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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

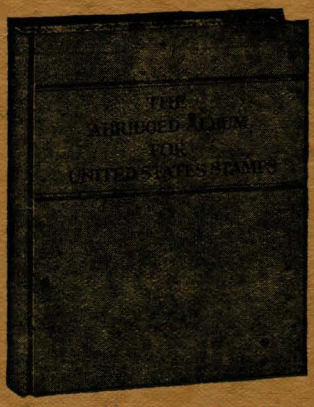
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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Vol. XI. JANUARY, 1932. No. 1.

The Postmarks of Guatemala

By Walter Lind.

I HAVE found the study of the postmarks of Guatemala very fascinating, partly on account of their infinite variety and partly because it is an entirely new field of research, and not least because of the ability acquired of distinguishing the genuine from the fake. In the early days the amount of correspondence was very small, for instance in 1871 the total number of letters, newspapers and official correspondence posted in the country together with correspondence received from abroad was only 102,000, consequently genuinely used copies of the early issues are scarce and there was considerable inducement to forge postmarks on the many remainders that came into the market. This applies especially to the 1c bistre of 1871.

Letters bore a dated town cancellation on the face of the envelope, and the stamp was obliterated separately in some other manner. At first numeral obliterators were used, a different number being assigned to each post office. In 1881 a date stamp and obliterator combined came into use, the latter consisting of a small five pointed star. About the same time concentric rings were used and then cork obliterators made their appearance. Of these there is an endless number and it looks as if they were made by the respective postmasters according to how the fancy took them. In Guatemala City the town stamp was commonly used as an obliterator from 1874 on, though the numeral ones were not entirely discarded. Other post offices rarely used the town stamp thus.

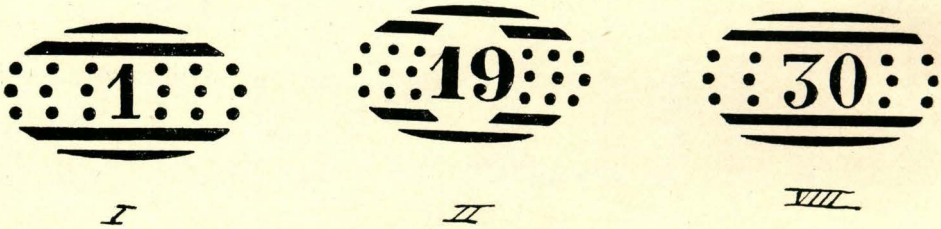
The Numerals.

The decree authorizing the use of the first stamps was dated Jan. 25th, 1871 and Art. 10 reads as follows:

"In every post office there will be a cancellation stamp slightly larger than the postage stamps, with a consecutive number for each one in the centre and dots and lines on all sides. This stamp is to be used to cancel the postage stamps by impressing the mark on them after making sure of the correctness of the postage, for which each office will be responsible."

Owing to the destruction of all the archives I have not been able to find any record of the number allotted to each office. I tried to get the information from aged postal ex-employees who were in a position to know, but without success, and so I have had to rely on original covers for all my information. Anyone who has tried to get early Guatemala covers will realize what a difficult job this was.

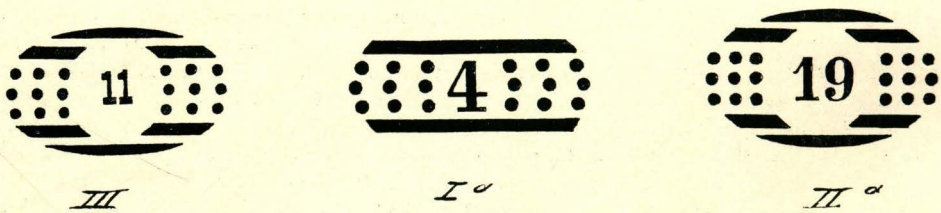
From the illustrations it will be seen that there were several distinct types, the size of the figures and the arrangement of dots and lines varying considerably.



Type 1. Has continuous inner lines above and below the number, with three rows of dots on each side, and was used for Nos. 1 to 10.

Type 2. Has broken inner lines and the same arrangement of dots, and was used for Nos. 11 to 25.

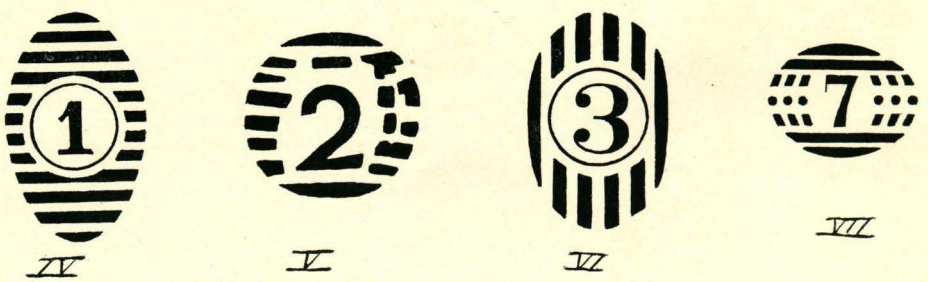
Type 8. Has continuous inner lines like type 1 but only two rows of three dots on each side, and was used for numbers 26 to 31.



Type 3. Marks a complete change, it is similar to but smaller than type 2 and the numbers are very much smaller. Rubber stamps were used which were made by R. Arechea who started making rubber stamps in 1887 and still carries on the same business. I found that he still had the original metal die from which he made them and I was able to buy it from him, though not before forgers had got some stamps made from it. Fortunately they were not quite smart enough and used large numerals, so they are easy to detect. I have got numbers 3, 6, 8 and 10 made in this way. Type 3 is only found on the 1886 and 1887 issues.

Type 1a. Outer lines omitted, found only with No. 4 about 1900-02 when numeral obliterators were no longer in general use.

Type 2a. Similar to type 2 but the figures are smaller. This is found with Nos. 1, 11, 12 and 19.



Type 4. Only used for No. 1 (Guatemala City).

Type 5. Only used for No. 2.

Type 6. This is similar to some of the killers used in the U. S. A. and although some were undoubtedly used in Guatemala, some may have been put on letters arriving in the U. S. A. Of this type I have Nos. 3, 4, 12 and 13.

Type 7. Different shape altogether and smaller. I have it with 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7.

As regard color, black was the most common but red, green, violet and magenta were also used.

The Type 1 number 6 can be distinguished from the 9 by an extra dot on the right of the number 6 whilst the 9 has an extra dot on the left of the 9.

I possess the original No. 15 obliterator type 2, which I got from a former postmaster of Totonicapam. It is hand carved on very hard wood but is slightly different from the cancellations in my collection. It is in very good condition and I think the old one must have been lost and a new one made shortly before the numerals were abolished.

The commonest large numbers are 1, 4, 6, 14, 19, 25.

The rarest large numbers are 5, 8, 21, 23, 26, 29, 31.

I have never seen 27 and 28.

The highest large numeral I have found is 31 and I have them all except Nos. 27 and 28.

The highest small one found is 153 and of these I have not yet seen the following 55:—4, 12, 13, 18, 19, 24, 25, 27, 30, 40-42, 47, 48, 51, 53-58, 62, 64-66, 73, 76, 78, 80, 81, 87, 89, 93, 100, 103, 105-9, 111, 112, 114, 118, 120, 128, 129, 132, 138-41, 150-2.

It is natural to assume that the large numerals type 1, 2 and 8 were given to the post offices that were in existence when the above mentioned decree appeared. The earliest list I have seen is dated 1873 and contains 28 names. As Guatemala City used both 1 and 3, it probably also used 2, in which case this would account for 30 numbers out of the 31. I give the 1873 list together with the numbers so far located, which are obviously not taken in alphabetical order, so I have placed the missing towns in the positions where I should expect to find them, except the last three which do not fit in anywhere. As an indication of the quantities that are likely to have been used of each one, I have added the total number of letters posted in each town in 1883, the earliest year of which I have the figures. I have omitted newspapers and official correspondence as these did not need franking.

Number.	Town.	Letters posted in 1883.	Number.	Town.	Letters posted in 1883.
1.	Guatemala City	233,680		Solola	2,751
2.	do (probably)			Gualan	538
3.	do		18.	Zacapa	2,979
4.	Antigua	20,597	19.	Chiquimula	5,165
	Chimaltenango	2,924		Jutiapa	1,548
6.	Quezaltenango	32,165		Esquipulas	595
7.	San Marcos	3,655		Cuilapa	1,548
	Cuyotenango	646		Santo Tomas	977
9.	Mazatenango	5,428		Izabal	3,476
	Retalhuleu	8,850	24.	Salama	3,957
	Champerico	4,703	25.	Coban	9,166
12.	San Felipe	3,384		Flores (Peten)	698
	San Jose	3,427		Villanueva	606
	Escuintla	16,739		Amatitlan	5,598
15.	Totonicapam	2,692		Huehuetenango	2,221

As a check on the above I have a list of the post offices that were authorized to handle registered mail in 1883, this list contains some new names and omits some of the first list, as follows:

New		Missing.
Chiantla	Senahu	Villanueva
Jalapa	San Agustin	Huehuetenango
Las Marias	San Francisco Zapotitlan	Chiquimula (No. 19)
Livingston	Santa Lucia Cotz	Esquipulas
Panzos		Gualan
Quiche		Santo Tomas

Forgeries are common but are usually easy to detect especially those that have only two rows of dots on each side of the number. There is a good forgery of the 20 that is a little narrower than the original, it has been used by rather an ambitious forger and the ones I have are all on bisects, fiscals or forged surcharges.

The Small Numerals. Type 3.

With these came a radical change and in some cases a town already using a large numeral was given a small one. For instance, Quezaltenange started off with a large No. 6 and was given No. 2 of type 3 whilst the old one was discontinued. In other towns the large numeral continued in use all the time, but as the same number also exists in type 3, it is a moot point whether the small one was not given to some smaller town. Esquipulas which appears on the 1873 list and presumably had a large numeral, afterwards had a small No. 60.

It is strange how few covers have survived of such comparatively recent date as 1887-1894. So far I have only been able to locate the following ten numbers:

1.	Guatemala City.	72.	La Libertad.
2.	Quezaltenango.	82.	Nenton.
29.	Tejutla.	90.	Patzicia.
14.	Quezaltepeque.	96.	Rabinal.
60.	Esquipulas.	102.	San Francisco Zapotitlan.

According to the Annual Report of the Postmaster General of 1894 there were then 186 offices open, but this does not quite agree with two lists published in the same report, which also do not agree with one another, probably owing to carelessness in making them up. I give a list of these but have omitted the ones mentioned already, and to give an idea of their relative importance I have added the number of private letters posted in each one during 1894. The total agrees very closely with the known number of obliterators and it is therefore probable that each one had a number allotted to it.

List of the Post Offices existing in Guatemala in 1894 and the number of letters posted in each one, excluding printed matter, official letters, postcards and registered mail. These are additional to the 1873 list.

Asuncion Mita	150	Don Garcia	501
Acatenango	203	El Zapote	324
Ayutla	466	El Pilar	82
Azacualpa	133	El Porvenir	923
Casillas	7	El Progreso (S. M.)	1458
Chinaja	146	Guastatoya	656
Ciudad Vieja	285	Guarda Viejo	196
Cuilco	164	Yupiltepeque	46
Coatepeque	651	Ixtahuacan, Hue.	330
Chiantla	1085	Ipala	111
Chinautla	805	Jalpatagua	188
Chichicastenango	449	Jalapa	6097
Chingo	425	Jacaltenango	378
Chiquimulilla	5042	Jilotepeque	351
Chimaltenango Hue.	98	Joyabaj	555
Chisec	608	Jocotan	1895
Caballo Blanco	295	La Libertad, Peten	549
Comalapa (S. Juan)	329	Livingston	51429
Cerro Redondo	160	La Concepcion	199
Cubulco	161	La Violeta	834
Chicacao (Pamaxan)	2491	La Reforma, S. M.	1570
Cabanas	102	La Palmilla	40
Colomba	2491	Los Encuentros	17

Masagua	145
Mataquescuintla	479
Mixco	456
Momostenango	421
Morazan	621
Naranjo	483
Nenton	615
Olopa	18
Ostuncalco	577
Olintepeque	8
Ocos	4009
Palmar	1600
Palencia	128
Panajachel	858
Patzicia	37
Patzum	2250
Patulul	3425
Panzos	2682
Palin	1189
Pueblo Nuevo S. R.	1360
Pueblo Viejo	3920
Pochuta	4241
Purulha	943
Puerto Barrios	1440
Quezaltepeque	888
Quiche	6396
Quirigua	343
Rabinal	1341
Rodeo	3487
San Juan Ermita	23
San Lorenzo	98
San Lucas Sac.	137
San Raymundo	371
San Cristobal A. V. P.	3656
San Cristobal Tot.	258
San Cristobal Cucho	149
San Lucas Toliman	295
San Agustin Solola	1289
San Martin Jil.	5110
San Pablo	325
San Pedro Pinula	455
San Pedro Necta	44
San Pedro Sac.	1461
San Pedro Carcha	424
San Andres Osuna	1694
San Andres Itzapa	248
S. Andres Semetabaj	280
S. Francisco Zapotitlan	1153
S. Juan Sacatepequez	1170
S. Juan Ixcoy	109
S. Juan Atitlan	90
San Mateo Hue.	102
San Mateo Quez.	87
San Sebastian R.	110
San Sebastian Hue.	87
San Antonio Sac.	565
San Antonio Such.	1945
S. Agustin Acasaguastlan	1510
S. Miguel TUCURU	1473
S. Miguel USPANTAN	103
San Martin Ret.	254
S Jose BARBERENA	1621
S Jose Pinula	332
San Rafael S. M.	59
San Rafael Hue.	51
San Rafael S. R.	114
San Geronimo	192
San Andres Sajcabaja	41
San Miguel CHICAJ	67
San Jose El Idolo	100
Sta. Lucia Malacatan	8068
Sta Lucia Cotz.	8160
Sta Lucia Utatlan	307
Sta. Catarina Mita	163
Santa Rosa	350
Santa Eulalia Hue.	32
Santa Isabel	195
Santa Cruz A. V. P.	400
Santa Ana Malacatan	118
Santa Barbara	325
Santo Domingo Such.	96
Santiago ATITLAN	547
Sanarate	305
Sacapulas	255
Salcaja	302
Soloma	9
Senahu	2469
Sija	417
S'quinala	210
Sibilia	18
Sumpango	468
Samayac	274
Tacana	818
Tecpam	2385
Tejutla	1164
Tumbador	4554
Tactic	1383
Trapiche Grande	78
Tamahu	98
Villa de Guadalupe	1007
Xolhuitz	169
Rio Hondo	38
Malacatancito	74
Tajumulco	22
Taxisco	44
Comapa	61
Teculutan	95
El Oratorio	13
Pueblo Nuevo Ret.	1360
Nuevo San Carlos	34
Zacualpa	116
Chiche	115
Guazacapam	262
Chinique	35

The following offices existed prior to 1894 but apparently no letters are recorded as having been posted there in that year, so they may have been closed down by then:

Jerez, Jutiapa.
Magdalena, Zacapa.
Usumatlan, Zacapa.
Bobos, Quez.
Pasaco.
Moyuta.
San Andres Villaseca.

The following changes were made:

Pamaxan became Chicacao.
Las Marias became Zapote C. C.
Costa de Cucho became La Reforma S.M.

As the stamps bearing type 3 obliterations are common and are sometimes found in dealers wholesale stocks, it should not be impossible to get together a fairly complete set. It will be more difficult to ascertain where each number was used as covers are hard to come by. I have tried very hard but unsuccessfully to get some in Guatemala, but few people keep their correspondence and whatever may have existed in Guatemala City and Quezaltenango, the principal towns, must have been destroyed when these places were wiped out by earthquakes. Any correspondence not destroyed by the earthquake would be badly damaged by the heavy tropical rains falling on buildings that had lost their roofs.

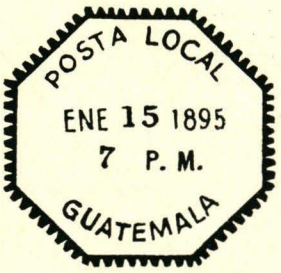
In 1894 new rubber stamps were ordered from Waterlow & Sons, London, and each post office was given four different ones with instructions to use them as follows:



9



10



11



12

Type 9. For letters addressed to a different town.
Type 10. For letters received from a different town.
Type 11. For letters addressed to the same town.
Type 12. For official correspondence.

At the same time instructions were given to return to the head office all stamps previously in use and no longer required, but these orders were not complied with in every instance as occasionally one finds later issues with numeral killers, even as late as the 1907 issue. Type 12 is seldom found on stamps as official correspondence did not pay postage. With these new stamps cancellations were systematized and lost philatelic interest.

The Cork Obliterations.

These were extensively used from 1881 to 1894, that is on the so-called "Parrot" issue and the two following ones. They may be divided into several groups, the chief being stars of various shapes and combinations of either dots, lines or circles. There is one of a skull and crossbones. There are several hund-

red different ones and they are found in black, violet, red, blue, green and magenta. I have been able to identify the towns where some of them originated and it should be possible to identify them all if only sufficient covers were to be had.

The Dated Town Cancellations.

These are worth noting as one is then not so liable to be had by any of the numerous forgeries that come along, especially on fiscal stamps reputed to be postally used. The following are the ones most commonly found and most of them originated in the Capital: Illustrations on page 9.

Type A. In use in 1872 but seldom found on the actual stamp until 1874. Was in use till 1880.

Type B. "Paquetes" appears to have been used only on letters sent abroad and seldom comes on the stamp itself Usually in red but I have one in black dated 1877. My earliest date is 8th May 1874 and the last one 19th May 1877.

Type C. The word "FRANCO" in an oblong frame, sometimes in an oval one. This was used on official correspondence and also when a post office ran out of stamps and collected the postage in cash. Occasionally used as obliterator.

Type D. The year below the month, used in 1881 and 1886.

Type E. The year above the month and larger, used in 1886 and 1887.

Type F. Rubber stamps in various colors and different shapes, found on the "Parrot" issue of 1881.

Type G. Large five pointed star used from 1875 to 1880 with the shading on the left of the upper points.

Type H. Smaller five pointed star used on the "Parrot" issue and joined to the town stamp. The shading is on the right of the upper points.

Some provincial town cancellations are also illustrated.
The 1871 issue should have type A, B or C.
The 1872 and 1875 issues should have type A, B, C or G.
The 1878 issue should have type A. C or G.
And all of the above are also found with large numeral killers.

Fiscal Stamps.

The Fiscal stamps listed by Stanley Gibbons Nos. 11b and 11c may possibly have been used postally, and letters with such stamps are reported as having been received in Paris by the philatelic press at that time. I do not think they were generally used in this way, but it is quite likely that a few such cases have occurred. The highest value of the current postage stamps was only 20c and the need of higher values must have been felt as already in July 1872 a regular issue was made of stamps of 4r. and 1 peso.

If the fiscales were postally used at all it must have been before the regular ones came out, say for a period of about 15 months dating from March 1871. We have seen that the law definitely enacted that the stamps were to be obliterated with numerals, and it is a fact that any other obliterations previous to 1873 are very rare, the only one I have seen is a 1 peso with a Guatemala City dated cancellation of 1872, which was probably an accident. It seems therefore that the law was strictly applied during 1871 and 1872, that is during the whole period when there was any reason for using the fiscals postally, and that in consequence any that do not bear numeral cancellations can definitely be regarded as fakes. Most foreign correspondence originated in the Capital so the obliteration one would expect to find is Type 1 No. 1, but I have never seen a single copy. The nearest I have to it is a No. 7 but it is different to any of the normal types. I have no copies of the first issue with a No. 7 so cannot say whether this special type was in use in San Marcos at the beginning.

Most of these fiscals are found cancelled with Type D or E, which were not used until the eighties, so they cannot possibly be right. The Totonicapam town

cancellation is also met with and is suspect, mine came in a batch of bad ones and I fee' certain it is wrong. San Cristobal Cucho is fairly common, one of mine is on cover and looks very nice and genuine. As this small Indian village did not get a post office until 1885 it is an obvious fake, my cover has a type 2 No. 20 obliteration in red that is narrower than the genuine one.

I have two copies of the 1875 issue with a British B31 cancellation, which is the one used at Freetown, Sierra Leone. I have four copies of the 1881 issue with the B16 cancellation, which was used on a Plymouth-Bristol sorting carriage. These are rather curious, and the former is rather difficult to account for.

Timely Topics

SCOTT STAMP AND COIN COMPANY ADOPTS REVOLUTIONARY DIS. COUNT POLICY

The Scott Stamp and Coin Company have recently adopted a new system of making discounts which will be watched with great interest by everyone interested in the hobby.

It has always been the hope of Hugh M. Clark, the Manager, to make the Scott Catalog a true index of market values, but the innumerable problems involved in effecting such a condition have made it seem almost impossible of realization.

The new plan however seems to be an effort in the right direction and these discounts will fluctuate from month to month in accordance with the changing conditions.

The regular discounts from the prices quoted in the catalog, which will form the basis of the plan, are as follows: On all United States stamps and current issues of Foreign countries a discount of 10% is allowed on all purchases of $1 to $100. On all other stamps of foreign countries a discount of 25% is allowed on all purchases of $1 to $100.

Special discounts will be quoted on larger amounts depending on the country and class of stamps desired. Special conditions that justify larger discounts will be taken into consideration each month. For instance: The continued low quotations for the Abyssinian Thaler, coupled with the attempt of the administration to dispose of all remainder of stamps from 1894 to date have so effected prices that a special discount of 50% on the stamps of this country were quoted in the October 1931 issue of **Scott's Monthly Journal.**

Market conditions in other countries will be reported regularly in **Scott's Monthly Journal** which now becomes an indispensable adjunct to the Catalog and should be secured by every collector.

THE YORKTOWN STAMP

The interest in the Yorktown Stamp seems to have exceeded any recent issue and we have been informed by dealers that the demand for it has been unprecedented.

