

“H 9 Toronto Duplex: A Decision Tree,” by Larry Goldberg, creates a “decision tree,” simplifying a method for differentiating one item from another in any situation where there are a number of possible outcomes. While this “decision tree” was created for the particular duplex datestamp mentioned, this technique can be adapted to any postmark study. (*PHSC Journal*, No. 144, Winter 2011. See address of contact under fourth entry for Canada.)

“The Postal History of Morecambe, Alberta,” by Dale Speirs, illustrates an abandoned post office and several forms and documents found by his parents when they visited that location in 1989. (*PHSC Journal*, No. 144, Winter 2011. See address of contact under fourth entry for Canada.)

“French Colonies and the Luxembourg/ Canada Concessions of 1928-1929,” by Bill Mitchell, discusses these reduced rates and reproduces the later Decree of 8 July 1937 outlining these rates. (*Journal of the France & Colonies Philatelic Society*, No. 259, March 2011. Secretary P.R.A. Kelly, Malmsey House, Church Road, Leigh Woods, Bristol, England, United Kingdom.)

“Canada-France Concessionary Rate Established in 1929,” by Mike Street, reviews the background and history of this reduced rate between Canada and France. (*Journal of the France & Colonies Philatelic Society*, No. 259, March 2011. See address of contact under ninth entry for Canada.)

Cape of Good Hope

“The Orange Free State and the Cape of Good Hope; The 1/2 oz. Letter Rate to the United States of America.” (See under Orange Free State.)

Colombia

“Some Thoughts About the Colombian 1881/1883 UPU Stamps.” by Walter H. Weber, identifies a first day cover, and discusses an enigmatic letter “F” which the author believes was applied to cancel stamps at Barranquilla. (*Copacarta*, Vol. 28, No. 3, March 2011. Journal of the Colombia/ Panama Philatelic Study Group, Editor Thomas P. Myers, P.O. Box 522, Gordonsville, VA 22942.)

Czechoslovakia

“International Organizations Mass Shipments of Food into Theresienstadt,” by Robert Waldman, looks into the mass shipments of foodstuffs sent to Theresienstadt in 1943-

1944, what befell them when they arrived, and illustrates a well-worn partial wrapper from one of the packages. (*The Israel Philatelist*, Vol. 61, No. 6, December 2010. Journal of the Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc., Secretary .Howard S. Chapman, 28650 Settlers Lane, Pepper Pike, OH 44124.)

Denmark

“Adressebrev/ Adressekort, Danish Parcel Post System During the Christian X Bicolor Period,” by Roger Schnell, reviews the procedures for mailing parcels by post, 1919-1932. (*The Posthorn*, No. 263, May 2010. The Scandinavian Collectors Club, Secretary Alan Warren, P.O. Box 39, Exton, PA 19341-0039.)

Dodecanese Islands

“Castellosso 1915-1921: L’occupazione francese preludio dell’anessione all’Italia,” by Mario Chesne Dauphinè, initiates the story of the occupation of Castellorosso (Castellorizo) by French Naval Forces, and the postage stamps which were subsequently issued. (*Bollettino Prefilatelico e Storico Postale*, N. 160, June 2010. See address of contact under first entry for Austria.)

France

“I rapporti postali tra il Ducato di Modena e la Francia, 1818-1855, (prima parte),” by Fabrizio Salami, illustrates two main routes between the two countries, one via Lombardy and Switzerland, and the other via Parma, Lombardy and Switzerland, and looks at postal rates and the postal markings employed under the applicable conventions. (*Vaccari Magazine*, No. 45, May 2011. Vaccari s.r.l., via M. Buonarroti 46, 41058 Vignola (MO), Italy.)

“Studio delle tariffe postali tra il regno di Sardegna e la Francia dal 1^o gennaio 1823 al 31 luglio 1849 (seconda parte),” by Massimo Moritsch, in this installment presents several French and Sardinian tables indicating which exchange offices handled French or Sardinian mail addressed to selected French departments, or Sardinian provinces. (*Vaccari Magazine*, No. 45, May 2011. See address of contact under first entry for France.)

“Canada-France Concessionary Rate Established in 1929.” (See under Canada.)