Through the courtesy of Max G. Johl, the notices for the meeting of Wednesday, October 21st were sent out as a first day cover from Wetherefield, Connecticut on October 19th, and will prove to be an interesting souvenir for our members. Mr. Johl also remembered many of his friends with special covers sent out on the first day with the compliments of his firm, Max Pollack and Company, Inc., manufacturers of sewing threads.

We are also indebted to Jos. Bush for a fine airmail cover of this first issue containing a block of four and the cachet applied in both, blue and red. An interesting feature of this particular cover is the fact that the year date is inverted.

R. W. Swearingen also remembered us with a navy day cover, sent from the United States Receivingship at Philadelphia, on October 27th.

An interesting use of philately to feature a civic project is in a cover mailed from the Mayor's Office at Milwaukee, Wisconsin on October 21st, containing a cachet commemorating the unveiling and dedication of the Pulaski monument of Pulaski Park, Milwaukee, which was donated by the Polish American citizens of that city. The cachet was applied on both front and back of the cover.

JAMAICA RE-ENTRY

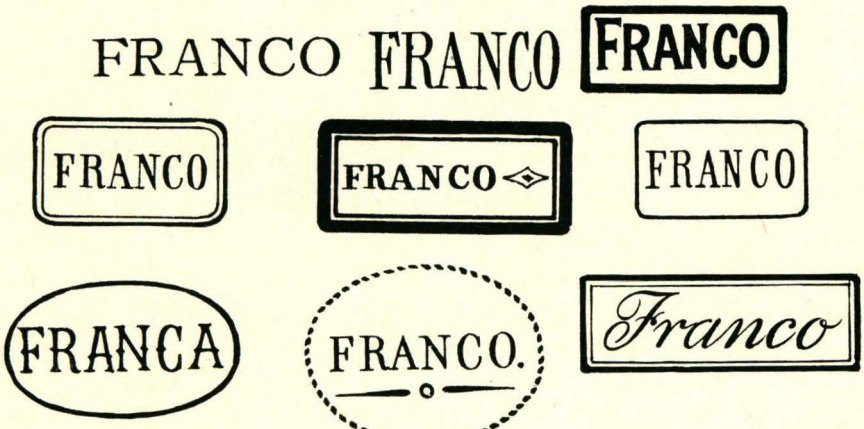
Fred Jarrett, Toronto, Canada, has just sent for our inspection a copy of Jamaica #62, showing a re-entry with a distinct doubling in the letters of JAMAICA etc. Have any of our other readers known this variety?



A



B



C

"Franco" Cancellations



D



E







F



G



H

Illustration "D" should have full date, as "1886." As shown it often is used as a fake on fiscals.

The Large 15 Cents of Canada, 1868-1900

By Lieut. Col. M. A. Studd, F. R. P. S. L.

MANY of us have read with great interest the article by Mr. Pack on the "Large Cents" issue of Canada, published in a recent number of the *Collectors Club Philatelist.*

An examination of the "mesh" of the various papers, as an aid to their classification, is a new departure in so far as this issue is concerned.

Mr. Pack did not deal with the 15 cent value in particular, but in general, with the other values of the Large Cent issue. He made, however, many valuable allusions to the 15 cent value in particular.

The object of this article is to discuss and possibly add to Mr. Pack's remarks, by dint of information gleaned from the authors collection.

To summarize Mr. Pack's remarks in so far as the 15 cent value is concerned:

Paper A. Thin hard semi-transparent wove paper. Sometimes shows a faint vertical Mesh. Apparently the first paper used Dated copies (all values) 16.3-68. to 21.12.69.

Paper B. Medium ordinary Wove paper. Faint horizontal Mesh. Apparently used concurrently with Paper A. Dated copies (all values) 2.4.68. to 13.1.70.

Paper C. A thicker and softer wove than B. Distinct horizontal Mesh. Dated copies (all values) April 1868 to Feb: 1873.

Paper E. Thicker than B. Yellowish tone. Distinct horizontal Mesh. Dated copies 15 cent November 1873 to July 1875.

Paper F. Palpably Thick Soft Wove. Distinct horizontal Mesh. Same dates as E.

Paper G. Poor quality paper. Grayish tone. A faint but distinctive vertical Mesh. 15 cents, Ottawa. Printings June 1886 to December 1899.

Paper H. Very thick smooth white carton paper, 15 cent distinctive violet shade 1880. Also a paper like B only slightly thicker (call it H. 1.). 15 cent distinctive violet shade. Both horizontal Mesh.

Papers W. and PW. Medium to Thick wove. Distinct vertical Mesh. Watermarked copies and also those on paper of watermark not actually showing the watermark. Dates (all values) October 1868—July 1870 and 2 late copies dated 29.10.72 and May 1888.

Script-Watermark Paper. Horizontal Mesh. Perf. 11¾x12¼. 15 Cents Grey Violet dated 1874, January 1876 and July 1877.

Paper of Watermark but Perf. 11¾x12¼. 15 cents in distinctive dull Lilac shade. Perf. 11¾x12¼. On paper of watermark (P W). Vertical Mesh. Quite inexplicable.

The above summary will be referred to, constantly, in the following notes.

Pack's Paper A. First of all, to take the Very Thin paper, generally ascribed to the first Printings of the 15 cent Value. This paper is very distinct, and owing to its thinness, crispness and hard quality is often described as "Bank Note Paper." It undoubtedly occurred on the 15 cents with a Faint Vertical Mesh, i. e., Mr. Pack's Paper A. The author, however, has many copies on an equally thin paper (Bank Note Paper) which show a faint horizontal Mesh and no vertical Mesh at all. Call this paper A.1. Paper A.1. can possibly be classified as Mr. Pack's A, because he writes that the faint vertical Mesh shows only "sometimes." Probably Mr. Pack will agree that his copies which do not show a vertical Mesh show a faint horizontal Mesh instead. The author has twenty odd copies showing the Bank Note Paper with horizontal Mesh (A 1) but only one copy of the 15 cents with vertical Mesh (A). This vertical Mesh copy is quite distinct from the Paper of Watermark with vertical Mesh (P W) as it is clearly on "Bank Note Paper," whereas the P. W. Paper is Medium to Thick Wove. It is in a DEEP DULL PURPLE shade, which is duller than any other shade on the Thin paper with horizontal Mesh (A 1.)

It should be noted, however, that it is not so deep or dull as one of the shades on the paper of Watermark (P W) described hereafter.

The shades of the A 1 paper (Horizontal Mesh, Bank note paper) are BRILLIANT RED PURPLE and BRILLIANT DEEP PURPLE. There are, of course, variations in these shades, and some copies are not quite so brilliant as others. Dated copies 24.8.68 and 6.11.68.

To be quite accurate there is another paper (called A 2) which many collectors would classify as "Bank Note Paper" but which nobody could call Medium Wove (Pack's B). This paper is a tiny shade thicker than A and A 1, and has a faint horizontal Mesh. The difference between A1 and A 2 is slight and the design still shows through quite clearly on the backs of A 2. The same brilliant shades are found on paper A 2 as for paper A 1. In addition, however, some copies on A 2 are very slightly more "Gray" and not quite so brilliant. They are still, however, more brilliant than the shades described later on. Dated copies 31.7.68., 1.9.68., 5.3.69., 1.10.70., and 10.1.71.

Pack's Paper B. The author has dated copies 19.10.68., 5.3.69., 22.3.69., 1.5.69., 2.5.70., July 1870, and 21 9.71. They are all in the true GRAY-PURPLE shade. Naturally this shade has slight variations, but all copies are more Gray than any of those described previously, i. e., paler.

Pack's Paper C. The author has dated copies, 19.1.71., 8.1.72., 2.4.72., and 1873. The "1873" copy is the true RED LILAC shade, and the other three are a rather "washy" RED LILAC. The Lilac in the shade will distinguish these copies from anyone who knows the difference between Lilac and Purple.

Pack's Paper E. Dated copies 28.8.74., 5.11.74., 5.1.75 and 10.7.75. All are the true RED LILAC shades, none are "washy." The shade dated 5.11.74. is a paler Red Lilac, almost true Pale Lilac. The shade dated 28.8.74, is a DEEP almost BRILLIANT RED LILAC.

Pack's Paper F. No copies on 15 Cent (?).

It is possible that the author has not quite distinguished the same qualities of paper for Pack's C, E and F as Mr. Pack himself. He has taken Paper E as thicker than C, but it is certainly not soft like F. Against this, the authors first three dated copies allotted to Paper C show, if anything, more of a yellowish tone than Paper E.

Mr. Pack's Papers G and H will be referred to further on.

The next paper of real interest is Pack's Watermark Paper (W) and paper of Watermark (P. W.).

Pack's Paper W & P W. The author has one copy dated 10.6.72 on the paper of watermark. There is no doubt about this. The shade is a DULL GRAY VIOLET, which is deeper and duller than anything so far described. The Paper is medium, approimating to B, but with a distinct Vertical Mesh. There are two sades in the authors collection, both with watermark. These are the DULL GRAY VIOLET on medium paper, mentioned above, and a DULL GRAY PURPLE on thicker paper. Both with Vertical Mesh. The latter shade is duller and deeper than the ordinary shade of Gray Purple described under Paper B, but is not so deep as the former shade, i. e., the DULL GRAY VIOLET.

Mr. Pack does not describe the papers of the 15 cent Perf. 11¾x12¼ in any great detail. The following notes, therefore, may be of interest, more especially as they offer an explanation of the 15 cents Perf. 11¾x12¼ described by Mr. Pack as on the Paper of Watermark (P. W.).

Authors Paper X. A Medium Paper approximating to Pack's B and varying from Thin Medium to Thick Medium. Horizontal Mesh. All copies on this paper are Perf 11¾x12¼ in a distinctive shade of MUDDY BROWNISH PURPLE. Dated copies July 1875 (two) and August 1875.

Authors Paper Y. A Medium paper, slightly thicker and coarser than X. **Vertical Mesh.** All copies are Perf 11¾x12¼ and in the same shade as for X. Dated copy July 18th 1876. This is probably the stamp which perplexed Mr. Pack. The shade could be described as Dull Lilac, as described by him. The authors suggested explanation of this variety is that it is **not** the true Paper of Watermark (P. W.). It is slightly thicker and coarser, and is, in his opinion, a distinctive paper which came into use about 1876. The author has several undated copies.

Authors Paper Z. About the same thickness as Y and sometimes thicker. Horizontal Mesh. All copies on this paper are Perf 11¾x12¼ and in the distinctive MUDDY SLATE shades, which often have a tinge of green, or, alternately, a tinge of dirty violet in them. These shades are darker than those described under X and Y. They contain more slate or violet in them as opposed to the

Purple in X and Y. The author has 4 copies with the Script Watermark in these shades, one copy with Script Watermark being dated July 1877. Other dated copies are June or August 1877, September 1877 and April 1878. Mr. Pack says that he has a copy with Script Watermark dated 1874. This date confounds the author, especially if the stamp is Perf 11¾x12¼. Otherwise the author suggests the Script Watermark period is approximately 1876 or 1877 to 1878 on Paper Z.

Authors Paper Z1. Very similar to Z, but with a faint vertical Mesh. The author has 5 copies dated 1879 and all are Perf 12¼ as opposed to Perf 11¾x12¼. The months are clear on only two of the above 5 copies, and these are October and December 1879. The Shade is similar to those described under Z, but possibly with a touch more slate violet in its composition, and certainly no Green. A DULL MUDDY SLATE VIOLET might describe it. It is similar to some of the shades of the Ottawa Printings, but can be distinguished by the smoother quality of the paper which makes the design clearer than the Ottawa Printings.

Pack's Paper T. To return to Mr. Pack's Paper H. The author has one copy dated 1880, and he is fairly certain that this paper, which is rare, was only in use for a few months in 1880. The shade of this stamp is COLD VIOLET and is very distinctive. The author, however, joins issue with Mr Pack when he says that this paper has a horizontal mesh The authors 10 copies all show a vertical mesh which is distinct. The author also has a copy in the same identical sade on much thinner paper, similar to B, but again with a Vertical Mesh. This is referred to by Mr. Pack. It is very rare and owing to its distinctive shade cannot be put into any other shade category. Dr. Reford mentions this thinner paper COLD VIOLET shade in an article which he drote for the Third Canadian Philatelic Exhibition Catalogue in October 1925.

Slate Blues. Perf 11¾x12¼. There is one item of interest in the 15 Cent value which Mr. Pack does not mention. The author has 6 copies (including 2 mint) of the SLATE BLUE shade which are beyond doubt Perf 11¾x12¼. Stanley Gibbons has catalogued this variety for some years. The gum on the mint copies is normal and not dull or streaky like the mint copies of the other Perf 11¾x12¼ shades. These slate blues with Compound Perf were probably printed in 1879 and issued in 1880. From experience in the Small Cent issue of Canada, the Perf 11¾x12¼ variety was still in use in 1880. It is true that a study of the 15 Cent indicates that this compound perforation variety dropped out about 1878 or 1879. Unfortunately none of the above copies in SLATE BLUE are dated. They all have a vertical mesh.

Some reference must now be made to the SLATE BLUES Perf. 12¼ and to the Ottawa Printings (Paper G.).

Slate Blues. Perf 12¼. The Slate Blues were undoubtedly printed from 1880 or 1881 till 1886, and the remainders were used (but not printed) in the "nineties." The author is not "strong" in dated Slate Blue shades. His earliest date is January 1882. A shade, more slate than blue, existed in 1884. The shades vary from a FRENCH GRAY to a brilliant shade of COLD BLUE, but when were these extremes in shade in use?

Paper G. Ottawa Printings. The Ottawa Printings, according to Mr. Pack, came into use in June 1886. They lasted till about 1900. Their shades are many, but speaking generally they can be sub-divided into GRAY PURPLES, SLATE PURPLES and SLATE VIOLETS.

The author has often seen blocks, or singles, of the Ottawa Printings offered for sale as earlier printings prior to 1880. An Ottawa paper is always distinguishable by the rough corrugated appearance of its surface and the consequently more blurred impression of the design.

In conclusion, there are three more points worthy of mention:

Firstly, all the vertical mesh papers might be better described as a "criss cross" mesh. If you inspect a stamp with a vertical mesh, along each diagonal in turn, you will find a diagonal mesh each way. This "criss cross" mesh was stated by Dr. Reford in his article mentioned above, to be typical of the watermarked copies.

Secondly. Beware of attempting to distinguish the paper mesh on the face of the stamps only. The horizontal lines in the background of the oval are likely to deceive you. The safest course is to examine the backs of the stamps.

Thirdly. Additional evidence that there was only one Plate used for the 15 Cent value.

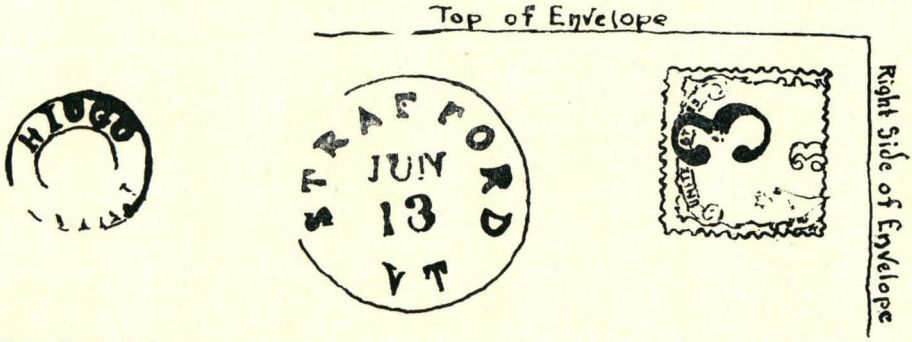
The author has a complete sheet of the 15 cents in the Ottawa Printing. No. 10 on this sheet shows a constant Plate variety, namely, a cluster of three small dots in the eastern margin, close to the design, just north-east of the "5" in south-east figure "15." This variety also occurs on the early printings.

A summing up of the points raised in this article is tabulated on page 14.

The author hopes that other collectors will "go to print" and thus increase our present meagre stock of knowledge about this very interesting stamp.

Cancellations on the 1869 Issue

By R. J. MECHIN.



Hiogo Postmark. **Stratford Postmark.**

A U. S. 3 CENT 1869 USED IN JAPAN.

An interesting use of this stamp is on a folded letter sheet written at "Osaka Juli 15, 1870" and addressed to "Messrs. Chs. Thorel & Co., Yokohama." A notation on the sheet (in different hand writing from the letter) is as follows: "1870, Schmidt Wsstphal & C, Osacca 15 Jul, Rec'd. 19 July, Ansn." (in five lines).

The stamp is tied on with the Hiogo postmark shown. Osaka is a city near Hiogo but just why the postmark of the latter town was applied instead that of the town in which the letter was written is not clear. To make this cover even more international, the letter is written in German!

This is the first time I have noted a single letter rate being paid from one foreign city to another by the use of this stamp.

In his brochure entitled **"Colson of Boston and the Duckwall Collection"** Warren H. Colson mentions another cover from the same correspondence and which traveled the same route bearing the 3c, 15c and 24c stamps of the 1869 issue.

ANOTHER PRECANCEL ON THE 3 CENT '69?

The tracing shown would suggest that the Strafford, Vt. postmaster was one of the early users of precancels.

Three different covers (not from the same correspondence) have been seen bearing this stamp and cancellation and in no case was the stamp tied by the "3." The distance between the stamp and postmark varied from that shown, up to three inches and in each case the postmark was correctly struck with reference to the top of the envelope. The earliest date in the postmark was June 13 and the latest July 1.

Two of the covers had the stamp placed on the envelope in about the usual manner. It does not seem likely that the cancellation shown would be placed as it is with reference to the design of the stamp (indicated on the tracing) if the stamp had been placed on the envelope before being cancelled. In all cases the canceller "3" bears the same relation to the design of the stamp. While it does not show up in the tracing in each case the inking of the postmark was much heavier than the cancellation.

Tabulated Summary.

Paper.	Mesh.	Mr. Pack's Dates.	Authors Dated Copies. (15 Cent only.)	Shades.	Remarks.
Pack's A.	V.	16.3.68. to 21.12.69. (all values.)	....	1. Dull deep purple (not brilliant) duller than (2) (3) or (4) not so dark as (5)	Possibly A 1, and A 2 are same as Mr. Pack's A (see article)
Author's A 1.	H.	....	24.8.68. to 6.11.68.	2. Brilliant Red Purple (A 1 and A 2.)	
Author's A 2.	H.	....	31.7.68. to 5.3.69. (Carry overs 1.10.70 and 10.1.71.)	3. Brilliant Deep Purple (A 1 and A 2.) 4. shades (2) and (3) with slightly more Gray but more brilliant than subsequent shades (A 2 only)	
Pack's W or P. W.	V.	Oct '68 to July '70 (all values) also 29.10.72.	10.6.72.	5. Dull Gray Violet (deeper, duller than (1)) 6. Dull Gray Purple (deeper, duller than (7))	
Pack's B.	H.	2.4.68. to 13.1.70. (all values.)	19.10.68. to July '70. (carry over 21.9.71.)	7. Gray Purple (more Gray than (4))	
Pack's C.	H.	April '68 to Feb '73. (all values.)	19.1.71. to 2.4.72. (one copy dated 1873.)	8. Washy Red Lilac. 9. Red Lilac.	
Pack's E.	H.	Nov: '73 to July '75. (15 Cents only.)	28.8.74. to 10.7.75.	10. Deep, almost Brilliant Red Lilac. 11. Red Lilac. 12. Pale Lilac.	
Author's X. (P.11¾x12¼)	H.	....	July to August 1875.	13. Dull Muddy Brownish Purple.	
Author's Y. (P.11¾x12¼)	V.	....	July 18th 1876.		(Y). Not Paper W. or P W.
Author's Z. (P.11¾x12¼)	H.	1874 ? Jan: 1876 July 1877. } Script Wmk.	June '77 to April '78. (Script Wmk dated July '77)	14. Dull Muddy Slate shades, often with a tinge of Dirty Green or Dirty Violet.	Script Wmk paper Pack's copy 1874 not understood.
Author's Z 1. (Perf 12¼)	V.	....	November-December 1879	15. Similar to Muddy Slate Violet shades of (14).	Quite different in appearance to Ottawa P.
Pack's H.	H.(?)	1880.	1880.	16. Cold Violet (distinctive Shade).	A V Mesh not Hor.
Slate Blues (P.11¾x12¼)	V.	....	(1879 or 1880.)?	17. Slate Blue Perf 11¾x12¼.	
Slate Blues (Perf 12¼)	V.	1880-1886.	Jan: 1882 to "nineties."	18. Various shades of Slate Blue . Perf 12¼.	
Ottawa Printings	V.	1886-1900.	"Nineties."	19. Various shades of Ottawa Printings.	

Additional Notes on Patent Cancellations

By Fred. R. Schmalzriedt.

SINCE writing the article on Patent Cancellations, which appeared in the January and April numbers of the *Collectors Club Philatelist*, a number of entirely new cancellations and others, varying only slightly from some previously described, have come to my attention. Collectors not heretofore mentioned, to whom credit is due, are E. Tudor Gross, W. L. L. Peltz, J. E. Scott and Charles W. McLellan.

While writing these lines, I received from Mr. Usticke a copy of the 5c 1847, punctured by small square pegs arranged in the shape of an oval disc. The cancellation is in red and the only patent that has come to my attention on the 1847 issue. (No. 143).

Haverhill, Mass. used a "Paid" cancellation within a blank space cut from the center of a diagonal grid. The entire design is surrounded by a circle of dots or short dashes, which cut deep into the stamp and envelope. The outer circle is exactly like the one used at Holyoke, Mass. (No. 6), except that it is in blue. The cover bears a three cent 1851. The town cancellation being on the opposite side of the envelope from the killer, they must have been used separately. This cover was sent me by Dr. Chambers. (No. 144).

A heavy circular punch, eight millimeters in diameter on the outside and six millimeters on the inside, which cut deep into the envelope, was used on a three cent envelope No. 2314. A three cent 1857 No. 44 was also used and hit by another blow of the canceller. As only the upper right corner of the envelope was saved, it is impossible to tell where it was used. Mr. Durland discovered this. (No. 145).

Epsom, N. H. used a target consisting of seven thin, sharp circles not equidistant from each other, which cut through the stamp and cover. The inner one is five millimeters in diameter and the outer nineteen millimeters. It was first shown me by J. E. Scott on a 3 cent 1857 No. 44, and I have since seen it on another copy of the same stamp, while Mr. Goerner sent me a cover with the same cancellation on a 3 cent 1861, No. 65. The cancellation is in blue and killer and town canceller were applied separately. (No. 146).

The McConnellsburgh, Pa. cancellation (No. 2) described as used on a 3 cent 1857 is also known on a cover with a 3 cent 1861, No. 65. This cancellation and the one just previously described, used at Epsom, N. H., are the only ones that I have seen on stamps of both the 1857 and 1861 issues, although there appears to be no reason why there should not be others.

The New York star (No. 16) was used on October 29th with a heavy square punch and another cover has been found with No. 20 used on Nov. 20, 1862, one day earlier than the one heretofore described. No. 21 has turned up with five squares horizontally and four vertically used Nov. 7, 1862, on which the mutilating device is a small round punch, instead of triangular as on the cover heretofore described. A cover on which the cancellation is almost identical with No. 15, only a trifle larger, has been found used Mar. 26, 1863. This is more than four months later than any New York cover heretofore known with one of these early mutilating cancellations.

Quite recently, I found a cover very similar to No. 28; the only apparent difference being six bars instead of five.

The Otsego County Bank find at Cooperstown, N. Y. contained a great many Albany covers, which I was privileged to examine through the courtesy of Mr. Peltz. From this examination, I have concluded that the first day of use of the

Albany patent (No. 58) was probably Dec. 30, 1862 and the last approximately Nov. 20, 1863. The cancelling device undoubtedly was retained in the post-office and at some future time some clerk may have again made use of it, which probably accounts for the 1 cent 1867 grill 9x13 heretofore described.

Walter N. Emerson of Chicago, located three copies of the West Haven, Vt. (No. 57) off cover. Two are on the 3c 1861 and one on a 3c 1867, 9x13 grill.

While I have found nine other dot cancellations, all slightly different from each other and also from those already described, it seems unnecessary to take space to il'ustrate them, in view of the fact that I do not know what towns used them. All are on the 3 cent 1861 and 1867 and although two are on cover, it is impossible to tell the place of use.

Cancellation No. 84 was identified as having been used at Providence, R. I. by Mr. McLellan, who sent me a post card used August 16, 1879.

Another type of the Denver, South Park and Pacific R. R. cancellation has been located; the word "Agent" being added. (No. 104A).

New York used an entirely different design with a punch on December 8, 1863, proving that the mutilating devices must have been used at least occasionally, after having been once discarded. It consists of a cork cut into fourteen parts and a small round punch in the center. (No. 126).

A very similar New York cancellation was a cork cut into twelve parts and a small round punch in the center, used after discontinuance of the year date. I have two envelopes, No. 2332, dated January 4, probably 1864. (No. 147).

A cancellation consisting of eight rays with a round punch in the center has been discovered on a 2c 1862, No. 73, off cover. It is very similar to many used in New York City. (No. 127).

A cancellation in black, very much like No. 38, exists on a 30 cent 1861, No. 71. However, the bars are further apart, making it round instead of elliptical. (No. 128).

An eight blade knife cancellation, as sharp and very much like the one used in New York City in October 1862, is known on a block of four of the 1 cent 1861, No. 63. The cancellation is circular, approximately eighteen millimeters in diameter. The blades were set about two and one-half millimeters apart and the two outer ones appear rounded instead of straight as in the New York cancellation. (No. 129). Another cancellation exactly like this one, except that it is twenty millimeters in diameter with blades set nearly three millimeters apart is known on a 3 cent 1861, the rose pink shade, off cover. (No. 130).

Rome, N. Y. used an eleven blade knife cancellation, quite similar to the one used at Philadelphia. It was eighteen millimeters in diameter. Covers that I have are dated May 26 and June 7, 1862 (No. 131). Killer and town canceller were not attached to each other.

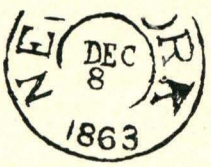
I have seven covers used at Oberlin, Ohio, from June 30th to Sept. 25th, without year date. They are all from the same correspondence and were unquestionably used within a period of three months. All of the stamps used were either the one cent or three cent 1861. The killer a ten blade knife, was attached to the town canceller. The distance between the two outer blades was seventeen millimeters, but they were not set the same distance apart, in fact the two farthest from the town canceller were quite close together. (No. 132).

Dr. Payne recently sent me a cover bearing a 3c 1861 used at Canandaigua, N. Y. Mar. 4, 1863, on which the killer consists of eight rays with the center almost cut out of the stamp. It is impossible to tell, however, whether it contained a complete circle like the Buffalo, Albany and Rochester patents, but larger, or a heavy punch similar to that on some of the New York cancellations used in the latter part of 1862. The killer seems too far from the town cancellation to have been attached to it. (No. 133).

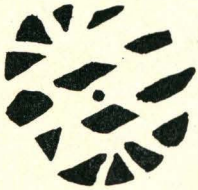
Garrison, N. Y. used a small square dot cancellation which completely punctured the stamp, a 3 cent 1861, and face of the envelope, Elliott Perry having



104 A



126



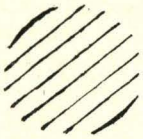
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128

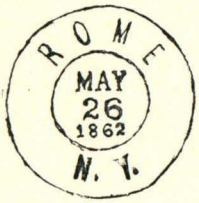


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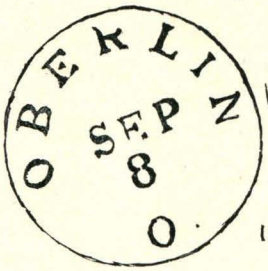
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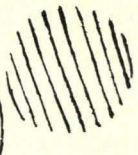


131



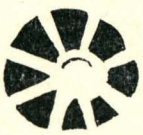


132





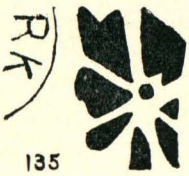
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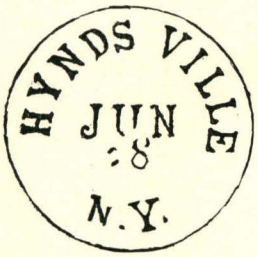


134





135



136

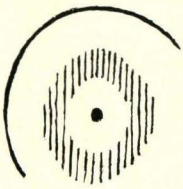




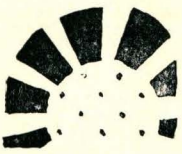
137



138



139



140

discovered it. Although the cover was struck twice, the cancellation is not complete in either instance. Town and killer are on opposite sides of the envelope and therefore could not have been attached to each other. (No. 134).

The only copy of the 1869 issue that I have seen with a punch cancellation is a 3 cent No. 114 used at New York City. It consists of seven rays with a circular punch. (No. 135). The New York postmaster must have used this type of cancellation off and on for a period of eleven years, beginning with the knife-blade on October 10, 1862 and continuing through the National Bank note issue. As was the case with practically all the other New York cancellations, town canceller and killer appear to have been attached to each other.

Hyndsville, N. Y. used a diamond dot cancellation which was not attached to the town canceller. It is on cover bearing a 3 cent stamp of the 1879 issue. (No. 136).

A peculiar cancellation has been found on a 1 cent American, off cover. It looks like an odd-shaped head, with a colorless almost circular space, in which a two millimeter circle appears to be intended for the eye. This circle was made by a very sharp knife which almost cut a piece from the stamp. (No. 137).

Much on the same order is a two cent vermilion, No. 183. A black, almost circular solid black cancellation, approximately sixteen millimeters in diameter, has a colorless circular space about six millimeters in diameter towards one side. About in the center of this space is a small round punch (No. 138).

A very pretty blue cancellation has been found on a 3 cent American. The outer circle is about 27 millimeters in diameter; an inner circle about 15 millimeters in diameter on the outside and nine millimeters on the inside, consists of straight vertical lines. In the middle of the central colorless space is a small round punch. (No. 139).

A 3 cent Continental with 9 rays and the twelve puncturing dots, similar to the Louisville and other cancellations on the bank note issues was discovered only recently. (No. 140). It does not tally with any of the covers that I have seen, so that it is impossible to tell where it was used. Two covers just received from Hugh M. Clark tend to show this type of cancellation with twelve rays to have been used in Philadelphia in January 1877. It seems to fit exactly the Chicago type (No. 118) except that it is in black, but no town cancellation appears in either color.

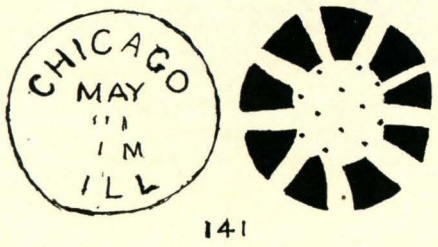
A cover with this type of cancellation consisting of 9 rays in blue, used from Chicago, has also been found. (No. 141). The stamp is a 3 cent Continental.

A 3 cent Continental with 8 rays has a circle about 6½ millimeters in diameter in the center. Within this circle are two sharp vertical cuts approximately 1½ millimeters long cutting entirely through the stamp. (No. 142).

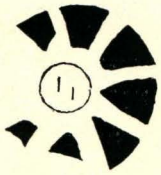
Additional Cities and Towns Using Patent Cancellations:

Canandaigua, N. Y.	133
Chicago, Ill.	141 (Blue)
Denver, South Park & Pacific R. R.	104-A
Epsom, N. H.	146 (Blue)
Garrison, N. Y.	134
Haverhill, Mass.	144 (Blue)
Hyndsville, N. Y.	136
New York, N. Y.	126, 135, 147
Oberlin, O.	132
Philadelphia	118
Providence, R. I.	84
Railroad	104-A
Rome, N. Y.	131

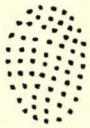
Not known: 127, 128, 129, 130, 137, 138, 139 (Blue), 140, 142, 143 (Red), 145. Delete 84 (Identified as Providence).



141



142



143





144

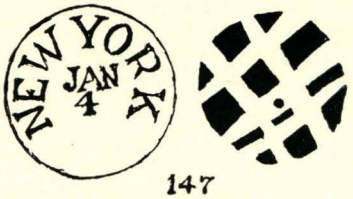


145





146



147

Donations to The Library

Precancelled Victory, Aeroplane and Pilgrim Catalog. Gift of H. S. Wheeler.

Various Journals to complete our files. Gift of H. Toaspern.

Philatelic Magazine, various numbers. Gift of P. de Worms.

Standard Precancel Catalog, 1932, Volume I. Gift of S. G. Rich.

Historical Souvenir Air Mail Cover Catalog. A. C. Roessler. Gift of Publisher.

United States Postal Guide, 1930. Gift of S. G. Rich.

Stamps by Kent B. Stiles. Gift of Author.

Die Stolper Post, by Schultz. Gift of Saul Newbury.

A large bundle of journals. Gift of V. Mozian.

Bound volume of Auction Sale of Worthington Collection. Gift of A. Good.

Grosses Handbuch der Abstempelungen von Altoesterreich & Lombardei-Venetien, Lief. 1, 2. Gift of S. Lake.

Various magazines and catalogs to complete our files. Gift of F. Greeley.

Catalog of City type precancel, by A. Gunesch. Gift of H. S. Wheeler.

Mekeel's Issues to complete our files. Gift of J. I. Wyer.

Three Numbers Nordisk Fil. Tidsskrift. Gift of A. Odfjell.

Billy's Letter, Helen S. Read. Gift of S. G. Rich.

Hungarian Handbook, Price List by Dr. A. Erdodi & A. Kner, with supplement, R. R. R. Gift of Dr. R. Taylor.

Kohl Handbook bound part III. Gift of A. F. Lichtenstein.

Stanley Gibbons Priced Catalog of British Empire, 1932. Gift of A. F. Lichtenstein.

Collectors Club Philatelist back numbers. Gift of C. J. Phillips.

Old Newspapers with Philatelic Items. Gift of W. F. Goerner.

Priced Catalog, D. F. Kelleher, 362 sale. Gift of D. F. Kelleher.

Geography and Stamps, by Kent B. Stiles. Gift of Publishers.

Lo Que Son Los Correos En Chile, by E. Brieba. Gift V. Vargas.

Australia Air Marts, by A. Rosenthal. Gift Australian Stamp Monthly.

Handbook of Zeppelin Letters, Postal Cards and Stamps, 1911-1931. Gift V. M. Berthold.

What Year the Waterburys?

By R. J. MECHIN.

UNDER this heading in the October 1931 number of the *Collector's Club Philatelist* an attempt was made to assign year dates to the Waterbury cancellations used on the 1869 issue, mainly on the basis of "Correspondence.

Some very interesting additional information has come to hand through the kindness of Charles W. McLellan and Albert W. Draves.

Mr. McLellan submitted a Beer Stein dated February 12, which was undoubtedly of 1870. Curiously the cover card on the envelope is "Watertown, Ct." The cover is addressed to Zophar Mills.

Mr. Draves produced eight interesting covers from the Boeringer correspondence and very fortunately was able to assign year dates to them all. The letters are, with one exception, from Blanche Carrie to John Boeringer, the exception bearing two foreign receiving postmarks giving the year date as 1870. I quote from Mr. Draves' letter as follows: "I easily assign nates into 1869 and 1870, since Blanche Carrie lived in Madison, Wis. in 1869 but left for Waterbury about Thanksgiving Day 1869, as her previous lettters to Mr. Boeringer came from Madison. Blanche Carrie visited her sister, Clemence Carrie and her mother, who is identified only as "La Veuve Carrie." Clemence Carrie was the Marquise de Bailleul and wrote from Paris, except in this short period of reunion. In May 1870, Blanche Carrie 'etait morte' and left no further letters."

A cover with the Shoe cancellation recently purchased bears the pencil notation "1870," the date March 24.

If anyone can throw further light on the year of usage of the Waterbury cancellations on stamps of the 1869 issue, through notations, enclosures or other means, the writer would be pleased to have such information.

An arrangement of these covers as in Table I in the previous article would be as follows (all on 3c value of 1869):

Cancellation	Postmark		Correspondence
	Month	Day	
W (without serifs)	Jan.	3	Boeringer
Flower—7 petals	Jan.	13	Boeringer
Flower—8 petals	Jan.	17	Boeringer
Beer Stein	Feb.	12	Mills
Holly Sprig	Mar.	20(*)	Boeringer
Shoe	Mar.	24(†)	Rogers
Holly Sprig	Apr.	4	Boeringer
Rosebush	Dec.	10	Boeringer
Christmas Tree	Dec.	10	Boeringer
Christmas Tree	Dec.	25	Boeringer

(*) Cover marked "London B Paid A 1870" and "Ange amb. Calais 16 Avr. 70."
(†) Pencil notation gives year as 1870.

These additions, in a table similar to Table II in the article referred to above, would be as follows:

Month	Year	Cancellation	Correspondence
Dec.	1869	Rosebush	Boeringer
Dec.	1869	Christmas Tree	Boeringer
Jan.	1870	W (without serifs)	Boeringer
Jan.	1870	Flower—7 petals	Boeringer
Jan.	1870	Flower—8 petals	Boeringer
Feb.	1870	Beer Stein	Mills
Mar.	1870	Holly Sprig (*)	Boeringer
Mar.	1870	Shoe (†)	Rogers
Apr.	1870	Holly Sprig	Boeringer

(*) Bears British and French receiving postmarks giving year as 1870.
(†) Pencil notation gives year as 1870.

The History of the "Free Franking" of Mail in the United States

By EDWARD STERN.

(All of the Franks illustrated are from my personal collection and the purpose of this article is an attempt to compile a check list of all known Franks. I would be pleased to hear from anyone having any which are not included.
Members of Congress and Senators or others who held no "Cabinet Offices" are not included in this article.

(Continued from Volume X, page 423.)

SIXTH AND SEVENTH ADMINISTRATIONS

JAMES MADISON

(of Virginia)

March 4, 1809 to March 4, 1817

Vice President	George Clinton	New York	
	Elbridge Gerry	Massachusetts	
President Pro Tempore of the Senate	Wm. H. Crawford	Georgia	
	John Gaillard	South Carolina	
Secretary of State	Robert Smith	Maryland	March 6, 1809
	James Monroe	Virginia	April 2, 1811
Secretary of the Treasury	Albert Gallatin	Pennsylvania	Reappointed
	William Jones	Pennsylvania	Ad interim
	George W. Campbell	Tennessee	February 9, 1814
	Alexander J. Dallas	Pennsylvania	October 6, 1814
	Wm. H. Crawford	Georgia	October 22, 1816
Secretary of War	John Smith	Ohio	Ad interim
	William Eustis	Massachusetts	March 7, 1809
	James Monroe	Virginia	Ad interim
	John Armstrong	New York	January 13, 1813
	Alexander J. Dallas	Pennsylvania	March 14, 1815
	Wm. H. Crawford	Georgia	August 1, 1815
	George Graham	Virginia	Ad interim
Attorney General	Caesar A. Rodney	Delaware	Reappointed
	William Pinkney	Maryland	December 11, 1811
	Richard Rush	Pennsylvania	February 10, 1814
Postmaster General	Gideon Granger	Connecticut	Reappointed
	Return J. Meigs Jr.	Ohio	March 17, 1814
Secretary of the Navy	Robert Smith	Maryland	Reappointed
	C. W. Goldsborough	Maryland	Ad interim
	Paul Hamilton	South Carolina	March 7, 1809
	William Jones	Pennsylvania	January 12, 1813
	Benjamin Homans		Ad interim
	B. W. Crowninshield	Massachusetts	December 19, 1814

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 18

Cover # 1 **GEORGE CLINTON**—Franked while Vice President. (Refer to Plate 16, number 2.)

Cover # 2 **ROBERT SMITH**—Franked while Secretary of State. (Refer to Plate 17, number 6.)

Cover # 3 **JAMES MONROE**—Franked while Secretary of State. He also served as Secretary of War in this same Cabinet. He was a member of the Continental Congress, Envoy to France and Great Britain in 1794 and 1803 respectively, Governor of Virginia, served as President of The United States from 1817 to 1825. He formulated the celebrated "Monroe Doctrine" in 1823.

Cover # 4 **ALBERT GALLATIN**—Franked while Secretary of The Treasury.

Cover # 5 **GEORGE W. CAMPBELL**—Franked while Secretary of The Treasury. He also served as Envoy to Russia in 1818.

Cover # 6 **ALEXANDER J. DALLAS**—Franked while Secretary of The Treasury.

Cover # 7 **WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD**—Franked while Secretary of The Treasury. He also served as Secretary of War in this same Cabinet, and was Envoy to France in 1813.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 19

Cover # 1 **JOSEPH NOURSE**—Franked while Register of the United States Treasury. He served in that capacity from 1781 to 1829.

Cover # 2 **RICHARD HARRISON**—Franked while first Auditor of the Treasury and served from 1791 to 1836.

Cover # 3 **RICHARD RUSH**—Franked while Comptroller of the United States Treasury. He was also Attorney General in this same Cabinet, Envoy to Great Britain and France in 1817 and 1847 respectively. Ad Interim in State Department under James Monroe and Secretary of The Treasury in the Cabinet of John Quincy Adams.

Cover # 4 **JOHN ARMSTRONG**—Franked while Secretary of War. He was also a member of The Continental Congress, and was Envoy to France in 1804.

Cover # 5 **WILLIAM EUSTIS**—Franked while Secretary of War.

Cover # 6 **GEORGE O. MITCHELL**—Franked while serving as a Colonel in the Army.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 20

Cover # 1 **ROBERT SMITH**—Franked while Secretary of The Navy. (Refer to Plate 17, number 6.)

Cover # 2 **PAUL HAMILTON**—Franked while Secretary of The Navy.

Cover # 3 **WILLIAM JONES**—Franked while Secretary of The Navy.

Cover # 4 **BENJAMIN W. CROWNINSHIELD**—Franked while Secretary of The Navy.

Cover # 5 **GIDEON GRANGER**—Franked while Postmaster General.

Cover # 6 **RETURN J. MEIGS, JR.**—Franked while Postmaster General.

Cover # 7 **WILLIAM ORLANDO BUTLER**—Franked while Major General in the Army. The cover is inscribed "Public Service." He was Aid de Camp to Andrew Jackson.



Plate 18—Madison Administration.