“Poste Militaire N. 560,” by Bill Mitchell, supplements an earlier article on this subject attempting to attribute this military postmark to a specific location in the Fezzan. (*Journal of the France & Colonies Philatelic Society*, No. 259, March 2011. See address of contact under ninth entry for Canada.)

“The 11th Group Atlantic Submarine Base.” (See under Italy.)

France, Offices in Turkey

“Castellosso 1915-1921: L’occupazione francese preludio dell’anessione all’Italia”. (See under Dodecanese Islands.)

German East Africa

“WWI-HMS *Pegasus*-The Exchange of Mail,” by Peter F. Baer and Erich Schlieper, relates the background and postal history behind the exchange of mail between Germany, her colonies and German East Africa via His British Majesty’s warship *Pegasus*, 1914. (*Civil Censorship Study Group Bulletin*, No. 167, July 2010. Secretary Charles J. LaBlonde, 15091 Ridgefield Lane, Colorado Springs, CO 80921-3554.)

Germany

“The SMS *Goeben* and *Breslau* Odyssey,” by Roger Callens, tells the story of these two German cruisers transferred to the Turkish navy, their adventures in getting to the

Dardanelles and into the Black Sea to attack Russian targets, and their final fate, 1911-1971. (*Military Postal History Society Bulletin*, Vol. 49, No 3, Summer 2010. See address of contact under Belgium.)

“Who was Reverend Leon Rosenberg?” by Larry Nelson, through letters addressed to him, explores the background and life story of this Polish Jew who converted to Christianity, graduated from a seminary and began his missionary work in Poland, 1875-1967. (*The Israel Philatelist*, Vol. 61, No. 6, December 2010. See address of contact under Czechoslovakia.)

“Journey of Lee Leschner - From the Frying Pan into the Fire,” by Larry Nelson, tells the story of a German Jew attempting to reach Palestine in 1940, the diversion of his vessel by the British to Haifa, where they were refused debarkation, and then to Mauritius, where the refugees were placed in camps. (*The Israel Philatelist*, Vol. 62, No. 1, February 2011. See address of contact under Czechoslovakia.)

“A Prisoner in KZ Bergen-Belsen,” by J. Scott Sawyer, describes and illustrates mail sent by Jews from this internment camp, and what little is known about a teen-age boy who was kept there and died of typhoid fever shortly after he was released by the Russians in 1945. (*The Israel Philatelist*, Vol. 62, No. 2, April 2011. See address of contact under Czechoslovakia.)

“WWII-Hungarian Mail Handled by the German Censor Office in Vienna,” by Jan-Jaap de Weerd, introduces the reader to the German censor markings applied to Hungarian mail passing through Vienna, 1939-1945. (*Civil Censorship Study Group Bulletin*, No. 167, July 2010. See address of contact under German East Africa.)

“La Deutsche Dienstpost Alpenvorland e Adria: La Posta di Servizio Tedesca nelle province italiane (1943-1945), Prima parte,” by Luigi Sirotti, examines the postal history and postal markings used in Alpenvorland (the region over the Alps). “Seconda parte” continues with illustrations of postmarks, transcriptions of regulations, cachets and maps of the area. (*Posta Militare e Storia Postale*, Nos. 116 and 117, June and September 2010. See address of contact under Albania.)

Great Britain

“The Additional Halfpenny Mail Tax, 1813-1839,” by Pat Campbell, fixes in our minds that this tax was imposed on letters to provide funds for road maintenance in Scotland, and illustrates a number of letters with “1/2” handstamp. (*Postal History*, No. 335, September 2010. See address of contact under Brunei.)

“WWI-HMS *Pegasus*-The Exchange of Mail.” (See under German East Africa.)

“WWII- Great Britain-A Mysterious Postal Connection Elucidated,” by Hans van der Horst, looks at several covers originating from members of the Dutch army in exile in England, which passed through the lines to addresses in the Netherlands, after 10 May 1940. (*Civil Censorship Study Group Bulletin*, No. 167, July 2010. See address of contact under German East Africa.)