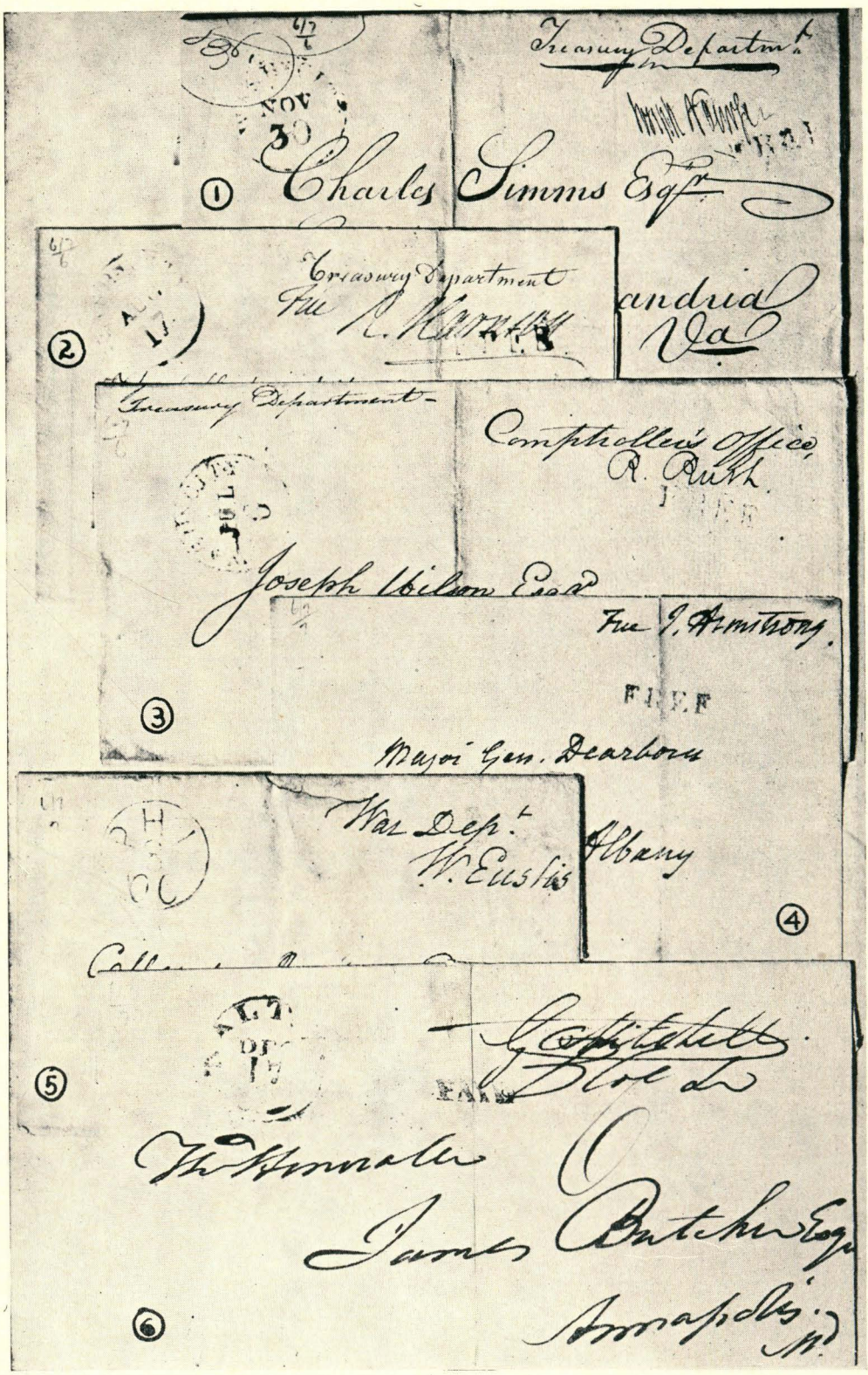


Plate 19—Madison Administration.

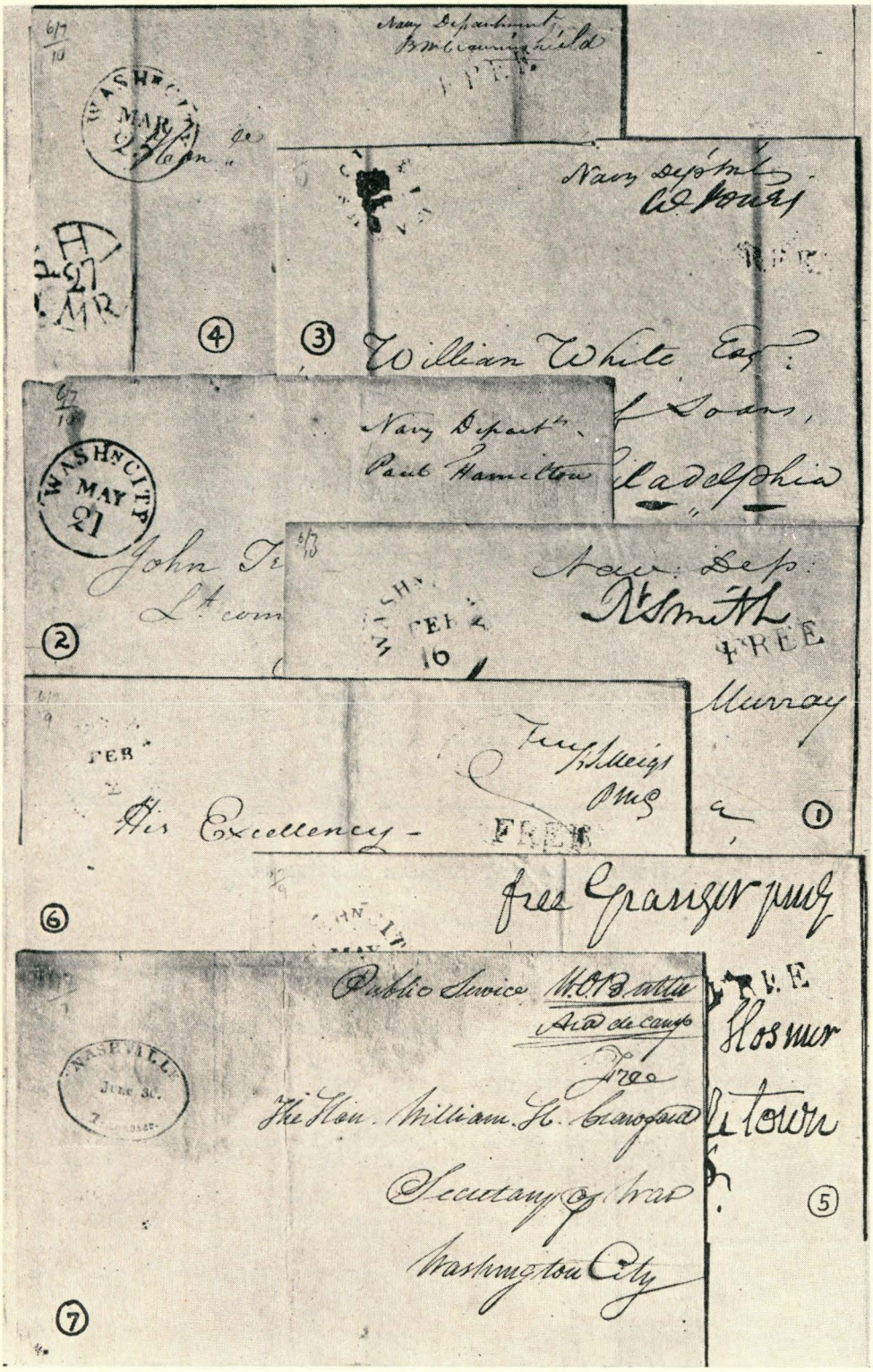


Plate 20—Madison Administration.

EIGHTH AND NINTH ADMINISTRATIONS

JAMES MONROE

(of Virginia)

March 4, 1817 to March 4, 1825

Vice President	Daniel D. Tompkins	New York	
Secretary of State	John Graham	Virginia	Ad interim
	Richard Rush	Pennsylvania	Ad interim
	John Quincy Adams	Massachusetts	March 5, 1817
Secretary of the Treasury	Wm. H. Crawford	Georgia	Reappointed
Secretary of War	George Graham	Virginia	March 4, 1817
	John C. Calhoun	South Carolina	October 8, 1817
Attorney General	Richard Rush	Pennsylvania	Reappointed
	William Wirt	Virginia	November 13, 1817
Postmaster General	Return J. Meigs, Jr.	Ohio	Reappointed
	John McLean	Ohio	June 26, 1823
Secretary of the Navy	B. W. Crowninshield	Massachusetts	Reappointed
	John C. Calhoun	South Carolina	Ad interim
	Smith Thompson	New York	November 9, 1818
	John Rodgers	Maryland	September 1, 1823
	Samuel L. Southard	New Jersey	September 16, 1823

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 21

Cover # 1 **RICHARD RUSH**—Franked wrile Secretary of State. (Refer to Plate 19, number 3.)

Cover # 2 **JOHN QUINCY ADAMS**—Franked while Secretary of State. (Refer to Plate 17, number 9.)

Cover # 3 **WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD**—Franked while Secretary of The Treasury.

Cover # 4 **JOHN C. CALHOUN**—Franked while serving in The Treasury Department. He was also Secretary of War in this same Cabinet, Vice President under John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson and Secretary of State under John Tyler.

Cover # 5 **CONSTANT FREEMAN**—Franked while Auditor of The United States Treasury.

Cover # 6 **PETER HAGNER**—Franked while Auditor of The United States Treasury.

Cover # 7 **WILLIAM LEE**—Franked while Auditor of The United States Treasury.

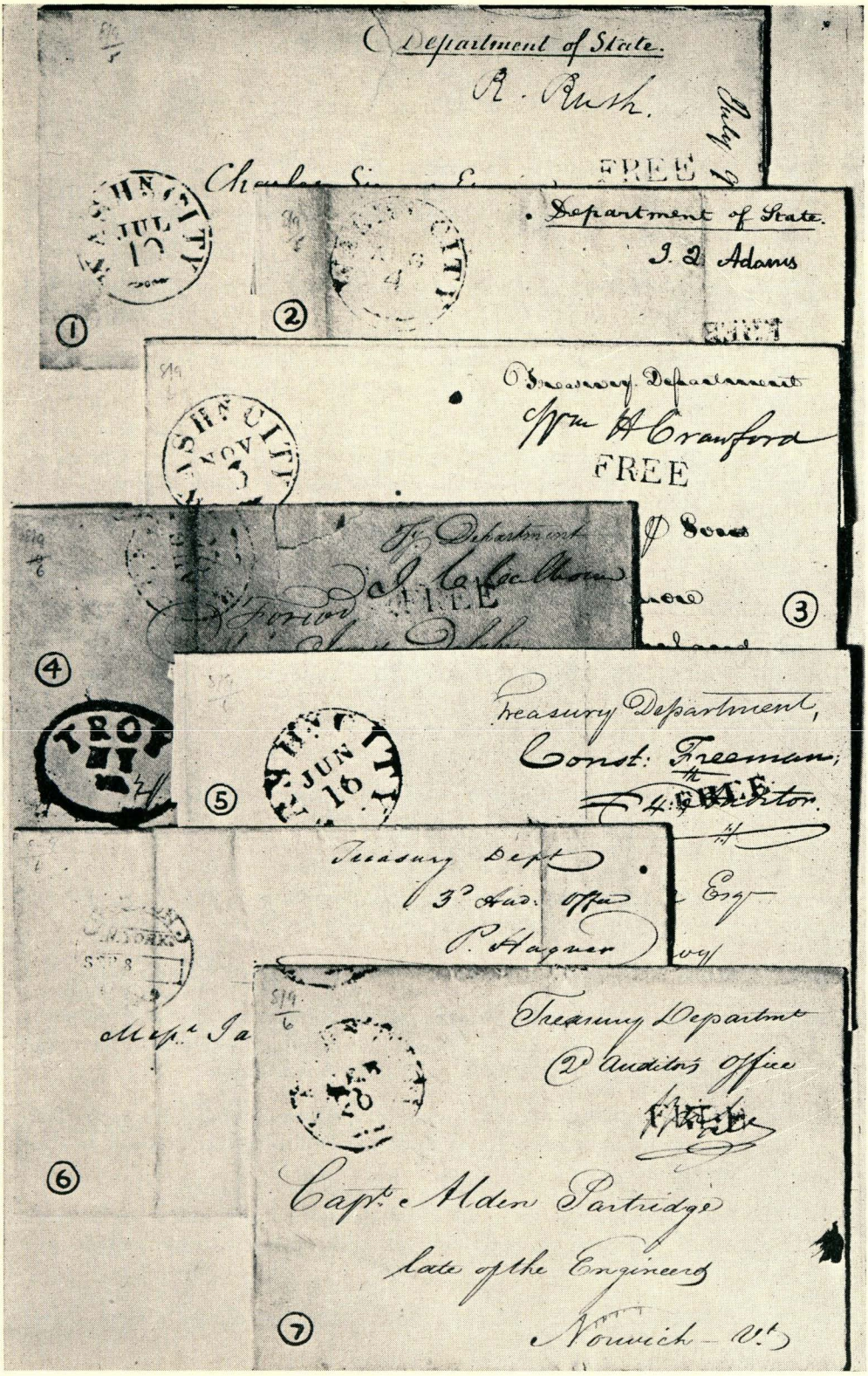


Plate 21—Monroe Administration.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 22

Cover # 1 **GEORGE GRAHAM**—Franked while Secretary of War.

Cover # 2 **JOHN C. CALHOUN**—Franked while Secretary of War. (Refer to Plate 21, number 4.)

Cover # 3 **JACOB BROWN**—Franked as Major Genera', cover is dated 1824. He was General in Chief of the United States Army.

Cover # 4 **DANIEL PARKER**—Franked while serving in the War Department. It is signed Adjutant General, the cover is dated 1819.

Cover # 5 **WILLIAM L. MARCY**—Franked while serving in the War Department, and signed Adjutant General. He was also Secretary of War under James K. Polk and Secretary of State under Franklin Pierce.

Cover # 6 **WILLIAM WIRT**—Franked while Attorney General.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 23

Cover # 1 **JOHN McLEAN**—Franked while Postmaster General. He was also Secretary of War under John Tyler, and Justice of The Supreme Court of The United States, 1829-1861.

Cover # 2 **SMITH THOMPSON**—Franked while Secretary of The Navy. He was Justice of The Supreme Court of The United States, 1823-1843.

Cover # 3 **JOHN RODGERS**—Franked while acting Secretary of The Navy.

Cover # 4 **ISAAC CHAUNCEY**—Franked while Navy Commissioner, cover is dated 1823. He was also Commander of the Brooklyn Navy Yard and became President of the Board of Navy Commissioners.

Cover # 5 **DAVID PORTER**—Franked while Navy Commissioner. He was a Commander of the United States Navy, also United States Minister to Constantinople.

Cover # 6 **JOHN FORSYTH**—Franked while Envoy to Spain, the cover is dated 1824. He was also Secretary of State under Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren.

Cover # 7 **CHARLES CUTTS**—Franked while Secretary of the United States Senate.

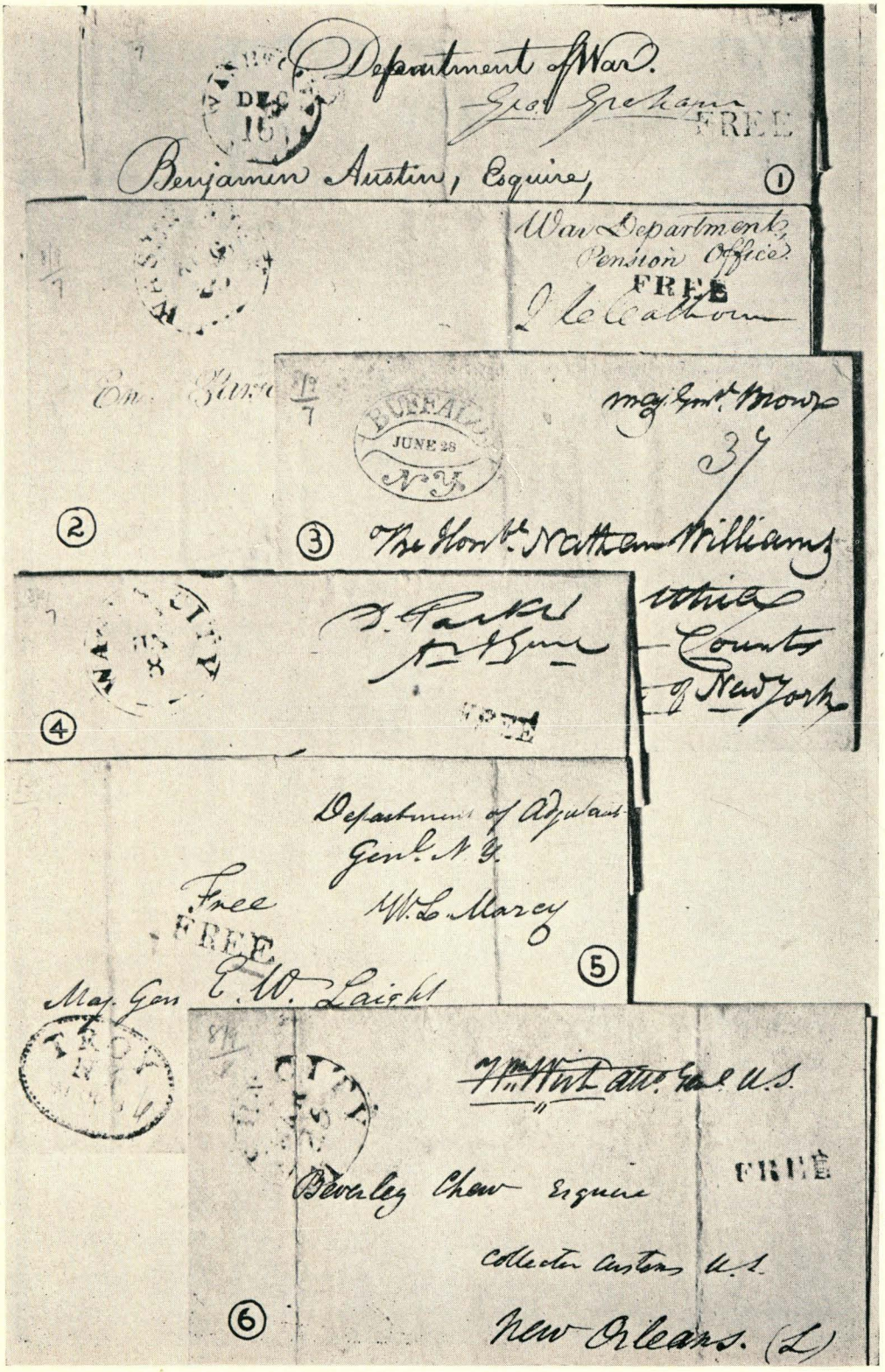


Plate 22—Monroe Administration.

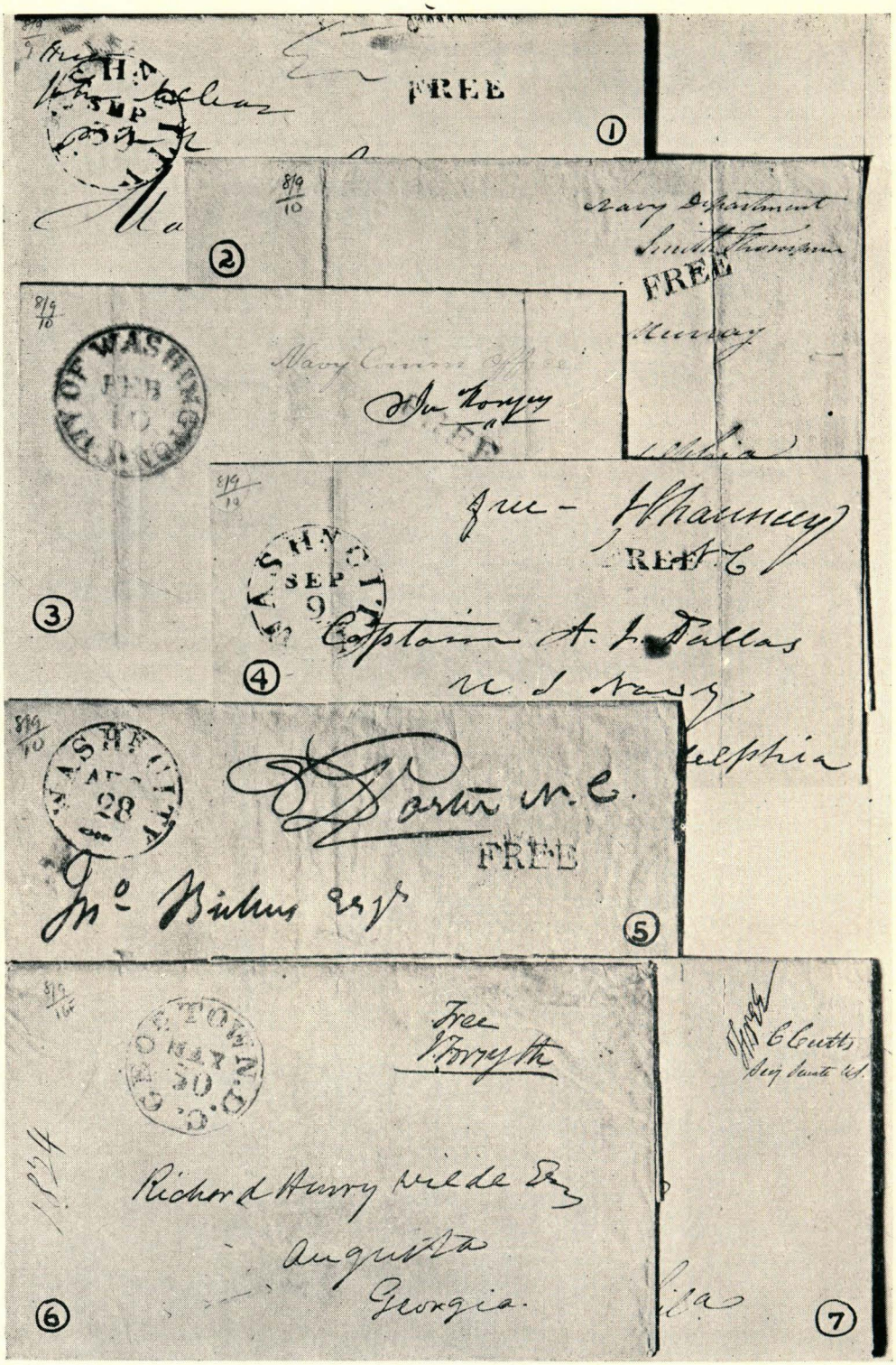


Plate 23—Monroe Administration.

The United States Postage Stamps of the 20th Century

By Beverly S. King and Max G. Johl.

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(Continued from Volume X, page 412.)

THE FOUR CENT STAMPS GROUPED.

#334—Four Cent, Brown, Washington. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued December 24, 1908.

Except for the differences in the numerals of value and the color this stamp is the same in design as the three cent, and like the latter continued in use until 1923. The four cent stamps are easier to understand than the lower values as there were fewer methods of printing employed and but one master die used.

When the master die for this design was first made the denomination was in words the same as the two lowest values but before any plates were made numerals were substituted. We have seen essays from this original die. (Illustrated.)

As occurred with the lower values this stamp was printed from star plates as well as those with standard spacing. Although the 3mm spaced blocks outnumber the narrower ones from the star plates they are more desirable as they were from the later printings and most of the stamps saved seem to have been from the standard 2mm spaced plates.

Shades: Orange brown, light brown, brown, dark brown.

Varieties: a: Spacings.
A—Blocks of four with 2mm spacing.
B—Blocks of four with 3mm spacing.
b: Plate number blocks.
A—Imprint and number.
B—Imprint, star and number.
c: Double Transfer—in lower line of oval and top of "CENTS". (See 2 Cent, #444.)



Essay of 4c Stamp. Never Issued.

Plates used:

a: Imprint and number.
4932—33, 34, 35

b: Imprint, star and number.
5132—38, 46, 58, 99
5212—17, 26
5405—06, 07, 08, 15, 17, 22, 26

#346—Four Cent, Brown, Washington. D. L. Wmk. Imperf.

Issued February 25, 1909.

Like the lower values this imperf variety was produced especially for manufacturers of private coils and most of the available supply was used by them for

coils for automatic vending machines. It was the only four cent stamp in this group appearing in this form and the quantity was much smaller than any of the lower values, the report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the fiscal year of 1909 states that only 311,700 had been issued up to October 9th of that year. As in the perforated variety the wider spaced blocks of four are scarcer than those having the 2mm spacing.

The copies that reached philatelic hands were obtained in the following manner: a New York stamp dealer placed an order with the New York main Post Office for 10,000 copies, this number being the necessary minimum, but his request was refused on the ground that the Post Office could not lend itself to a scheme of securing stamps especially for sale to philatelists. This dealer, however, was able to secure his order through another Post Office and then sold them at 25% over face. Other New York dealers immediately besieged the New York Postmaster for this imperforate stamp but received the information that they "did not exist." However, when this Postmaster learned that the dealer for whom he had refused to order the stamps had obtained them elsewhere and was selling them at 25% above face he put through an order for 10,000 copies and sold these to both dealers and collectors. It is certain that at least 20,000 of these stamps reached philatelists and undoubtedly some of those ordered by private coil manufacturers were also acquired, but as the entire output was rather limited the imperforate blocks of four are easily worth considerably more than the perforated variety.

Shades: Orange brown, brown, dark brown.

Varieties: a: Spacings. See #334.
b: Plate number blocks.
c: Usual imperf sheet varieties. See #343—1c.
d: Private coils.
A—Schermack III.
B—Mail-O-Meter III.
C—Brinkerhoff II.
D—U. S. Automatic I—II—III.
e: Double Transfer. Two shifts similar to the usual shifts on the One and Two Cent stamps have been found. One unusual shift has been located on plate 5199.

Plates used:
a: Imprint and number.
4932—33, 34, 35
b: Imprint, star and number.
5199
5212—17, 26
5405—06, 07, 08

#350—Four Cent, Brown, Washington. Endwise Coil. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12 Horizontally.

Issued August 15, 1910.

These were made from regular sheets of 400 subjects perforated horizontally but being cut vertically along the longitudinal gutters between the stamps there are no spacing varieties. These strips of twenty stamps were then pasted together forming coils of 500 or 1,000. This variety was issued about a year and a half after the sidewise coil and the catalog numbers should be reversed, it was the only endwise four cent coil in this group. The use of coil stamps was still in an experimental stage, the Department making anything it was asked for in this type of issue. Though used for a shorter time than the sidewise coil it is not as rare as the narrow spaced pair of the latter issue.

Shades: Orange brown, brown.

Varieties: a: Usual endwise coil varieties. See #348—2c.

#354—Four Cent, Brown, Washington. Sidewise Coil. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12 Vertically.

Issued February 23, 1909.

This was the first four cent coil to be issued by the Post Office Department and was used mainly for mailing advertising matter, its distribution was considerably more limited than either the one or two cent values.

Having been cut from sheets printed mainly from the star plates these stamps are found with both wide and narrow spacings between the pairs, the 3mm outnumbering the 2mm. This coil was not widely used and as only a comparatively small amount was made pairs are becoming quite scarce.

Shades: Orange brown, brown.

Varieties: Usual sidewise coil varieties.

#360—Four Cent, Brown, Washington. Bluish Paper. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued June 1909.

These stamps were printed on a special paper containing 30% rag stock in the hope that this would overcome the perforation waste due to unequal shrinkage which the Star plates had not entirely eliminated.

The report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, stated that the Bureau printed 4,000 copies on this experimental paper. As in the other values above the two cent they were not to have been delivered to Postmasters but through an error some sheets of 100 were packed with the ordinary paper printings and so distributed.

The printing being small the majority were used for postage and from a philatelic standpoint "never found." Copies secured by collectors came from the Government Collection at Washington in exchange for other needed varieties. Less than one hundred copies were so available and these are the only stamps that are known to have been saved.

Shade: Brown.

Plate used: 4934

#377—Four Cent, Brown, Washington. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued January 20, 1911.

To increase the strength of the paper a new watermark was used which consisted of single line Roman capitals, one to each stamp. This gave collectors a new variety.

They were printed from star plates as well as a new type plate with a standard spacing of 2¾mm. The latter belonged to the "A" plate group but had only a plate number. As most of the stamps issued were from the star plates the 2mm spaced blocks are more desirable, those from the standard spaced sheets being classed with the 3mm spaced blocks.

Shades: Orange brown, brown, dark brown.

Varieties: a: Spacings.
b: Plate number blocks.
c: Double Transfer. No data.

Plates used:
a: Imprint, star and number.
5568—69, 70, 71, 74, 75, 76, 77
b: Number only.
6002—04, 10, 25

#395—Four Cent, Brown, Washington. Sidewise Coil. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 8½ Vertically.

Issued April 15, 1912.

Besides the change in watermark this stamp also differs from the previous coil in the perforation. The introduction of a special coiling machine in 1910 had necessitated a reduction in the perforations as the old type were fragile and frequently broke. This new perforation, 8½ for each 2cm, was not used until the supply of four cent stamps on hand at the Bureau became exhausted. The demand being small the new coil was not issued until almost two years after the coil stamps of lower values.

Star plates were used for making these coil stamps and the 2mm spaced pairs are in the minority. The line varieties are always 2mm spaced pairs.

Shades: Brown, dark brown.

Varieties: a: Spacings.
b: Usual sidewise coil varieties. See #352.

#427—Four Cent, Brown, Washington. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued September 7, 1914.

The sheets perforated 12 having been found to be very weak by large users of stamps especially in affixing blocks for Parcel Post, the Bureau decreased the number of perforations to 10 for each 2cm. This left more uncut space between the stamps and gave the sheets additional strength, incidently giving collectors a new variety.

The star plates used for the previous issue having become worn these stamps were printed from new plates having a standard 2¾mm spacing between stamps. The increasing demand for this value caused frequent printings during the two years it was current and it is found in a wide range of shades.

Shades: Yellowish brown, orange brown, brown, dark brown.

Varieties: a: Plate number block.
b: Double Transfer. Listed, no data.

Plates used:
a: Number only.
6002—04, 10, 25
6728—29, 30, 32
7263—69, 73, 76
7331—48, 62, 72
7606

#446—Four Cent, Brown, Washington. Sidewise Coil. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 10 Vertically.

Issued October 2, 1914.

Whereas the 12 perf coil was too fragile those perforated 8½ were found too hard to separate for satisfactory use in stamp affixing machines. A compro-

mise of 10 was tried and proved satisfactory for both makers and users and was adopted. Unlike the one and two cent coils this four cent stamp was not issued until after the sheet stamps with this type of perforation had been introduced and as the plates were the same for both perf and coil stamps no spacing varieties exist. This was the last four cent coil made from regular sheet plates, causing a "paste up" every twenty stamps.

Shades: Yellowish brown, brown.

Varieties: Usual sidewise coil varieties.

#457—Four Cent, Brown, Washington. Rotary Press Sidewise Coil. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 10 Vertically.

Issued February 18, 1916.

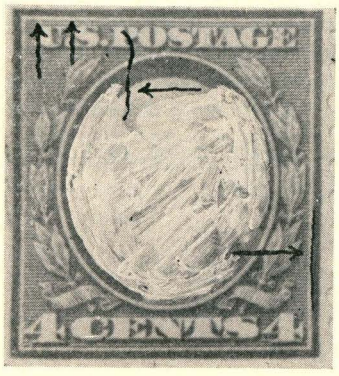
The use of the rotary press for printing coil stamps of the one and two cent denomination having been found satisfactory it was adopted for all values as the reserve supply at the Bureau became low.

This stamp being curved sidewise on the plate it is 19½ to 20mm wide instead of the usual 18½ to 19mm, but is the same height as the ordinary stamp. Having been printed on 170 subject plates there is a line after every seventeenth stamp, formed by the crevices where the two plates join on a rotary press.

Though not replaced by the unwatermarked variety for about twenty months the quantity of this stamp saved for philately was comparatively small and copies have become quite scarce. The watermark being very faint, care should be taken to properly classify a 10 perf four cent coil, this variety is more desirable than that of the later issue on unwatermarked paper.

Shades: Light brown, brown.

Varieties: Usual sidewise coil varieties.



Cracked Plate.

There is one interesting example of a cracked plate on a rotary press coil. Shows a defective transfer of the upper frame line which is thinned at the left side. Slight evidence of a D. T. of lower right frame line. Probably unevenness in the metal caused first a defective transfer and later a crack. (Illustrated.)

#465—Four Cent, Brown, Washington. No Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued October 7, 1916.

Philatelists had not anticipated the use of unwatermarked paper prior to the expected change of perforating wheels to 11 gauge, and this variety was almost entirely overlooked particularly as the watermark on the previous variety had been extremely faint. This variety is the most desirable regularly issued perforated four cent stamp in the group. In spite of its short existence there is a marked difference in shades.

Shades: Orange brown, brown, dark brown.

Plates used: 7331—48, 62, 72

#495—Four Cent, Brown, Washington. Rotary Press Sidewise Coil. No Wmk. Perf. 10 Vertically.

Issued October 19, 1917.

Having appeared almost six months after the change to 11 perforations for flat plates this stamp is actually a coiled variety of the later issue. However, for convenience in cataloging and correct spacing in printed albums this stamp is listed with the one cent and two cent coils as part of the perf 10 unwatermarked issues, and to prevent confusion on the part of collectors we will do likewise. The coil perforating machines were never changed from the 10 perf gauge for this unwatermarked paper issue, nor have they been changed to date.

Shades: Orange brown, brown.

Varieties: Usual sidewise Rotary coil varieties.

#503—Four Cent, Brown, Washington. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued March 23, 1917.

After a wait of almost two years the much talked of 11 perf stamps finally appeared, the lower denominations being issued late in March 1917.

The four cent stamp was not used in great quantities and it was not necessary to print them from the emergency offset plates, they remained current on unwatermarked paper for more than six years and appeared in a wide range of shades, the yellow brown being the most desirable, though none are scarce.

Shades: Yellow brown, orange brown, brown, dark brown.

Varieties: Double impression.

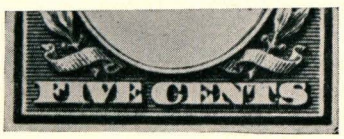
Plates used: 7331
7598—99
7600
7972—73, 74, 75
8494—95, 96, 97
8880—81, 88, 89
10474—75, 76, 77
12549—50, 51, 52
13556—57, 58, 59, 69, 70, 71, 72

Number Issued:

The quantities of the four cent stamp issued to Postmasters as reported by the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the fiscal years ending June 30, are as follows:

	Ordinary	Coils
1909	37,837,282	....
1910	85,424,400	256,000
1911	96,049,509	161,000
1912	91,499,199	451,500
1913	91,351,400	1,054,000
1914	128,767,997	2,617,500
1915	142,251,700	3,761,500
1916	155,170,497	4,860,000
1917	162,649,194	6,081,500
1918	128,599,700	4,516,500
1919	115,665,694	2,210,000
1920	159,538,791	8,672,500
1921	195,686,300	13,179,500
1922	181,696,900	18,711,890*
1923	172,179,000	20,594,000
1924	....	841,000
TOTAL	1,944,367,563	87,968,390

*The usual quantities of coil stamps issued are always in units of 500 or 1,000. In this year the Bureau delivered 110 copies of this stamp for Specimen purposes to the Post Office Department. This is an interesting evidence of the accuracy of the Bureau's report.



Essay of 5c Stamp.
Never Issued.

THE FIVE CENT STAMPS GROUPED.

#335—Five Cent, Blue, Washington. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued December 19, 1908.

As in the lower values of the series this stamp was printed from both the star plates and those having the standard spacings. In the one, two, three and four cent values the 3mm spaced blocks are slightly scarcer than those with the narrower spacing. With the five cent stamp, however, the 3mm spaced block is almost a rarity, being listed in the leading catalog at fifteen to twenty times the value of the narrower spacing.

This denomination was the last of the stamps printed on double line watermarked paper to be issued from the star plates. The five cent stamps printed from star plates did not appear until a short time before the change in the watermark occurred and were almost entirely overlooked by both dealers and collectors, who seemingly had obtained their supply of this denomination when first issued, for this reason star plate number blocks of this value on double line watermarked paper are extremely scarce. Twelve plates were used, eight of which were of the standard 2mm spacing.

Shades: Bright blue, blue, dark blue.

Varieties: a: Spacings
A—2mm spaced blocks.
B—3mm spaced blocks.
b: Plate number blocks.
A—Imprint (Bureau of Engraving and Printing) and number
B—Imprint, star and number.
c: Double Transfer. No data.

Plates used:

a: Imprint and number.
4928—29, 30, 31, 58, 59, 61, 73

b: Imprint, star and number.
5341—76, 79, 96

#347—Five Cent, Blue, Washington. D. L. Wmk. Imperf.

Issued February 25, 1909.

This stamp was printed only from the standard plates and no spacing varieties exist. Up to October 9, 1909, 123,700 copies had been issued, according to the report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. These were intended primarily for use by manufacturers of private coils and as most of these were so used this imperf stamp is more desirable than the narrow spaced perforated variety. Vending machine manufacturers discontinued the use of five cent coils at about this time and as a result it was the last five cent stamp issued in imperforate condition.

Shades: Blue, dark blue.

Varieties: a: Usual imperf sheet varieties.
b: Private coils.
A—Schermack III.
B—Mail-O-Meter.
C—Brinkerhoff II.
D—U. S. Automatic I—II—III.
c: Double Transfer. Listed, no data.

Plates used:
a: Imprint and number.
4928—29, 30, 31, 58, 59, 73

#351—Five Cent, Blue, Washington. Endwise Coil. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12 Horizontally.

Issued January 2, 1909.

Coil stamps were still in an experimental stage when this variety was issued and the Post Office had not yet learned just what was needed. The demand for this type being very small it was the last endwise coil issued of this denomination. Less were issued than the sidewise coil stamps but they are no more desirable as collectors had ample time to obtain copies before the supply became exhausted, both varieties are far from common.

Like all coils current at this time these were made from ordinary sheets perforated one way and cut into strips of twenty which were then pasted together by hand and rolled into coils of 500 or 1,000.

Shades: Blue, dark blue.
Varieties: a: Usual endwise coil varieties. See #348—1c.
b: Double Transfer. Listed, no data.

#355—Five Cent, Blue, Washington. Sidewise Coil. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12 Vertically.

Issued February 23, 1909.

Like the imperforate variety this stamp was only printed from the standard sheet with 2mm spacings.

Coil stamps were not used in any quantity during the period 1909-12, and as this denomination was issued mainly for foreign bound letters the supply on hand lasted over four years before new five cent coil stamps were of necessity issued. This small demand becomes quite obvious when comparing the quantities of five cent coils with the perforated stamps issued during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1910, 1911 and 1912. Throughout this period only 426,000 five cent coil stamps, (of both types), were issued as compared with 274,687,591 of the ordinary five cent stamps. No quantity is listed in the Bureau reports for 1909. Pairs are becoming quite desirable, especially those with guide lines.

Shades: Blue, dark blue.

Varieties: a: Usual sidewise coil varieties. See #352—1c.
b. Double Transfer. No data.

#361—Five Cent, Blue, Washington. Bluish Paper. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued June 1909.

Only 4,000 copies of this stamp were printed on the experimental paper. These sheets by mistake were packed up with the ordinary stamps and sent out to various Post Offices. Copies were found at the Post Office in Rockford, Illinois, but being printed in blue they were not as easily identified as the other denominations and most of them were used for postage. This, next to the four and eight cent varieties, is the rarest of the "bluish paper" varieties.

Shade: Blue.

Plates used: No plate record is available but as only the following were current at the time it is quite likely that some or all of these were used.
4928—29, 30, 31

#378—Five Cent, Blue, Washington. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued January 25, 1911.

The introduction of a new watermark to strengthen the paper and increase its uniformity gave philatelists a new variety.

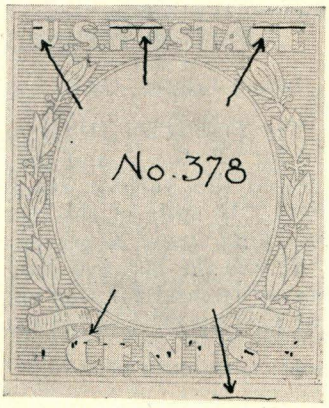
Three different groups of plates were used to print this stamp during the three years that it was current. The old type plates with the 2mm spacings were used when the stamp was first issued. Then the star plates with the 2mm and 3mm spacings were used, and after the latter became worn new plates were made with a standard spacing of 2¾mm between the stamps. This last type of plate showed two different types of imprint, the earlier plates had an "A" and plate number and the later plates had only a plate number. The imprint blocks of the early printings from 2mm spaced sheets are the most desirable and of the last printing plate number blocks with only the plate numbers are next in popularity. The "A" and number plates were used for a longer period than the other two.

Because of the predominance of wider spaced blocks on the star plates and as the 2¾mm spaced stamps are generally classified with the 3mm spacings, the 2mm blocks are more sought after.

Shades: Light blue, bright blue, blue, dark blue.

Varieties: a: Spacings. See #335.
b: Plate number blocks
A—Imprint and number.
B—Imprint, star and number.
C—A and number.
D—Number only.
c: Double Transfer. (Illustrated).

Plates used:
a: Imprint and number.
4958—59, 61, 73
b: Imprint, star and number.
5341—76, 79, 96
5638—41, 49, 53
c: A and number.
5894—96
5902—06



5c Double Transfer.

d: Number only.
6348—49, 52, 53
6733—34, 36, 39

#396—Five Cent, Blue, Washington. Sidewise Coil. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 8½ Vertically.

Issued March 1913.

During the life of the previous 5 cent coil the Government watermark on stamp paper had been changed and the perforation gauge for all coils reduced. This coil was printed on the new single line U S P S watermarked paper and perforated with the then current 8½ perf, standard spaced plates were used. Greater numbers of this variety were issued than all of the previous 5 cent coils taken together. Collectors also began realizing that coils were a collectable variety, especially copies perforated 8½ which could not be found in any other type of issue. It is comparatively common.

Shades: Blue, dark blue.

Varieties: a: Usual sidewise coil varieties. See #352—1c.
b: Double Transfer.

#428—Five Cent, Blue, Washington. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued September 14, 1914.

This stamp was printed only from plates having standard spacings and with no identifying mark other than the plate number. The watermark remained the same as the last emission, the only change being in the perforations which had been reduced from 12 to 10 to strengthen the sheets. It was current for more than two years and is found in a wide rangs of shades.

Shades: Light blue, bright blue, blue, dark blue, indigo.

Varieties: Plate Number Blocks.

Plates used: Number only.
6129—33, 34, 38
6733—34, 36, 39
7016—18, 21, 22
7235—36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42
7622—23, 32, 33

#447—Five Cent, Blue, Washington. Sidewise Coil. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 10 Vertically.

Issued July 30, 1914.

The Post Office Department decided at this time to change the perforations to 10 for all stamps and the demand for the five cent coil stamp having greatly increased this variety was issued six weeks ahead of the ordinary perforated variety. In spite of the increase to over one million stamps per year this coil is becoming almost as scarce as No. 355 on double lined paper.

It was the last five cent coil issued from 400 subject flat plates as the increasing demand for this value necessitated the discontinuance of the old fashioned past up method for making coil stamps.

Shades: Blue, dark blue.

Varieties: Usual sidewise coil varieties. See #352—1c.

#458—Five Cent, Blue, Washington. Rotary Press Sidewise Coil. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 10 Vertically.

Issued March 9, 1916.

This was the last one of the coils on watermarked paper to be issued from the rotary press and like the other sidewise coils was from 170 subject plates, the stamps appearing sidewise on the curved plates were 19½mm to 20mm wide by 22¼mm high. The watermark is not very distinct and collectors are cautioned to check carefully when securing this variety, it is much scarcer than the coil on unwatermarked paper that followed it. There is only one distinct shade as the great quantity printed filled the demand for a long time. It was not replaced by the unwatermarked variety for almost two and one half years after the Bureau had discontinued using watermarked paper, the reserve supply lasting during this period.

Shade: Blue.

Varieties: Usual sidewise rotary coil variety. See #452—1c.

#466—Five Cent, Blue, Washington. No Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued October 17, 1916.

Being current for less than six months this stamp is quite scarce. Single copies are more desirable than any of the previous ordinary five cent perforated stamps in this group and should not be confused with the previous issue which had a very faint watermark. Constantly expecting to change the perforating wheels from ten to eleven gauge the quantity produced each time was very small and these frequent printings resulted in an unexpected wide range of shades.