“WWII-Great Britain-A Nice Example of the Use of PC 79,” by Hans van der Horst, discusses a letter from Hamburg, Germany, to Den Haag (The Hague), Netherlands, dated 19 December 1939, and forwarded to London, where the memorandum PC 79 was added to the envelope. (*Civil Censorship Study Group Bulletin*, No. 168, October 2010. See address of contact under German East Africa.)

Hawaii

“Hawaii’s Parcel Post, Postcards and Ordinary Mail to Canada,” by Randell E. Burt, provides postal rates in July 1887 and illustrates a number of cards and covers

addressed to Canada, up to 1900. (*Postal History*, No. 335, September 2010. See address of contact under Brunei.)

Hungary

- “Aerophilately and the Sieges of Przemysl (1914-1915).” (See under Austria.)
- “Exceptionally Heavy Covers Flown on the World’s First Regular Airmail Service.” (See under Austria.)
- “WWII-Hungarian Mail Handled by the German Censor Office in Vienna.” (See under Germany.)

Italy

- “Quarantine & Disinfection at Nisida (Naples), 1756 to 1900,” by V. Denis Vandervelde, reviews the markings and fumigation slits on covers and cards passing through this Lazaretto. (*Fil-Italia*, No. 147, Winter 2010/11. Journal of the Italy & Colonies Study Circle, Secretary Richard Harlow, 7 Duncombe House, Manor Road, Teddington, Middx. TW11 8BG, England, United Kingdom.)
- “Moduli, Etichette, Buste e Stampati Postali del’800: Modello Poste, 2^a Parte,” by Franco Filanci, continues his list of all the forms used by the post office, with their description, 1861-1897. (*Storia di Posta*, Vol. 3, May 2011. Rivista della Accademia Italiana di Filatelia e Storia Postale, Editor Franco Filanci, viale Partigiani d’Italia 16, I-43100 Parma, Italy.)
- “Macchina Bollatrice dalle Officine Enrico Dani di Firenze, or: The Stamp Machine of Enrico Dani,” by Stephan Jürgens, discusses this hand operated canceling machine and the various types of duplex postal markings it applied, 1866-1906. *Fil-Italia*, No. 145, Summer 2010. See address of contact under first entry for Italy.)
- “Punched Paper for the Blind Tariffs, New Conclusive Evidence” by Francesco Grandinetti and Francesco Riboldi (translated by Richard Harlow), searches for evidence of the legitimacy of a concessionary postal rate for mail making use of impressed thick paper bearing characters formed by a series of embossed dots, 1905-1954. (*Fil-Italia*, No. 147, Winter 2010/11. See address of contact under first entry for Italy.)
- “Storia dei servizi postali a San Giovanni di Gerace,” by Massimo Mazzella, investigates the postal history of this small town of less than 600 inhabitants located in the province of Reggio Calabria, from 1907 to the present. (*Bollettino Prefilatelico e Storico Postale*, N. 160, June 2010. See address of contact under first entry for Austria.)
- “Nei Balcani durante la ‘Grande Guerra’ sulle tracce di due busta ed una cartolina in franchigie,” by Mario Chesne Dauphinè, begins with the debarking of troops at Santaquaranta (Saranda), on the road to Salonica and describes the advancement of Italian troops in pushing back Bulgarian forces out of Greek territory, 1916-1919. (*Bollettino Prefilatelico e Storico Postale*, N. 161, September 2010. See address of contact under first entry for Austria.)
- “Italian Military Censorship in World War I,” by David Trapnell, provides a review of this service with particular reference to the locations where censorship handstamps were applied to military mail. *Fil-Italia*, No. 145, Summer 2010. See address of contact under first entry for Italy.)
- “La posta aerea e le fonti d’archivio Ala Littoria-Linee Atlantiche, 1938-1940 (prima parte),” by Flavio Riccitelli, lays out the history of the development of Ala Littoria airline across the South Atlantic Ocean to Brazil and Argentina. (*Vaccari Magazine*, No. 45, May 2011. See address of contact under first entry for France.)

- “Italian Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees in the Far East in World War II,” by Antonio Pasquini (translated by Richard Harlow), discusses the Italian diplomats, members of military detachments, naval units and civilians who were detained in China, Japan, Malaysia and Thailand, 1940-1946. (*Fil-Italia*, No. 147, Winter 2010/11. See address of contact under first entry for Italy.)
- “The 11th Group Atlantic Submarine Base,” by Giancarlo Vecchi (translated by Richard Harlow), discusses the postal history of the Italian naval presence at Bordeaux, up to 8 September 1943. (*Fil-Italia*, No. 147, Winter 2010/11. See address of contact under first entry for Italy.)
- “Le relazioni postali col l'estero nell'Italia monarchia dopo l'armistizio del 1943 (dall'8.1.1943 al 31.12.1945),” by Valter Astolfi, reviews the resumption of communications with foreign countries, based upon official bulletins from the Minister of Communications. (*Posta Militare e Storia Postale*, No. 116, June 2010. See address of contact under Albania.)
- “Gli anni della ‘Democratica’ 1 ottobre 1945 - 31 dicembre 1952, (prima parte),” by Luigi Sirotti, examines the uses of the postwar series known as the “Democracy” series in Italy proper, Trieste, Zone A, and Venezia Giulia province, the postal tariffs in force and provides a time-line of the extension of postal services in 1945. (*Vaccari Magazine*, No. 45, May 2011. See address of contact under first entry for France.)
- “La Deutsche Dienstpost Alpenvorland e Adria: La Posta di Servizio Tedesca nelle province italiane (1943-1945), Prima parte” and “Seconda parte.” (See under Germany.)
- “I Corrieri Alta Italia – CORALIT,” by Gianfranco Rossetti and Emilio M. Zucchi, reviews this private postal service operating between the Italian Socialist Republic and liberated Italy, (March-June 1945) illustrating labels, forms and many covers. (*Posta Militare e Storia Postale*, No. 117, September 2010. See address of contact under Albania.)
- “La corrispondenza civile nella Venezia Giulia, 1945-1947, (Quinta parte),” by Luigi Sirotti, continues his discussion, this time concentrating on the postal history of Trieste, Zone B, the Jugoslav area. (*Vaccari Magazine*, No. 43, May 2010. See address of contact under first entry for France.)

Jamaica

- “Jamaica World War II Censor Notes,” by Hap Pettiz, continues his study of British Form 167 censor tapes and reports additional discoveries, 1941-1942. (*British Caribbean Philatelic Journal*, No. 239, April-June 2011. See address of contact under Barbados.)

Japan

- “Yokohama’s Interim Experimental Foreign-mail Datestamp, 1878-1882 and 1884,” by Charles A.L. Swenson, delves into the background behind the development of experimental English-language datestamps for Yokohama. (*Japanese Philately*, No. 383, August 2010. See address of contact under Burma.)
- “A Rare Cover or a Clever Fake?” by Charles A.L. Swenson, discusses an 1890 registered cover addressed to Shanghai which originated from a post office reportedly closed in 1889! (*Japanese Philately*, No. 382, June 2010. See address of contact under Burma.)
- “‘For Permission’ World War I Postal Marking Update,” [by Ron Casey], adds to a previous article on the same subject by illustrating a 1919 cover to France bearing the same text.

(*Japanese Philately*, No. 382, June 2010. See address of contact under Burma.)

“Maruichi Variations – Update,” by Charles A.L. Swenson, adds to a previous article on the subject by identifying a new type of postmark where the applicable city and post office name are positioned on three separate lines of this Japanese domestic postmark, in the upper portions of the handstamp. (*Japanese Philately*, No. 382, June 2010. See address of contact under Burma.)

Jugoslavia

“La corrispondenza civile nella Venezia Giulia, 1945-1947, (Quinta parte).” (See under Italy.)

Libya

“Poste Militaire N. 560.” See under France.)

Lombardy-Venetia

“I rapporti postali del Regno Lombardo Veneto con lo Stato Pontificio, 1815-1866 (quinto parte),” by Lorenzo Carra, continues his study, this time discussing the events of 1859 and illustrating several decrees indicating the official exchange rate between Roman bajocchi and Sardinian centesimi, and the new rates of postage. (*Vaccari Magazine*, No. 45, May 2011. See address of contact under first entry for France.)