Shades: Light blue, bright blue, blue, dark blue.

Varieties: Plate number blocks.

Plates used:
7622—23, 32, 33
7787—88, 89, 90

#467—Five Cent, Washington. RED ERROR. No Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued March 6, 1917.

We have previously refrained from any technical description of the making of the plates and the printing of stamps except where absolutely necessary to understand the various types. To appreciate how this error occurred it is advisable to have a general idea of the manner in which plates are made.

The design is engraved on steel from which proofs are taken as the work progresses and when finished the final proof is submitted for approval. When passed upon this original engraving on steel becomes the die. It is then hardened and thru the medium of a transfer press the engraving is reproduced or taken up in relief on a cylinder of soft steel, termed a roll, which in its turn is hardened. This roll is then used by the siderographer's transfer press to transfer or reproduce the engraving by rolling under pressure into the steel plates from which the stamps are printed. When the plate is finished a proof is taken to see if all the transfers are satisfactory. If there are any defects the proof sheet is marked with a blue pencil showing the defects and returned to the siderographer, who burnishes out the defects and then uses the roll to re-enter the engraving of each defective transfer. The life of the large plate is increased by the hardening process.

Defects were discovered on plate 7942 of the then current two cent stamp and returned for correction. The impressions for stamps No. 74 and No. 84 in the upper left pane of 100 and the eighteenth stamp in the lower right pane were defective and so marked on the proof, these were to be burnished out and re-entered. When it came to re-entering, the transfer roll from the five cent die instead of the roll from the two cent die was used. This error should have been discovered as soon as the new proof was made to show the condition of the plate, but due to the pressure of work at the Bureau caused by the World War this was overlooked and plate 7942 passed to the printing press where it was used between March 2 and April 1, 1917, and produced approximately 50,000 sheets of four hundred stamps each.

These stamps were bundled up in the usual manner for distribution to Post Offices without the error being discovered and the packages were shipped during April, there being 150,000 of the five cent red errors among the 19,850,000 two cent red stamps printed from plate 7942.

This error seems to have been discovered first in a small Virginia Post Office the latter part of April, the Postmaster sending a copy to the Department with a request not to mix denominations on the sheets as he "already had enough trouble keeping his accounts straight." Immediately following this an official notice was sent to all Postmasters:

"MISPRINTED TWO CENT STAMP

Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General
Washington, May 2, 1917.

"1. Postmasters and others connected with the Postal service are notified that a quantity of the 2 cent postage stamps have been inadvertently produced from printing plates of the 5 Cent denomination and some of these stamps were issued to Postmasters before the error was detected.

"2. The stamps are red but bear the numeral "5" instead of "2."

"3. The misprinted stamps will be found in sheets of 2 Cent stamps bearing 7942 in the margin. Not all sheets numbered 7942 contain misprinted stamps but some of these stamps have one and the other sheets have two. Postmasters and stamp clerks who discover any of the misprinted 2 Cent stamps in stock will withdraw them from sale and postmasters will send them to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Stamps, with a statement of the quantity, for redemption at 2 cents each, the rate at which they were issued. The misprinted 2 Cent have all been issued by the Department to Postmasters since March 6, 1917.

"4. Misprinted 2 Cent stamps presented at Post Offices by the public will be redeemed at 2 cents each and sent to the Department.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General."

On May 15 the following was issued from Washington:

"Order No. 332. All the 2 Cent postage stamps misprinted "5" that are returned to the Department by Postmasters for redemption under instructions of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, dated May 2, 1917, shall be recorded and destroyed."

When the error was reported to the Department it was at first determined to seek out and destroy all errors in the vaults of the Bureau and recall those that had been sent out to Post Offices throughout the country. This would have been too momentous an undertaking and the above mentioned order substituted instead.

On the close of business October 26, 1917, the Post Office Department reported that 17,283 of the errors had been returned for redemption and destroyed.

The price of this stamp has had wider fluctuations than almost any other stamp of the twentieth century. When the error was first discovered copies were selling at $100. each, but as more and more were found the price dropped to $2.50. In the last few years the price has risen and *well centered* copies are getting scarce. This variety is more desirable than the perf 11, as it was perforated on one of the last machines set at the old ten gauge and most of those issued were perforated with the new eleven gauge.

Shade: Rose.

Varieties: a: Single copy from lower right pane.
b: Pair from upper left pane.
c: Double Transfer.
A—The 74th stamp shows traces of the outer frame of the erased impression at the left of the outer line.
B—The 84th stamp shows the top of "G" of "POSTAGE" defective and a spot of color below the "E".

Plate used: 7942

#485—Five Cent, Washington. RED ERROR. No Wmk. IMPERF.

Issued March 1917.

This stamp is one of the rarities of the twentieth century. In the ordinary course of business sheets were printed from plate 7942 and issued imperf. After the error was discovered and the stock on hand checked over for errors none of the sheets on hand from plate 7942 were issued and as the notice from the Third Assistant Postmaster General was sent out less than two months after the first sheets had been distributed the quantity sold in imperforate condition had been very small. It is believed that about fifty sheets reached philatelic hands.

In March 1918 the Chicago Post Office returned about seven hundred full sheets of imperforate two cent stamps each containing three errors. An effort was made to have them sold at face to the Red Cross to be auctioned for the benefit of their War Fund. The Post Office Department refused this request on the plea that they could not afford to commercialize their errors and the stamps were thereupon destroyed.

Shade: Rose.

Varieties: a: Single copy.
b: Pair.
c: Double Transfers, as in perforated variety.

Plate used: 7942

#505—Five Cent, Washington. RED ERROR. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued March 23, 1917.

At the time sheets from plate No. 7942 containing the five cent errors reached the perforation stage most of the machines had already been changed to eleven gauge. A large quantity of the stamps printed on this time were therefore perforated eleven on the new machines and the majority of these errors were so perforated, they are much more common than the perf 10.

Shade: Rose.

Varieties: Same as #467.

Plate used: 7942

#504—Five Cent, Blue, Washington. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued March 23, 1917.

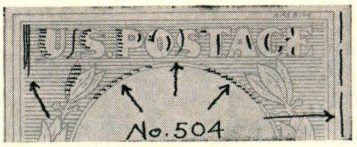
This stamp was used for almost six years and was produced in larger quantities than any previous issues. Being current for such a long time it is found in a wide range of colors.

Shades: Light blue, bright blue, blue, dark blue.

Varieties: a: Pair imperf vertically between.
b: Double print.
c: Double Transfer. Two strong, fine shifts in the upper label. (Illustrated).

Plates used:

7622—23, 32, 33
7787—88, 89, 90
7993—94, 97, 98
8200—05, 20, 31
8484—85. 86, 87
8882—83
8901—02
9115—16, 17, 18
10139—40, 41, 42
10222—23, 24, 25
10309—10, 11, 12
10458—59, 60, 61
10541—42, 43, 44
10666—67, 68, 69
10704—05, 06, 07
11748—49, 50, 51
12479—80, 81, 82
12509—10, 11, 12, 53, 54, 55, 56
13272—73, 74, 75
13463—64, 65, 66, 97, 98, 99
13500
13822—23, 24, 25



5c Doub'e Transfer.

#496—Five Cent, Blue, Washington. Rotary Press Sidewise Coil. No Wmk. Perf. 10 Vertically.

Issued January 15, 1919.

This variety is listed by Scott under the heading of 1916-17 as a variety of the perf 10 unwatermarked. It was not issued until almost two years after the flat plate perforating machines had been changed to eleven gauge and this stamp is actually the coil variety of the later group. This being the last variety of five cent stamp to be issued we have placed it according in chronological rather than numerical order. Although made almost two years after the change to eleven perforations these stamps continued to be perforated ten as were all coils.

This particular stamp was issued in larger quantities than any previous five cent coil and is the most common variety. As these have the same perforations as the previous issue on which the watermark is quite indistinct a reasonable amount of care is recommended in buying this stamp. It is, however, quite unlikely that a dealer would substitute the more desirable variety.

Shades: Blue, dark blue.

Varieties: Usual sidewise rotary coil varieties. See #452—1c.

Number Issued:

The quantity issued of the five cent stamp during the fiscal years ending June 30, according to the reports of the Director of the Bureau, is as follows:

	Ordinary	Coils
1909	48,987,352	....
1910	106,059,500	287,000
1911	119,640,739	100,500
1912	109,973,499	39,000
1913	103,354,500	1,039,000
1914	157,539,097	1,216,000
1915	171,385,400	1,628,000
1916	183,441,597	1,486,500
1917	195,873,194	2,384,000
1918	187,252,500	3,355,000
1919	237,503,294	3,714,500
1920	271,346,791	6,098,000
1921	261,642,800	6,239,000
1922	263,348,500	8,336,990
1923	181,918,000	7,316,500
1924	....	6,003,000
	2,599,266,763	49,242,990

THE SIX CENT STAMPS GROUPED.

#336—Six Cent, Orange, Washington. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued December 31, 1908.

This stamp was only issued from standard spacing plates having an imprint of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the plate number and no spacing varieties exist. It was used especially for paying letter postage on letters weighing over two ounces. It is of the same design as the three, four and five cent, except in numerals of value and color.

The Department issued at one time *one* sidewise coil of this six cent stamp, perforated vertically and imperforate horizontally. Coils were then new with the Department and small orders were filled by the Bureau at the request of the individual Post Offices. Even stamp dealers did not at that time quite understand the difference between part perfs and coils.

In "*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*" issue of May 15, 1909, there appeared an advertisement of one of New York's prominent dealers, as follows:

"The latest in U. S. 6c Orange part perforated pairs, strips, etc.,"

In the issue of May 29, 1909, there appeared a letter from this dealer, as follows:

"Editor, Mekeel's Weekly.

"We are sending the following communication to certain of our customers * * *

"When we ordered these stamps from the Postmaster we thought they were going to deliver them imperf between but instead they can only be had perforated at the sides and imperforate at top and bottom, in strips which, of course, have no philatelic value or interest whatsoever, as any perforated all around stamp can be cut or trimmed off and have the same appearance as these * * *"

According to J. M. Bartels, who *almost* bought this coil, the dealer who ordered the roll under the impression that it was to be perforated at top and bottom and imperforate between refused to accept it. The coil was some time later returned to Washington for redemption. Mr. Nevin, who was associated with Mr. Bartels, saw this coil in a Washington Post Office but would not buy it. He told Mr. Bartels about it and the latter, on a visit to Washington a short time later, tried to buy it but was informed that the roll had been turned in for destruction and burned in the Bureau incinerator. Thus by one week philatelists were saved from having to worry about getting what would have been one of the

outstanding rarities of the twentieth century. We print this as a matter of record only, *as the stamp does not exist.*

This denomination was not used as much by the general public as the lower values and a small quantity was saved. With the exception of the 3mm spaced blocks of the five cent stamp this value is more desirable than any of the lower values on the double line watermarked paper.

Shades: Pale red orange, red orange, orange.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks showing Imprint and plate number.

Plates used:
a: Imprint and plate number.
4936—37, 38, 39

#362—Six Cent, Orange, Washington. Bluish Paper. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued June 1909.

More copies were printed of this stamp than any of the other values above the two cent, the quantity reported by the Third Assistant Postmaster General being 5,200.

Like the other values above the two cent these had not been intended for distribution, but by mistake were packed up with the ordinary stamps and sent out to Post Offices. Due to the orange color which makes the bluish paper quite obvious, plus a greater number printed, this denomination is one of the easiest obtainable, although far from common. Was first found in Chicago, Ill.

Shade: Orange.

Varieties: Plate number blocks.

Plates used: Imprint & Number. 4936—37, 38

#379—Six Cent, Orange, Washington. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued January 25, 1911.

This stamp was printed from the old plates with the standard spacing and also for the first time from the star plates and was current for more than three and one half years. The early printings being from the "standard spacing" plates, and as the 3mm spaced blocks outnumber those with narrower spacings on the star plates, the 2mm are scarcer.

Though current for a longer period than the 1908 six cent stamp this variety is more desirable as fewer copies were saved. It was generally overlooked by the average collector as the perforation had not been changed, the watermark being the only difference.

Shades: Light red orange, red orange.

Varieties: a: Spacings.
A—Block of four with 2mm spacing.
B—Block of four with 3mm spacing.
b: Plate number blocks.
A—Imprint and number.
B—Imprint, star and number.

Plates used:
a: Imprint and number.
4936—37, 38, 39
b: Imprint, star and number.
5203—15, 22, 31
5419—23, 25, 30

#429—Six Cent, Orange, Washington. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued September 28, 1914.

This stamp was the only denomination perforated ten printed from the star plates and is therefore the only one with a spacing variety. A short time before the change to unwatermarked paper new plates were made with a standard spacing of 2¾mm between the stamps and bearing only a number. As the wider spaced blocks are more numerous on the star plates and as the stamps from the new plates are classified with the 3mm spacings, the narrower spaced blocks are more difficult to obtain.

There is a very scarce shade of this stamp, almost a bright yellow, with no red in the color, and can best be identified in daylight.

Shades: Bright yellow, pale red orange, red orange, deep red orange.

Varieties: a: Spacings.
b: Plate number blocks.
A—Imprint, star and number.
B—Number only.

Plates used:

a: Imprint, star and number.
5203—15, 22, 31
5419—23, 25, 30
b: Number only.
7136—37, 38, 39

#468—Six Cent, Orange, Washington. No Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued October 10, 1916.

The star plates had become worn out in printing the previous issue and the new standard spacing plates bearing number only were used for this issue. It was current for less than six months and is more desirable than any of the previous regularly issued stamps of this denomination. Special care should be taken in buying it as the watermark of the previous issue is quite indistinct. Watermarks are particularly difficult to see on the yellow and orange stamps and mistakes can be honestly made. The following clearly indicates the extreme care needed in properly classifying this variety.

The authors have in their collections a plate number block of the six cent stamp with imprint, star and number 5430 and *perforated 10.* It had been submitted by a reliable dealer as the *unwatermarked* variety. It looked as though the star plates were still in use when the perf 10 unwatermarked varieties were being issued and the six cent stamp of this group should be listed as having both 2mm and 3mm spaced blocks. Using the ordinary type of watermark detector we were unable to find any trace of a watermark in either gutters or in the margin. A well known New York dealer tested this stamp for us with the same results. A photographic print was made using the block as a negative in the hopes of finding evidences of a watermark but nothing was discovered that indicated any such markings.

Recalling a similar question relative to the thirty cent stamp, which is of similar color, we wrote to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing regarding this particular plate. Their replies are self-explanatory and clearly indicate that this block was officially issued on watermarked paper, although it bears no watermark. It is the only block we know of in this condition.

"May 3, 1930

"Dear Sir:

Acknowledgement is made of your letter of May 2, 1930, wherein you inquire as to whether plate #5430, 6c denomination, series of 1908, was used between July 1, 1916 and May 1, 1917.

"This plate was not used between the dates mentioned.

Very truly yours,

A. W. HALL, Director.

(signed) J. E. SWIGART, Assistant Director."

"May 7, 1930

"Dear Sir:

"This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 6, in further reference to plate No. 5430, 6c ordinary postage stamps, series 1908.

"This plate was cancelled November 5, 1918, and the last day it was worked on a press was April 12, 1916.

Yours very truly,

(signed) J. E. SWIGART, Assistant Director."

The last time this p'ate was used was six weeks before the new contract for unwatermarked paper went into effect, and more than four months before the Bureau first used the unwatermarked paper for printing the current postage stamps. Occasionally, in watermarking paper during its manufacture, the dandy roll may be lifted for a moment to clean a letter or section and a small amount of pulp will pass under the roll without receiving the watermark. Upon completion, however, the paper in sheet form is carefully checked to see that each sheet bears the required watermark. In this case part of a sheet may have been overlooked and gone to the Bureau and so to press in unwatermarked condition.

This account of this six cent block from a star plate has been included mainly as a record that this denomination does not exist from 2mm and 3mm spaced sheets and to set at rest the possibility that this might at some later date be a "new discovery" and be listed as one of the rarities of the twentieth century.

One possible check, though not sufficient against errors of this kind, would be to measure the space between the stamps in a block and if it measures 2mm or a full 3mm to immediately set it aside as the watermarked variety. If the measurement shows about 2¾mm spacing it could be an unwatermarked variety and further tests are then in order.

Shade: Red orange.

Variety: Plate number block.

Plates used:

a: Plate number only.
7136—37, 38, 39

#506—Six Cent, Orange, Washington. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued March 23, 1917.

This stamp was current for more than five years before it was replaced by the Series of 1922 but large quantities were delivered by the Bureau for almost seven years. A greater number were issud than all previous six cent varieties combined. This was due partly to an increased use of Parcel Post but mainly to the raise of the letter rate during 1918-19 from two to three cents an ounce or fraction thereof.

Shades: Pale red orange, red orange, orange.

Variety: Plate number block.

Plates used:
Number only.
7136—37, 38, 39
7822—28, 34, 37
10093—94, 95, 96
10763—64, 65, 66
12557—58, 59, 60
13372—73, 74, 75

Quantities issued during the fiscal years ending June 30:

1909....	13,355,182	1915....	69,858,200	1921....	113,379,700
1910....	35,537,000	1916....	84,179,797	1922....	116,352,700
1911....	40,583,609	1917....	90,164,294	1923....	134,353,200
1912....	38,756,499	1918....	108,007,000	1924....	76,085,751
1913....	34,494,000	1919....	144,848,594		
1914....	57,861,097	1920....	108,574,991		1,266,391,614

THE SEVEN CENT STAMPS GROUPED.

#407—Seven Cent, Greyish Black, Washington. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued April 29, 1914.

The discontinuance of distinctive Parcel Post stamps made it necessary to issue five new denominations to take their place. This was the lowest denomination of this new group, known to the Bureau and the Post Office Department as series of 1914, and the only one bearing a portrait of Washington. The same master die was used for this stamp as for the lower values and the design is the same.

Printed from plates bearing a number only the spacing between the stamps is of uniform width, 2¾mm. In spite of its short life it is found in varying shades of black. Being a new denomination collectors and dealers bought quite heavily and it is not as scarce as the small quantity issued might indicate.

Shades: Greyish black, black, intense black.

Varieties: Plate number blocks.

Plates used: Number only.
6903—04, 16, 19

#430—Seven Cent, Greyish Black, Washington. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued September 10, 1914.

Less than five months after this new value had appeared it was issued in a second variety. To increase the strength of the sheets of all denominations the perforations were reduced to 10 gauge. Though current for more than two years and issued in large quantities it is far from common.

Shades: Greyish black, black, intense black.

Varieties: Plate number blocks.

Plates used:
6903—04, 16, 19, 23, 29, 32, 36
7718—19, 20, 23

#469—Seven Cent, Greyish Black, Washington. No Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued October 10, 1916.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing being able to buy unwatermarked paper at a saving over the previous kind, this variety was introduced early in

the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1916. The change to 11 gauge perforating wheels was being expected daily and most collectors did not know that the new paper was being used for the perf 10 stamps, as a result although current for about six months this stamp is the scarcest one of this denomination. Because of the faintness of the watermark on the previous issue great care should be exercised in securing the unwatermarked variety.

Shades: Grey black, black.

Varieties: Plate number blocks.

Plates used:
7718—19, 20, 23
7919—20, 24, 25

#507—Seven Cent, Greyish Black, Washington. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued March 24, 1917.

The 10 perforated sheets having been found too hard to separate a change to 11 gauge was decided upon in 1915, but Bureau economy delayed this until the old perforating wheels wore out. The change finally took place early in 1917 and this last variety was then issued.

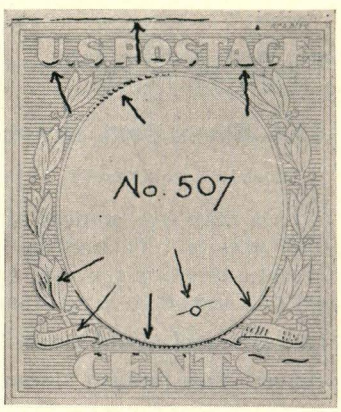
Being current for about six years, until replaced by new designs, it was issued in constantly increasing quantities and many were saved. It is quite common.

Shades: Grey black, black, intense black.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Double Transfer. Upward Shift. (Illustrated).

Plates used:
7718—19
7919—20, 24, 25
8488—89, 90, 91
8897—98, 99
8943
10169—70, 71, 72
10300—01, 02, 03
10511—12, 13, 14
10636—37, 38, 39
10795—96, 97, 98
11752—53, 54, 55
12561—62, 63, 64
13276—77, 78, 79
13750—51, 52, 53
13950—51, 52, 53

Plates not used: 8896



7c Double Transfer.

Number Issued:

The official report gives the quantities issued during the fiscal years, as follows:

1914.....	9,524,400	1918.....	48,871,800	1922.....	81,289,800
1915.....	31,226,102	1919.....	60,845,694	1923.....	99,958,200
1916.....	40,394,197	1920.....	68,496,591		
1917.....	46,166,594	1921.....	71,195,200	TOTAL....	557,968,578



THE EIGHT CENT STAMPS GROUPED.

#337—Eight Cent, Olive Green, Washington. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued December 12, 1908.

In this denomination the stamps are divided into two sections. When first issued the eight cent stamps were of the same design as the lower values, all bearing the head of Washington after Houdon't portrait, in 1912 the design was changed on this and all higher values, the Houdon bust of Franklin being substituted for Washington and the frame redesigned. Though differing in design they belong to the same group and we have treated them accordingly.

The eight cent denomination was issued primarily to care for the payment of registration fees and also for letter postage in excess of three ounces. It was printed only from standard spaced plates, though star plates had been prepared they were never used for printing on this double lined watermarked paper.

Shades: Olive green, deep olive green.

Varieties: Plate number blocks, showing imprint and plate number.