“Milano 1839 L’Imperial Regia Fornitura di Bolli Postali: I Bolli del Putinati,” by Clemente Fedele and Francesco Luraschi, review the datestamps and postal markings engraved and manufactured by Francesco Putinati, 1775-1849, a well known artist and medallist, and transcribes 73 documents found in the Archives of Milan concerning these handstamps. (*Storia di Posta*, Vol. 3, May 2011. See address of contact under second entry for Italy.)

“Una tariffa da chiarire,” by Mario Mentaschi, looks at three 1859 covers addressed to Lyon, France, all of which bear 30 soldi in stamps instead of 25 soldi, which should have been the correct tariff paid. (*Vaccari Magazine*, No. 45, May 2011. See address of contact under first entry for France.)

Luxembourg

“French Colonies and the Luxembourg/ Canada Concessions of 1928-1929.” (See under France.)

Malta

“1797 da Malta a Palermo: una lettera con l’impronta della storia,” by Giuseppe Di Bella, reviews the historical background of the islands of Malta and Sicily, and describes the test made on the postmarks of this letter done by infrared spectroscopy laser to determine their authenticity, as this type of “Malta” handstamp has not been previously recorded. (*Bollettino Prefilatelico e Storico Postale*, N. 161, September 2010. See address of contact under first entry for Austria.)

Modena

“I rapporti postali tra il Ducato di Modena e la Francia, 1818-1855, (prima parte).” (See under France.)

“Anche a Modena il decimo di guerra!” by Lorenzo Carra, discovers an additional “war tax” added to the postal rates during the period from 22 January 1849 through 10 September 1849, similar to that imposed by Parma. (*Vaccari Magazine*, No. 43, May 2010. See address of contact under first entry for France.)

Netherlands

“The Netherlands 1/2 ct. Stamps Used as Intended,” by Ed. Matthews, reviews the usage of 1/2 cent stamps to pay the printed matter rate, 1850-1948. (*Netherlands Philately*, Vol. 35, No. 1, September 2010. Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately, Corresponding Secretary Marinus Quist, 116 Riverwood Drive, Covington, LA 70433.)

“Send by Airmail,” by Max Lerk (translated by Erik Roos), discusses the various “flag” (or slogan) type postmarks associated with the “Send by Airmail” campaign to encourage the Dutch population to use air mail services, 1926-1988. (*Netherlands Philately*, Vol. 34, No. 6, July 2010. See address of contact under first entry for the Netherlands.)

“WWII- Great Britain-A Mysterious Postal Connection Elucidated.” (See under Great Britain.)

New South Wales

“But Little Glory - The New South Wales Contingent to the Sudan, 1885,” by Richard Stock, introduces the reader to this military unit sent to join the British forces at Suakin, and its correspondence. (*Postal History*, No. 335, September 2010. See address of contact under Brunei.)

Orange Free State

“The Orange Free State and the Cape of Good Hope; The 1/2 oz. Letter Rate to the United States of America,” by Robert Allison and Robert I. Johnson, reviews the known covers from these two African colonies and analyses the rates of postage paid. The authors have also developed several tables of postal rates, 1840-1877. (*The Collectors Club Philatelist*, Vol. 88, No. 4, July-August 2009. The Collectors Club, 22 East 35th Street, New York, NY 10016.)

Panama

“Mail Related to Enemy Aliens Interned in the Canal Zone and Panama During World War I,” by David Zemer, reviews the stories behind the internees and identifies many with mail addressed to them, 1917-1918. (*Copacarta*, Vol. 27, No. 4, June 2010. See address of contact under Colombia.)

Poland

“Aerophilately and the Sieges of Przemysl (1914-1915).” (See under Austria.)

“Exceptionally Heavy Covers Flown on the World’s First Regular Airmail Service.” (See under Austria.)

“WWII Internment of Polish Seamen in Sweden.” (See under Sweden.)

Roman States

“I rapporti postali del Regno Lombardo Veneto con lo Stato Pontificio, 1815-1866 (quinto parte).” (See under Lombardy Venetia.)

Russia

“The Disintegration of the Romanov Empire, 1917-1922,” by Alfred F. Kugel, reviews the history of the Russian Empire, and illustrates some very interesting covers from the succeeding States. (*The Congress Book 2010*, 76th American Philatelic Congress, August 2010. See address of contact under second entry for Austria.)

Sardinia

“Studio delle tariffe postali tra il regno di Sardegna e la Francia dal 1^o gennaio 1823 al 31 luglio 1849 (seconda parte).” (See under France.)

Sweden

“WWII Internment of Polish Seamen in Sweden,” by J.J. Danielski, delves deeply into the background and history of Polish seamen who escaped from German occupied Poland in 1939, to be placed in internment camps in Sweden. Internment camp mail is illustrated and described. (*The Congress Book 2010*, 76th American Philatelic Congress, August 2010. See address of contact under second entry for Austria.)

Tasmania

“Tasmania’s First Barred Numeral Obliterators and Provisional Cancellations: 1853-1861,” by David McNamee, provides a systematic study from the few surviving covers, tracing the subsequent re-distribution of numeral obliterators as the system evolved and new offices were opened, incorporating several new discoveries over the past decade. (*The Congress Book 2010*, 76th American Philatelic Congress, August 2010. See address of contact under second entry for Austria.)

Trinidad

“WWII - Trinidad Censorship on Covers mailed from Buenos Aires??” by Andrès J. Schlicter, describes his research to understand a cover posted in Buenos Aires and addressed to Buenos Aires, but censored by the British in Trinidad, 1943-1944. (*Civil Censorship Study Group Bulletin*, No. 168, October 2010. See address of contact under German East Africa.)

Turkey

“Smyrna, One of the Major Ports of the Ottoman Empire,” by Michael Fulford, reviews the history and postal history of this ancient city, 1424-1923. (*OPAL*, No. 225, September 2010. Journal of the Oriental Philatelic Association of London, Secretary Philip Longbottom, 5 Ringway Close, Tythrington, Macclesfield, Cheshire SK10 2SU, England, United Kingdom.)

“Smyrna Main Ottoman Post Offices and Chardirvan-Alti Branch Office,” by Yavuz Corapcioglu, traces the changes in location of the main post office in Smyrna (Izmir), and the establishment of a Branch in the Turkish business district. (*The Levant*, Vol. 5, No. 6, September 2010. Journal of the Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, Editor Richard B. Rose, 119 Grandview Place, San Antonio, TX 78209.)

“The SMS *Goeben* and *Breslau* Odyssey.” (See under Germany.)

Tuscany

“Dagli archivi del Granducato: I bolli a doppio cerchio ‘Via di Mare’ di Livorno,” by Alberto Càroli (Prima parte) reports a sensational discovery in the Tuscan Archives concerning some additional lettered examples, besides “A” “B” and “C” of the double circle “Via di mare” handstamps, three of which were never known to have been placed in use, with the intended meanings of all six markings. (*Vaccari Magazine*, No. 43, May 2010. See address of contact under first entry for France.)

Two Siciles, Sicily

“1797 da Malta a Palermo: una lettera con l'impronta della storia.” (See under Malta.)

Ukraine

“Exceptionally Heavy Covers Flown on the World’s First Regular Airmail Service.” (See under Austria.)

Universal Postal Union

“The Changing Formula of the GPU/ UPU for Postage Due (Part 1),” by James P. Gough, provides an overview of the principle of “postage due,” reviews the system of weight

progressions under GPU/ UPU rules, units of currency and basic rates. “Part 2” reviews the effects of the Congress of Bern (1876) and the Congress of Paris (1878). (*The Collectors Club Philatelist*, Vol. 89, Nos. 4 and 5, August and September-October 2010. See address of contact under Orange Free State.)

Yemen

“Post Ottoman Cancellation Marks of Yemen, Part III: Later Intaglio Types, 1930 Onwards,” by Robert Waugh, looks at the intaglio (engraved) Arabic script postmarks in use from 1930 to at least 1957. “Part IV: Original German Steel Cancellers,” examines the bilingual Arabic/ English datestamps introduced some time in the 1940s. (*OPAL*, No. 225, September 2010. See address of contact under first entry for Turkey.)