Plates used:
Imprint and number.
4919—22, 23, 24

#363—Eight Cent, Olive Green, Washington. Bluish Experimental Paper. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued June 1909.

Four thousand copies of this stamp were printed on the experimental rag paper and like the other values were never intended for general distribution. Through some error all but one sheet were packed with the ordinary stamps and sent out to various Post Offices.

No record is available of these stamps ever having been found. The copies known to have reached collectors number about eighty and came into the market from the one sheet kept by the Department through the Government Philatelist who used them to trade for copies of other stamps needed in the Government Collection.

Together with the four cent stamp, whose history is practically identical, it ranks with it as one of the rarest "non-error" stamps of the twentieth century.

Shade: Olive green.

Varieties: Plate number block.

Plate used:
Imprint and number. 4922

#380—Eight Cent, Olive Green, Washington. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued February 8, 1911.

This stamp was printed from both the old 2mm standard spaced plates and the star plates with their varying spacings. As most of the stamps issued came from the latter plates the wider spaced blocks are more numerous.

It was current for about one year and is the most desirable of the ordinary eight cent stamps of this type, its primary use was for the payment of registration but when the fee was raised to ten cents the demand for this denomination dropped and its distribution became quite limited.

Shades: Olive green, dark olive green.

Varieties: a: Spacings.
A—Blocks of four with 2mm spacing.
B—Blocks of four with 3mm spacing.
b: Plate number blocks.
A—Imprint and number.
B—Imprint, star and number.

Plates used:
a: Imprint and number.
4919—22, 23, 24
b: Imprint, star and number.
5204—14, 33, 38

Plates not used: (star plates.)
5431—36, 39, 42

#414—Eight Cent, Olive Green, Franklin. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued February 12, 1912.

To obviate difficulties of identification of the various values due to similarity of colors it was at this time contemplated to use a yellow paper for the higher denominations and a few die proofs were struck off. This was not a successful solution and the design of this as well as all higher values was then changed from the portrait of Washington to that of Franklin.

This portrait of Benjamin Franklin was from Houdon's bust, taken in profile looking to the left, within an ellipse on end. In the upper corners of the stamp are plain angle panels; above the ellipse in a curved line are the words "U. S. POSTAGE"; on either side of the lower part of the ellipse are branches of oak leaves; in the lower corners are the denomination in numerals, between them appears the word "CENTS" in a horizontal panel which breaks the base of the ellipse. This change in design proved sufficiently clear to avoid confusion in the rapid handling of mail.

As has already been pointed out the star plates had not entirely eliminated the waste due to poorly centered perforation caused by unequal shrinkage of the paper, due to the "wetting down" process necessary in printing our stamps, and when plates were made for these new designs the spacing between the stamps was increased to 2¾mm throughout.

This new form of plate setup was also used for the lower values and to enable the perforator to properly set his machines for sheets printed from these new plates the letter "A" was placed before the plate number, hence the name "A plates." These plates were prepared with three types of marginal markings, "Bureau Imprint, A and Number," "A and number" and "Number only." Only the first type of imprint was used for printing the above variety of the eight cent stamp, the other markings were placed on plates made at a later date.

The decrease in registry fees caused a decided drop in orders for eight cent stamps and as a result this variety is much scarcer than the following in spite of its longer service.

Shades: Pale olive green, olive green.

Varieties: Plate number blocks showing "Imprint, A and number."

Plates used: a: Imprint, A and number.
5718—19, 21, 22

#431—Eight Cent, Olive Green, Franklin. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued September 26, 1914.

The discontinuance of distinctive Parcel Post stamps brought this value back into general use and it was issued in constantly increasing quantities. Two different imprints are found on the plates used for this stamp, "Imprint, A and plate number" and "A and number" only. Both of these had 2¾mm spacings and there was no difference in the appearance of the stamps. The use of the imprint "Bureau of Engraving & Printing" being discontinued on later plates as an unnecessary engraving expense.

Shades: Pale olive green, olive green.

Varieties: Plate number blocks.
A—Imprint, A and number.
B—A and number.

Plates used: a: Imprint, A and number.
5718—19, 21, 22, 24, 25
5804
b: A and number.
5846

#470—Eight Cent, Olive Green, Franklin. No Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued November 13, 1916.

This stamp was current for only a little over four months and is the scarcest eight cent "Franklin" of the entire group. The use of unwatermarked paper before the change to eleven gauge perforations was not expected by the collecting fraternity and this variety was almost entirely overlooked. Because of the faintness of the watermark on the previous issue careful inspection is advised before classifying a 7c. stamp as this variety. The same imprints are found on this as on No. 431.

Shades: Olive green, dark olive green.

Varieties: Plate number blocks.
A—Imprint, A and number.
B—A and number.

Plates used: a: Imprint, A and number.
5724—25
5804
b: A and number.
5846

#508—Eight Cent, Olive Green, Franklin. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued March 24, 1917.

These were in constant use for more than six years and were issued in a larger quantity than all previous varieties of the eight cent stamp combined. All three types of marginal imprints are found on the plates used, all new plates had only a plate number as the 2¾mm spacing was then standard and no special marking was necessary.

Shades: Olive bistre, olive green, dark olive green.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
A—Imprint, A and number.
B—A and number.
C—Number only.
b: Vertical pair, imperf between, only one pair known.
c: Double Transfer. Small shift similar to the well known shift on the 12c Franklin.

Plates used: a: Imprint, A and number.
5724—25
5804
b: A and number.
5846
c: Number only.
7734—40, 42, 48
10785—86, 87, 88
12565—66, 67, 68
13382—83, 84, 85
13852—53, 54, 55

Number Issued:

The reports of the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for each fiscal year ending June 30, listed the following quantities of eight cent stamps delivered to Postmasters:

(Series of 1908, Washington.)

1909	19,370,852
1910	31,638,900
1911	31,197,039
1912	20,381,399
	102,588,190

(Series of 1911, Franklin.)

1912	6,901,100
1913	22,738,900
1914	40,616,300
1915	47,302,900
1916	57,131,297
1917	64,770,594
1918	59,721,600
1919	76,451,294
1920	92,949,591
1921	87,546,800
1922	96,892,400
1923	116,999,200
1924	55,451,651
	825,473,627

THE NINE CENT STAMPS GROUPED.

#415—Nine Cent, Red, Franklin. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued April 29, 1914.

This denomination was issued especially for use on parcel post packages, after the discontinuance of the distinctive stamps used for this service. The design is the same as the eight cent "Franklin."

Less than six months after it was issued the perforating machines were changed to ten gauge and a new variety took its place. In spite of this run of only six months and the comparatively small quantity issued it is not as scarce a stamp as one might imagine, though it is far from common. Being a new denomination it was not overlooked by either collectors or dealers who were able to secure copies while it was current.

Plates used for this denomination through all of its perforation and paper varieties were of standard 2¾mm spacing with only a plate number as their markings.

Shades: Salmon red, rose red.

Varieties: Plate number blocks.

Plates used: Number only.
6901—05, 07, 15

#432—Nine Cent, Red, Franklin. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued October 6, 1914.

The 12 perf sheets having been found too brittle in handling, a reduction in the number of perforations was made which left more uncut space between the stamps and tended to strengthen the sheets.

In spite of this change, which must have been quite obvious to philatelists, this second variety was largely overlooked and though current for a little over two years is almost as desirable as the previous variety.

Shades: Salmon red, deep salmon red.

Varieties: Plate number blocks.

Plates used: 6901—05, 07, 15

#471—Nine Cent, Red, Franklin. No Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued November 16, 1916.

The Bureau's change to unwatermarked paper as a measure of economy gave philatelists a new variety. Collectors were waiting for the long expected perf 11 issue and gave the above stamp scant attention. It was current for about four months and as few were saved it is the most desirable nine cent stamp of the entire group. It is very much scarcer than the previous stamp with the same perforation on watermarked paper, and care should be taken in classifying these 10 perf stamps as the watermark on the earlier stamp is extremely faint.

Shade: Salmon red.

Varieties: Plate number blocks.

Plates used: Number only.
6901—05, 07, 15

#509—Nine Cent, Red, Franklin. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued May 12, 1917.

Whereas the 12 perf sheets had been quite brittle those perforated 10 gauge were found to be too difficult to separate so a compromise to 11 perf was made and found satisfactory. This was tried out on an experimental printing of the two cent stamp in 1915 and at that time it was decided to use this 11 type of perf as soon as the wheels on the perforating machines were out. This did not happen until early in 1917 and the nine cent stamp was not issued in this latter form until a few days after the last of the flat plate perforating machines had been changed to 11 gauge.

It was current for almost six years and is by far the most common variety of this denomination. During the latter part of 1917 and in 1918 and 1919 it was used in large quantities for letters weighing over two ounces, the rate being three cents per ounce at that time.

Shades: Pale salmon, salmon, salmon red.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Double Transfer. Listed, no data.

Plates used: Number only.
6901—05, 07, 15, 18, 22, 25, 30
11773—74, 75, 76
12569—70, 71, 72
13754—55, 56, 57

Number Issued:

Quantity of nine cent stamps issued to Postmasters during the fiscal years ending June 30, as reported by the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing:

1914.....	8,554,500	1920.....	35,341,491
1915.....	16,040,302	1921.....	35,415,800
1916.....	16,796,097	1922.....	32,128,800
1917.....	20,202,894	1923.....	43,239,300
1918.....	32,581,300	1924.....	29,056,951
1919.....	42,896,694		
		Total.....	312,254,129

THE TEN CENT STAMPS GROUPED.

#338—Ten Cent, Yellow, Washington. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued January 7, 1909.

The ten cent stamp was issued especially to care for letters sent by registered mail to points within the United States, the denomination covering both the letter rate and registration fee. It was also used on foreign bound letters weighing more than one ounce.

The design, bearing the head of Washington after Houdon's portrait, is the same as the lower values as first issued and differs only in the numerals of value and the color.

This variety was printed from standard spaced plates, the star plates which were later made for this denomination were not used while the double line watermarked paper was current. In spite of its two years of service as the ordinary ten cent stamp it is not very common and blocks of four are becoming quite scarce. Having been used mainly in single copies blocks of four in used condition are much scarcer than those of lower values.

Shade: Yellow.

Varieties: Plate number blocks showing imprint and plate number.

Plates used: Imprint and plate number.
4940—41, 43, 44

#356—Ten Cent, Yellow, Washington. Sidewise Coil. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12 Vertically.

Issued January 7, 1909.

This is one of the rarities among twentieth century United States stamps. It was made especially for a firm in New York needing this denomination for sending out advertising samples. They required, however, only a few rolls and as 10,000 stamps of this denomination had been coiled the balance remained on hand in Washington for some time. These remaining coils were finally sent to some of the larger Post Offices where there had been frequent orders for other coils, with the hope that they might be sold. Some of them were bought by stamp dealers but as the collectors of the time had but little knowledge of coils few could be disposed of and the greater part were used for postage. The following information given us by Hugh Clark, is rather a clear picture of what happened to most of the copies that fell into dealers' hands: "I bought three rolls at the Chicago Post Office," said Mr. Clark, "and removed the line copies in pairs and strips of four, selling some of them occasionally at double face and a few at auction. Others, including some line strips, were used in sending out my Auction Catalogs and the balance were sold at face to the Corn Exchange Bank. 300 copies in all were saved and sold to collectors."

A few rolls also fell into the hands of New York dealers and these shared a similar fate. The total issue having been very small and as most of them were used for postage and destroyed, this coil is a rarity and many attempts have been made to counterfeit it by trimming the ordinary stamps of this issue. This coil should be bought from reliable sources only and for positive identification in strips of two or more as in the trimming of a pair or larger strip it is practically impossible to do it so as to avoid detection. Line pairs are an infallible identification of this coil.

Shade: Yellow.

Varieties: a: Ordinary pair.
b: Line pair.
c: Paste up pair.
d: Paste up pair with plate number.

#364—Ten Cent, Yellow, Washington. Bluish Paper. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued June 1909.

Although 4,000 copies of this denomination were printed on the experimental rag paper it is not as scarce as some of the other values. The combination of the yellow stamp on the blue paper shows up the paper variety immediately and many more of these were found than some of the other values. Most of them were discovered in New York City Post Offices and passed into dealers' and collectors' hands. Like the ordinary variety of this stamp it was printed only from standard spaced plates.

Shade: Yellow.

Varieties: A—Imprint and plate number block.

Plates used: 4943—44

#381—Ten Cent, Yellow, Washington. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued January 24, 1911.

A change in the watermark to increase the strength of the paper used for printing stamps and also to give it a more uniformly smooth surface, brought about this variety.

Both old type plates with standard spacings and star plates with 2mm and 3mm spacing were used but as most of the printing was done from the later plates on which the wider spacings predominate these 3mm blocks are less desirable.

This stamp was current for less than one year and is the most desirable ordinary ten cent stamp in this group. It was the last of this value on which the head of Washington appeared and as the double line watermark on the 1909 issue was quite distinct there should be no difficulty in correctly placing this stamp.

Shade: Yellow.

Varieties: a: Spacing.
A—Block of four 2mm spacing.
B—Block of four 3mm spacing.
b: Plate number blocks.
A—Imprint and number.
B—Imprint, star and number.

Plates used:

a: Imprint and number.
4940—41, 43, 44
b: Imprint, star and number.
5200—13, 20, 39

Plates not used: Imprint, star and number.
5434—37, 40, 53

#416—Ten Cent, Yellow, Franklin. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued January 11, 1912.

This was the first of the new Franklin type stamp issued above the seven cent value and appeared a month before any of the remaining values. It was printed from "A" plates having a standard gutter or spacing of 2¾mm between stamps and is found with two types of marginal markings, "Imprint, A and number" and "A and number."

It was current for more than two and one half years and is found in quite a wide range of shades. Through an error in mixing the printing inks a small quantity was issued in a decided brownish yellow tone and this color seems to be quite scarce, the majority of the issue ranging from a definite orange tone to a yellow.

Shades: Yellow, orange yellow, brown yellow.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
A—Imprint, A and number.
B—A and number.
b: Double Transfer.
A small shift very similar to the well known shift on the 12 cent stamp of this series.

Plates used:

a: Imprint, A and number.
5745—51, 64, 70, 73, 84
b: A and number.
5847—52

#433—Ten Cent, Yellow, Franklin. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued September 9, 1914.

Sheets perforated 12 having been found unsatisfactory the gauge was reduced to 10 in an effort to increase their strength.

This stamp was printed from plates bearing the same markings as the previous issue with an additional printing from some plates having only a plate number. All plates used, however, had 2¾mm spacing.

Shades: Orange yellow, golden yellow.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
A—Imprint, A and number.
B—A and number.
C—Number only.

Plates used:

a: Imprint, A and number.
5770—73
b: A and number.
5847—52
c: Number only.
6735—42, 45, 52
7204—05, 13, 15

#472—Ten Cent, Yellow, Franklin. No Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued October 17, 1916.

These stamps on unwatermarked paper were current for a little over five months, they have never been plentiful and are rapidly becoming scarce. This unwatermarked paper was used with the old 10 perf machines while the Bureau was waiting for the perforating wheels to wear out prior to changing all machines to 11 gauge. The use of this new paper before this change was not expected by collectors and as a result this perf 10 unwatermarked variety was almost entirely overlooked.

Due to the color of the stamp the very faint watermark on the previous issue is difficult to see and extreme care should be used in classifying it. Several tests may be necessary to be sure that no watermark exists.

Shade: Orange yellow.

Variety: Plate number block.
A—Number only.

Plates used: 7213—15
7358—69, 79, 85

#510—Ten Cent, Yellow, Franklin. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued March 24, 1917.

To render the sheets easier to tear apart and yet not have them too frail the number of perforations was increased to eleven for each 2cm. This method remained in use for all flat plate stamps for the remainder of the time this design was current.

Of the 10 Cent group this stamp was issued in greater quantities than all of the previous varieties combined. It was current for almost six years and the scarcity of shades bespeaks the efficiency of the Bureau. Two imprints are found on the plates used but both types had the same spacing throughout.

Shades: Golden yellow, orange yellow.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
A—A and number.
B—Number only.
b: Double Transfer. Shift similar to the 12 Cent.

Plates used:

a: A and number.
5847
b: Number only.
7369—79, 85
8301—02, 03, 04
8435—36, 37, 38
10143—44, 45, 46
10254—55, 56, 57
10525—26, 27, 28
10605—06, 07, 08, 27, 28, 29, 30
10734—35, 36, 37
11744—45, 46, 47
12573—74, 75, 76
12605—06, 07, 08
13403—04, 05, 06
13501—02, 03, 04
13796—97, 98, 99

#497—Ten Cent, Yellow, Franklin. Rotary Press Sidewise Coil. No Wmk. Perf. 10 Vertically.

Issued January 28, 1922.

This stamp is listed as a variety of the perforated 10 stamp on unwatermarked paper, according to the Standard Catalog, and is found grouped under the heading "1916-17." In our opinion this is wrong, as the coil was not issued until almost five years after all flat plate stamps had been changed to 11 gauge.

The 10 perforation gauge was found to be the proper medium for coils, this being the final selection after three trials, the first was 12 which made the coils too brittle, the second 8½ which was too strong and then this 10 perf which has remained unchanged.

This was the last new variety to be issued with the Franklin head and first appeared only one year before the change to the 1922 series. It was not replaced by the new design 10 cent coil stamp until almost three years later. In spite of the large quantities issued the distribution was rather limited and this stamp has become more desirable than the majority of the other rotary press coils on unwatermarked paper.

Shade: Orange yellow.

Varieties: a: Ordinary pair.
b: Line pair.
c: Paste up pair.
d: Double paper.

(C and D are seldom found and do not occur on every roll or at stated intervals.)

Number Issued:

The quantities of ten cent stamps issued to Postmasters during the following fiscal years, according to the reports of the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing were:

Washington Head		Franklin Head		Coil—Franklin Head.	
1909.....	19,797,652	1912.....	33,531,800	1922.....	2,394,490
1910.....	73,547,100	1913.....	64,626,400	1923.....	4,013,500
1911.....	82,263,539	1914.....	103,420,197	1924.....	4,542,500
1912.....	44,638,399	1915.....	104,973,400	1925.....	2,527,000
	220,246,690	1916.....	118,296,997		13,477,490
		1917.....	143,749,694		
		1918.....	156,621,800		
		1919.....	229,684,694		
		1920.....	236,767,891		
		1921.....	240,924,400		
		1922.....	254,966,500		
		1923.....	158,868,300		
			1,846,432,073		

(To be continued.)

INDEX TO VOLUMES IX AND X

Our bibliographer and Associate Librarian W. R. Ricketts, is hard at work preparing his usual exhaustive index for volumes IX and X of the C. C. P. This will be included as a supplement with the April issue so we suggest that you refrain from binding these two volumes until you receive it.

The Collectors Club Philatelist

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ADVERTISING RATES UPON REQUEST

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

STIMULATING MORE SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Sidney J. Barrett, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, is keenly desirous of stimulating a greater attendance at the meetings and a greater use of the Club Rooms by the members. *The Collectors Club* is open every day in the week with Miss Neuman in attendance and usually there are a few members about who are glad to talk things over.

For several months there has been an informal gathering at the rooms on Saturday afternoons and Mr. Barrett particularly desires to build these up as an important feature in the club activities.

At the November meeting of the Board of Governors it was voted to encourage auctioneers to show their sales at the club rooms. If it proves possible to set aside a regular evening or afternoon when every sale to be held by a member, in any part of the country, would be on display, we feel sure that scores of our members would take advantage of the opportunity to look them over, while at present they do not have the time or opportunity of inspecting them at all.

If this plan proves successful it can be elaborated upon to include other special showings of stamps that are definitely for sale and we have a feeling that this would attract many of our members who are not now making full use of the facilities at the club.

If you are interested now is the time to indicate that fact.

IN TIMES OF STRESS

If there ever was a time when a hobby was an asset it is the present. Many a distracted business man will find solace in his collection and after a session with his stamps return to his problems refreshed and better able to cope with them.

From this one angle alone a hobby will more than justify itself, but of equal importance is the ability to enjoy a hobby when leisure is gained and time is available to indulge ones fancy. The most pitiful person in the world is the wealthy man who has retired but who has never learned to enjoy a hobby and disconsolately roams about with no especial interests.

Of all the benefits urged for philately we believe these two rank well toward the front and they stand out in importance at this time when an absorbing hobby is necessary as a safety valve and when circumstances seem to point to greater leisure for all to enjoy.

Readers of this magazine do not require us to point out these facts but there are undoubtedy many thousands of business and professional men—men of culture and means—who are in need of just such a hobby and our best thought should be given to finding a way to reach these people effectively and converting them to a hobby which may be the greatest joy in their lives.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRANSLATION OF BREMEN

The continuation of the translation on the article of Bremen from the Kohl Handbook is omitted from this issue due to the fact that much new material has been discovered, and Dr. Herbert Munk, the Editor of the Handbook, has suggested that we delay publication of this next installment until he can incorporate all of this additional data.

In the first installment several corrections have been noted as follows: In the second paragraph on page 426 starting "The post office of Thurn & Taxis etc." should head "The post office of Thurn & Taxis maintained agencies *only* at Bremen etc." instead of "*except* at Bremen."

In the paragraph just preceding "Obliterations" on page 426 the plus sign should have been an "X" so as to read "2x3 grote, 2x5 grote," etc. This would no doubt be understood by anyone interested.

Under "The Imperforate Issues" on page 428 following the parenthesis should read "from the border or *even* in sheets."

In the first table on page 428 the second line from the last should start with "Id" instead of "1". In the second table on page 432 the first "1" should be "I".

Handbook of Zeppelin Letters

A Review by Anson R. Thompson.

MODERN Philatelists will undoubtedly be highly interested in the Hand Book of Zeppelin letters, post cards and stamps by Dr. V. M. Berthold and F. W. Kummer, published by I. Gomez-Sanchez of New York. This book is printed on fine coated paper and very attractively bound in blue, lettered in gold and dedicated to Dr. Hugo Eckener, officers and crew of the Graf Zeppelin. Price $2.00.