Society Forum

This space is set aside for commentary, announcements, questions and other information by, for and about members of the Postal History Society. The editors welcome correspondence: Box 477, West Sand Lake NY 12196, <agatherin@yahoo.com>

President’s Message, Joseph J. Geraci

HAPPY BIRTHDAY PHS !! In case you did not realize it, our Society is 60 years young! To quote from John L. Briggs, Jr.’s fine article in *Postal History Journal*, No. 43, June 1976, page 2, “On September 26, 1951, during CAPEX, at Exposition Hall in Toronto, following a luncheon of the Postal History Society of Great Britain, a group of prominent philatelists met to organize a Postal History Society for collectors in the Western Hemisphere.” The Society was incorporated in Washington, D.C., on November 14, 1951.

In order to secure the advantages of a non-profit corporation, the Society was re-incorporated in Delaware on August 18, 1989, as a non-profit entity operated exclusively for educational purposes, within the meaning of Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code. This is important because donations made to the Society by United States citizens are deductible on Federal Income Tax returns.

A good way to celebrate our Diamond Anniversary would be to follow the admonition that Founding Member and President Edwin Mayer published in *PHJ* No. 1 back in 1957: “You must give more than just the passive assistance of paying dues. Spread the word and procure some new members interested in postal history; write me of your desire to actively serve on committees or to assist in any other manner. This is how we will grow and prosper.” And, I might add, write an article for our Journal, or solicit a friend to do so.

Our General Membership Meeting at StampShow, in Columbus, Ohio, held during August 11-14, was quite successful. Dr. James Milgram presented an interesting lecture on “Missent and Forwarded Markings on Stampless Covers” to a large audience. Director Mark Banchik had made arrangements with the American Philatelic Congress that we might share a booth at StampShow. Several new members signed up. Joseph Frasch Jr., our member in Columbus, arranged reservations for an enjoyable Friday night dinner at Michael O’Tooles Restaurant nearby, and Director Steve Washburne helped out by collecting the names of individuals who wished to join us for dinner, in order to provide a headcount to the restaurant.

The only sad news is that Director Harvey Mirsky passed away in the second week of May. Harvey was our Membership Recruitment Chairman, and also helped with other tasks. Back in September 2010, he and I worked together in preparing a report to the Board concerning where our Society stood in cost of membership dues, in relation to other major U.S. societies. Harvey was quite thoughtful and brought up a number of very good points. The Board sends its sincere condolences to Harvey's wife and family. Rest in Peace, Harvey, and many thanks for your service. We miss you. We are currently looking for another thoughtful person to become our Membership Recruitment Chairman. Any volunteers?

Our Secretary/Treasurer, Kalman Illyefalvi, was elected to this position on September 3d, 1989, and began his first term of office in January, 1990. Kal has indicated he would like to retire, and after serving the Society faithfully for twenty-two plus years, he has certainly earned his retirement. The job does take time, but in order to make it a little easier for succeeding individuals, I have broken it up into two positions.

The Secretary would handle (1) Taking Minutes of our Meetings and distributing them to the Board Members; (2) Being Custodian of the Records (Archivist) and of the Seal of the Corporation; (3) Preparing and mailing out Journal advertising billing; (4) Seeing that the Corporation's records are regularly kept and required reports filed; (5) Preparing and mailing out Dues Notices; (6) Preparing and answering other correspondence as needed; (7) Preparing the Agenda for Board Meetings and distributing them to Board Members before the meeting.

The Treasurer would (1) Keep complete and accurate financial records; (2) Receive and deposit dues and other payments in bank accounts established for that purpose; (3) Disburse funds in accordance with vouchers or with proper authorization; (4) Keep membership lists up to date; (5) Supply a mailing list of membership to the Journal Editors as required; (6) Prepare Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Statements for presentation at the Annual Meeting; (7) Prepare and submit Federal and State tax returns, as well as those required for our Delaware Agent.

If any member is interested in taking on one or both of these positions, please contact me or any member our Board.

On August 30, 2011, W. Danforth Walker, CFA, completed his audit of the last 10 years of our financial records. To quote Dan's report, "In my opinion the financial statements for the years 2001 to 2010 present fairly in all material respects, the financial position of the PHS." Thank you Dan, we appreciate all your hard work!

Show Committees, please note that our Awards Chairman is now Vice President David Straight. David may be reached at dls@mophil.org.

Be sure to mark your calendar to remind yourself to attend our next Annual Meeting at Boxborough, Mass., May 4-6, 2012. See you there!

Awards

At the American Philatelic Society StampShow in Columbus, Ohio in August, the Society medal for the best Postal History exhibit was awarded to **Nicholas M. Kirke**, for "The Progression of the New York Foreign Mail Cancellation 1870-1878," which also won a gold medal and the Reserve Grand.

The editors were awarded a vermeil medal for the 2010 issues of this journal.

Membership Changes by Kalman V. Illyefalvi

New Members

- PHS 2336 William Moskoff, 148 Washington Circle, Lake Forest, IL 60045-2456.
Russia, China.
- PHS 2337 Jerry F. Eggleston, PO Box 829, Breckenridge, CO 80424-0829. Jo
Daviss County, IL, Summit County, CO.
- PHS 2338 Mark William Taylor, 1617 Westover Lane, Mansfield, OH 44906-3342.
USA Carriers/Locals, 1894-1898 First Bureau.
- PHS 2339 Roland H. Cipolla II, 15333 E. Westridge Drive, Fountain Hills, AZ
85268-5825. US Postal History, Express Companies Trans-Ocean.
- PHS 2340 Civia M. Tuteur, 7327 N Osceola Avenue, Chicago, IL 60631-4379.
Mass. Postal History, Mexico.
- PHS 2341 Ann Dunkin, 475 8th avenue, Menlo Park, CA 94025-1848. Airmail.
- PHS 2342 Ann deBayley Nicoll, PO Box 22081, Indianapolis, IN 46222-0081.
Indiana, British Colonies.

Re-instated

- PHS 0976 Daniel C. Warren, 1512 Steuben Road, Gloucester Point, VA 23062-2009.
US pre adhesive Postal History, Confederate States of America.

Change of Address

- PHS 2231 Jonathan W. Becker, 3880 43rd Avenue NE, Seattle, WA 98105-5447.
- PHS 2116 Alexander Weintraub, 31 Overlook Drive, Southborough, MA 01772-1252.

Deceased

- PHS 1726 Edgar A. Heath
- PHS 1529 Francis E. W. Ogle

Dropped - Non Payment of Dues

- PHS 2312 John D. Bowman

Postal History Society Officers & Board of Directors

Pres.: Joseph J. Geraci, P.O. Box 4129, Merrifield VA 22116, U.S.A.

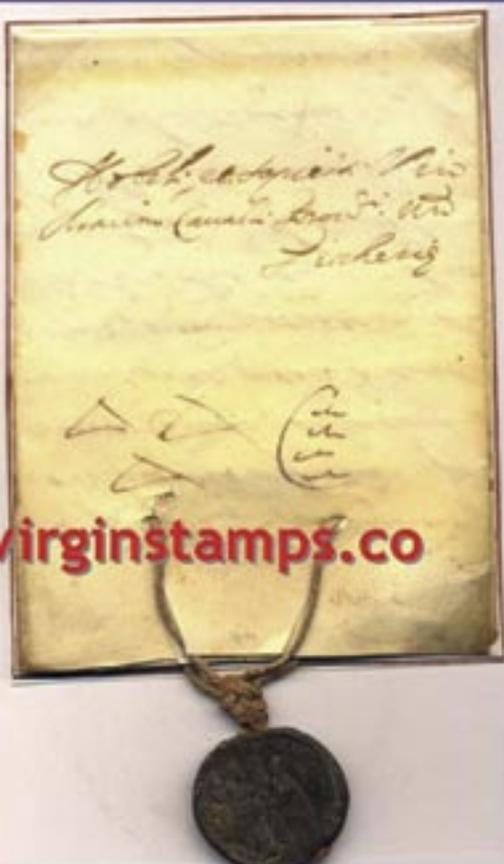
Vice Pres.: David L. Straight, P.O. Box 32858, St. Louis, MO 63132, U.S.A.

Sec./Treas.: Kalman V. Illyefalvi, 869 Bridgewater Dr., New Oxford PA 17350-8206, U.S.A.

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