The book specializes in the mail flights of the Zeppelins exclusively showing the modern trend in specialization among Philatelists and covering flights which the Zeppelins have made as Air Mail carriers, tracing the trial and initial flights of the Zeppelins up to 1928 and finishing with the same accuracy a finely descriptive account of the Graf Zeppelin from that time up to the date of publishing, demonstrating unquestionably its capability for delivering letters and parcels to any part of the world on schedule.

Very fine illustrations of cachets, cancellations and back stamps of every Zeppelin flight are some of the features of this admirable book and cannot fail to be of great interest to the Airmail collector as they are authoritative in every sense of the word and complete in every respect. Illustrative of this, mention may be made of the flight of the Deutschland No. 1 Cachet No. 1, very rare and of the Canada-New York via Air Plane thence Friedrichshafen by Graf Zeppelin franked with Canadian Stamps, Cachet No. 20—One Cover only. Many other references to rare covers could be made but space will not permit at this time. Dropped mail is also very completely recorded and the commemorative Zeppelin stamps issued by various countries are fully illustrated.

Students of Philately in general, more particularly collectors of Zeppelin mail, are greatly indebted to the authors, Dr. V. M. Berthold and F. W. Kummer, for the completeness of the dates of this most historical air mail, also we feel grateful for the painstaking efforts which prompted the production of this authoritative reference book.

Reminiscences of the Veterans

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

(Continued from Volume X, page 202.)

The Vito Viti Find.

From A. F. Henkels I have received the following interesting details:

About twenty-five years ago a friend called at my place of business and said that he had met a gentleman who had a lot of Italian stamps that he wished to dispose of and that same afternoon he introduced him to me, with the result that I went to his office, he was a dealer in paper and rags, and purchased the lot of stamps, which proved to be the Vito Viti correspondence from Modena and Tuscany. I was not allowed to look over the covers but had to buy "a cat in a bag" which turned out to be one of the most important finds of European stamps that has been made.

There was 254 covers in all, comprising 748 stamps. Of the Modena stamps there was 5c, 9 copies; 10c, 77 copies; 15c, 27 copies; 25c, 52 copies; 40c, 187 copies; 1 lira, 100 copies.

Of Tuscany there was 1s black, 1 copy; 1c, 45 copies; 2c, 12 copies; 4c, 9 copies; 6c, 21 copies; 9c, 180 copies; 60c, 8 copies. Provisional Government, 20c, 2 copies; 40c, 16 copies; 80c, 2 copies.

They were all on the original covers and in fine condition. Of the 1 lira Modena there was two vertical strips of three and a single of the rare period variety, also a number of pairs and strips of the lower values. There was a block of six of the 9c Tuscany and four pairs of the 60c.

Eugene Klein gave the following additional details about the Vito Viti Find:—

"About 1905 I received a letter from Dr. Emilio Diena who said that someone was sending to Italy, Italian stamps, mostly Tuscany and Modena. Dr. Diena wrote to inquire where these were coming from, if more could be obtained, and said that the covers were all addressed to a firm in Philadelphia, Vito Viti Bros.

Mr. Klein said he had never heard of these before and the next time he went to a meeting of the Stamp Club he brought up the matter. Alfred Henkels, who was President of the Stamp Club, spoke up and said, "I am the one who has been sending these out. If you want some I will bring them in."

In a few days he brought in a bunch of covers all addressed to the same people. Most of these consisted of low values of Tuscany, some Modena, a few 1 lira value. Henkels had a flat price for everything. I think it was $1.00 a piece for the Tuscany irrespective of denomination, and $10.00 a piece for the Modena 1 Lira. These I sent to Dr. Diena who wrote and asked to send more.

This lasted for a little while and I noticed that many of them were coming into the auction sales. When I went to see Henkels again to get more, he said, "I have no more, I am finished." The supply lasted about two years.

Before I go further I want to say that Vito Viti was the Italian Consul in Philadelphia and was an importer of carrara marble. Almost all the letters I had bore notices of quantities of marble shipped to this firm.

Up to this time we all thought that Henkels had made this original find but after about two years I found that this was not so. One day I was in New York and on my return to Philadelphia one of my clerks told me that a man had been in with some very curious stamps that they had never seen before, with bears on them. As I was away he promised to call again, and eventually he did so,

bringing in a number of covers with St. Louis stamps on them. I asked him if the stamps belonged to him and if he was entitled to sell them.

He said, "No, they belong to the proprietor of the business where I am working, who is a Hemingway, but he is away in Florida and will not be back for three months. I want to find out if this is just ordinary stuff of little value or if it has any real value. If not I am going to send it to the mills and have it all stamped in. I told him that the lot he had was worth thousands of dollars. He said, "Well, if that is so I will hold it."

About three months later Mr. Hemingway came in himself and brought one of the 20c stamps on cover, with him. He offered it for sale at $2,000.00. I said, "That is all it catalogs." Well, to make a long story short, I bought the cover and gave him $2,000.00. I said, "Have you any more of these?" He said, "No," and walked out.

Two days later he came in again. He said, "You bought one of those 20c stamps from me, do you want another?" "Well," I said, "I cannot buy wholesale unless I know what there is behind it." Eventually we asked him how many he had and he asked us to his place of business at Elbow Lane. He spread out before us 18 copies of the 20c. St. Louis, 5 copies of the 5c. and 76 copies of the 10c. and said, "Well, here is the lot."

He offered to sell the whole parcel for $30,000.00 and to give with it all the rest of the papers that had not been examined and all the sacks of stamps. Well, we got together and started to consider the matter and came to the conclusion not to buy because we felt that he might have held a quantity back and we should never be certain if we had got the entire lot. Eventually he gave me a few on commission. I sold one 20c and one or two pairs of the 10c. Then he got in touch with Colson and the business fell through as far as I was concerned.

I was going to Europe soon after this and a day or two before I was leaving he telephoned and said, "Colson is here today. He is trying to get some things from me which I have had for a long time." I said, "What are they? I would like to see them." "Oh," he said, "they are a lot of old Italian covers' and he said he would bring them in the following day. I said, "You must come very early because I am sailing that evening." He came in with the covers which consisted of 20 copies of the Modena Lira all addressed to Vito Viti and hundreds of common stamps, mostly Modenas, and the famous strip of three of the 80 Centesimi on cover. He spread the whole lot before me and said, "Colson made me an offer for these but I did not like it and did not accept." Well, he said he wanted about $20.00 each for the 1 Lira and that the 80c. was not priced and he did not know what it was worth. Eventually he named a price which was about $1,000.00 and I accepted it.

I went over to Europe, met the late Hugo Griebert, and sold him the Modena covers but he would not pay my price for the strip of three 80c. I told him I was going to Germany and gave him my address there. When I arrived I found a letter from him stating he had communicated with his clients in Italy and that he would take the strip at my price. I think he paid me $2,000.00 for it.

This famous strip passed into the collection of Dr. A. Chiesa. Many years later this collection was broken up and the strip of 80c. came back to New York and it was sold to Gerald Curtis. Some four years ago, the Curtis collection was sold by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. and this strip was sold through an English dealer to a collector in Italy the price being somewhat over $3,000.00.

(To be continued.)

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

30 East 42nd Street - - New York City

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Proposed by Membership Committee

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James B. Helme, New York City
Proposed by S. F. Barrett
Seconded by B. S. King

Deceased

Ernest R. Ackerman
Wm. Hadlow
John Kay
Baron E. G. Leihjonhufvud
H. P. Manus
Wm. H. Manning
R. Walser
Mrs. A. R. Clarke

ERNEST R. ACKERMAN

Philately has sustained a severe loss in the death of Ernest R. Ackerman who died suddenly at his home in Plainfield, New Jersey on October 19th, 1931. Mr. Ackerman was born in 1863 in New York City and began his business career as a Broadway newsboy. At fifteen he went into the stamp business and five years later sold out for $1000 and moved to New Jersey. For a time he worked for the Lawrence Cement Co. at Plainfield as office boy and progressed thru almost every position until he finally became President. Early in life he became interested in politics and from City Councilman of his home town he went to the States Senate and in 1919 was elected to Congress. He was best known in National affairs for his services on the Committee on Appropriations and was chairman of the committee that passed on the expeditures of the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce and Labor.

Mr. Ackerman never lost his boyhood fervor for stamps and was one of the most avid collectors of our time. He

travelled over 700,000 miles and visited over 110 countries and his search for stamps was the real reason for his travels. On his trips he met royal collectors in all parts of the world and once visited the German Emperor on his yacht to discuss early issues. He met the Sultan of Turkey, the Sultan of Johore and The Maharajah of Benares for the same purpose and post office officials the world over aided him in his search for unusual and rare philatelic items. His collection is enormous and includes many items of great value, such as the 1869 U. S. with inverted centers and large blocks of the early issues.

Mr. Ackerman was a great publicist for Philately and never overlooked an opportunity to say a word for the hobby, even addressing the House on this subject i na glowing tribute to the educational value of stamp collecting.

Congressman Ackerman is survived by his wife, a brother and two sisters.

Mr. Ackerman was the owner of the collection of 10c 1847 which formed the basis of Elliott Perry's splendid monograph on the plating of this stamp.

We are indebted to the **American Philatelist** for the above data.

MRS. A. R. CLARKE

We regret to report the death of one of our few Lady Members, Mrs. A. R. Clarke, who died on October 20th. Mrs. Clarke was the President and General Manager of A. R. Clarke & Company, Ltd., Manufacturers of Patent and Glove Leathers, Toronto, Canada, which position she undertook after the death of her husband in 1923.

She was very active in church work and belonged to various Societies in the Metropolitan Methodist Church. She had a very fine collection of stamps and a noteworthy collection of China.

JOHN KAY

The Collectors Club has suffered another serious loss in the death of John Kay of Detroit, Michigan, who passed away on Thursday, November 19th, 1931. John Kay was one of Detroit's most prominent Jewelers, and was rated as one of America's foremost appraisers of Diamonds.

For many years he was intensely interested in his stamp collection, and he traveled throughout the world in search of stamps. He was the founder of the **Detroit Philatelic Society,** and was active up to the very day of his death. Dr. Edward J. Bernstein, who sent us the announcement, writes that he attended the meeting of the **Detroit Philatelic Society** on Wednesday prior to his death and apparently was as strong as ever.

He was an active member in numerous local organizations and was eighty-one years old.

STRASBURG TO HOLD INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION IN 1932

Preliminary announcements of an International Airmail and Postage Stamp Exhibition for Strasburg in 1932 have been received and additional information can be secured from the Secretary of the Exhibition, Strasburg-Nendorf, Polygonstrasse 19.

WIPA 1933

The Officials in charge of the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in Vienna in 1933 are waging an extensive campaign that augers well for the success of this undertaking.

They have just issued an attractive series of Poster stamps consisting of ten different subjects each supplied in ten different colors. The thoroughness of their preparation is quite impressive, and anyone desiring information concerning the Exhibition should write to the "OFFICE of the WIPA 1933," Wallnerstrasse 6 A, Vienna, I, Austria.

LUPOSTA



The plans for the International Airpost Exhibition to be held in Danzig July 23-31, 1932 continue to progress.

From the announcements just received, this bids fair to be one of the important exhibitions in connection with the development of air mail collecting.

A booklet with full information can be secured by sending postage to Luposta 1932, Post Office Box 111, Danzig, Free State.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB LIBRARY

Requires many missing publications to complete files and the cooperation of every collector with a supply of philatelic literature is solicited, this also includes back numbers of the Collectors Club Philatelist.

We also have thousands of duplicates for sale or exchange.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB
30 East 42nd Street, New York City.

Evenings at the Collectors Club

COMPETITION NIGHT

The first meeting of the 1931-32 Season was exceptionally well attended and in my opinion proves the tremendous value of Stamp Collecting as a relaxation and relief from the worries and cares of the business world.

Six members displayed an interesting array of entirely different forms of collecting of which I will give a hasty outline in their order of appearance.

Max G. Johl, United States 1908-22. This finely worked out exhibition consisted of twenty pages tracing fourteen years history of U. S. stamps. A reason was given for each change of perforation, watermark and form of printing.

The unusual items were a complete set of cardboard proofs of 1913 Parcel Post never issued as stamps and believed to be the only set in existenc. A ten subject dieproof of the 3c, type II, a dieproof of experimental offset printed coils made in 1910.

Stephen G. Rich, Stamp Advertising. This was a very interesting display showing all the various forms of advertising on the front, back and margins of stamps throughout the world.

Charles Curie, Jr., United States First Flight Airmail & Zeppelin Covers. This was the only exhibit made by one of our Junior Members and traced most of Colonel Lindbergh's flights, together with other important ones in the country and around the world.

Charles J. Phillips, Chinese Treaty Ports. This most interesting display comprised selected items from a large collection and was shown in conjunction with a short paper read by Mr. Phillips giving the history and reason of issue. Special attention was called to five covers from Chefoo, Hankow, Ichang, Kewkiang and Wuhu.

J. M. Bartels, United States Foreign Mail Cancellations. As a pioneer in the working out of these various forms of cancellations Mr. Bartels showed a very comprehensive array and gave an interesting discourse on the relative rarity of the various designs.

Victor W. Rotnem, The Dregs of Postage Stamps. With this title supplied by Mr. Rotnem he was necessarily the last to show and surprised his listeners with the interest of his exhibit, Bureau Print U. S. Government Precancels. Samples of overprints for City use prepared by the Bureau of Printing & Engraving. Illustrated by water color scenes from the Cities with description of the principal industries and activities. A Geographic display to emphasize that the government is issuing stamps for this particular purpose.

SIDNEY F. BARRETT.

UNITED STATES 1869 ISSUE

Sidney P. Hessel's two volume collection of this issue was received with enthusiasm on the night of October 21st by a large assemblage of members and their guests. It consisted of a fine range of proofs and essays with complete sets in all the various colors. The regular stamps were in wonderful array with unused singles and used copies of all values with every conceivable type of cancellation. Items of particular interest were used blocks of four of the 15c type I, 24c, 30c and 90c values and a complete set of the three stamps with inverted centers.

SIDNEY F. BARRETT.

STAMPS ON ORIGINAL COVERS

Our November 4th meeting was a rare treat for those collectors interested in the fine old stamps of the 19th Century in used blocks of four and larger and on original covers.

Henry C. Needham supplied the material for this meeting from his vast collection covering the entire world. Stamps on original covers from Chile, China, Corea, Finland, Japan and Peru were shown in every possible combination of values to make the various rates used in those times. Together with the covers were pages of used singles, pairs and blocks, all in immaculate condition and selected for interesting cancellations.

SIDNEY F. BARRETT.

A. F. LICHTENSTEIN SHOWS URUGUAY

On Wednesday evening November 18th we had a large attendance to see the prize collection of imperf issues of Uruguay and to have them explained by Mr. Lichtenstein.

Mr. Lichtenstein brought eight volumes with him and explained that the idea of the collection was to show all varieties but to exclude duplication.

He said that in regard to the early issues there was still much to learn and many of the present ideas are guess work.

In regard to the first issue the, so-called, "Diligencia," it was uncertain if these could be called government issues or locals. They were supposed to be issued in 1856. The first used covers with stamps are dated 1858.

The first items shown were covers before stamps dating back to 1806.

1856 Diligencias.

These were lithographed and printed in sheets of thirty-five. They were used

on the Stage Coach Mail The 60c. blue is a rare stamp varying in shades from pale blue to indigo. Only one pair of 60c. is known, that is in the Tapling collection in the British Museum. The 35 types are all shown but only about 25 of them are correctly plated by flaws, plate varieties and margins. A crack appeared on the plate of the 60c. and this crack is shown on the other values. This crack runs across Nos 27, 28 and 29. The 80c. green was made by removing the figures "60" from the stone and substituting "80," the rest normal figures The plating has been much helped by a block of four and of fifteen formerly in the collection of Senor Vicente Ferrer where I saw them when in Buenos Aires in 1913. One other block of four is in a South American collection. All types are shown.

The 1 real, red, was made by erasing the whole of the bottom label and substituting "1 real." There are shades from dull vermilion to carmine. The 35 types are all shown.

Oct. 1857. 60c. 2nd. Type.

For many years it was believed there was only one type of this stamp but Mr. Lichtenstein shows two clear types, nine copies of Type I. and three copies of Type II. He also showed two of these rarities on covers.

March 1858. 120c. blue.

When the late Hugo Griebert wrote his fine book on Uruguay he stated that these were printed in groups of 18, but Mr. Lichtenstein found other types and eventually proved that the printings were in groups of 30, of these he shows 27 types. A pair of the 120c. blue is shown printed tête-bêche. This is of the greatest rarity and comes from the Ferrary collection. A pair is in the Tapling collection, and a third pair was in the C. L. Pack collection but has been lost.

Two copies of the 120c. are shown on covers—these are rare.

180c. green.

The 30 varieties are shown, of which the position of 15 have been proved. A rare item is a block of four in dark green. Here also Mr. Lichtenstein has the great rarity, a pair of the 180c. green, printed tête-bêche, only one other pair known, that in the Tapling collection. Mr. Lichtenstein drew attention to some curious varieties with double lines at bottom, these are from the bottom row of the setting which is too much crowded together.

240c. vermilion.

Setting of 29 stamps and one blank space is complete.

Many shades Two on covers, very rare thus. In the scarce red-brown color the setting is about two-thirds complete. A very fine item is a strip of four consisting of three stamps and a blank space from which the error has been removed. In this strip Mr. Lichtenstein pointed out that there is a dot of color in the upper right corner of the blank space and this dot appears on his unique 180c. red, used, error, this being a very strong point in proving the genuine nature of this the rarest Uruguay stamp. This came from the Ferrary collection.

June 1859. Thin Figures.

These were printed in groups of 20 varieties repeated a number of times to make up the printed sheet. Several misplaced transfers and a grand block of 48 unused of the 60c. were shown.

In the 80c. a very rare block of 4 unused, only one other block known.

In the 100c., the 20 varieties and many blocks and shades.

In the 120c. blue Mr. Lichtenstein found many varieties he could not place and expressed the idea that possibly a second stone and setting of this value exists.

In the 240c. vermilion in addition to the complete setting a number of unidentified types were noted.

Jan. 1860. Thick Figures.

This issue was printed in twelve types of each value, all values being shown in complete settings.

In the 80c. there is a block of 48 unused.

In the 180c. there are no less than three blocks of four unused—rare items.

Throughout these thin and thick figure issues there are pages of shades, cancellations, dated copies and some very fine covers.

April 1864.

The high spots are 6c. salmon-red, a pane of 56 superb. Block of four of the 8c. dark green, 8c. green a pane of 64, the two middle rows printed tête-bêche. 10c. ochre, block of 28 with a substitute transfer No. 2 used in place of No. 4.

A fine lot of cancellations and scarce items on cover.

Jan. 1866. Surcharged.

This issue has always been scarce in used condition and we learned why when Mr. Lichtenstein told us it was only in use for twenty-one days.

An enormous lot of errors in the surcharges were shown.

In the 10 on 8c. green a block of 56 was shown with the têtê-beches printed differently to that of the unsurcharged stamps.

The covers with these surcharged stamps are the finest lot known in any South American collection.

Jan. 1866.

One volume was shown of these interesting issues, but it would take far more space than I have available to describe them.

The printings were:

5c in groups of 100.
10c. in groups of 50.
15c. in groups of 15.
20c. in groups of 25.

In the case of the 5c. one vertical row was damaged, and removed and the sheets therefore containe donly 190 stamps.

There are many substituted transfers in these stamps and much yet to study both in the imperf. and perforated issues.

In the 20c. Mr. Lichtenstein showed a block of 24, the largest one known.

C. J. Phillips drew attention to several severe losses in our ranks.

Wm. H. Manning of Saratoga Springs died on the 13th from a heart attack. Mr. Manning was an advanced specialist in Confederate States and U. S Carrier stamps, and was specially fond of stamps on covers and all varieties that could be plated.

William Hadlow, a partner in the well known auction firm of Plumridge & Co., 61 Chancery Lane, London, passed on early in the month.

Both the above were members of the Club.

The Revd. Dr. H. A. James, one of the greatest educationalists in Great Britain has also gone. He was 87 years old, and the owner of a very complete collection of Great Britain and Colonies.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

WESTCHESTER NIGHT

On Wednesday, December 2nd we were entertained by a very enjoyable visit from the Westchester Chapter of the A. P. S. Over sixty members and their guests of the evening were present to do honor to our visiting philatelists and were well rewarded by the excellent show given us.

Our Vice President, Beverly King, spoke the words of welcome and introduced Lloyd Heath, President of the Westchester Chapter, who after a few appropriate remarks turned the meeting over to Max G. Johl, who in turn introduced the following exhibitors:

Lloyd Heath, U. S. 20th Century Commemoratives. The stamps themselves were very carefully linked with a concise history of the events which caused their issuance. Mr. Heath's interesting discourse showed a well grounded knowledge of early American history attractively rendered.

Montrose Ernst, Russian Commemorative Issues. A very carefully worked out exhibit with all the details as to the why and wherefore of the various issues. Mr. Ernst showed that even the stamps of the United Soviet Socialistic Republic, which are generally frowned on, can be made interesting when attractively displayed.

C. O. Grandstand, Letters From the Ordinary Mail. This was a very odd exhibit and showed selected letters received in the ordinary course of business during the past two months. There were stamps from all parts of the world, many of such recent vintage that they were not even included in the latest New Issue Chron'cles

Archibald A. MacDonald, Canadian Air Mail Service. The history of this Service goes back to 1913 when the pioneer flights commenced and continues through 1924, when the semi-official stamps were first issued, to 1930 when the Canadian government took charge of mail transportation. Mr. MacDonald's collection showed specimens of most of the stamps and he read an interesting history of the fourteen different companies that mostly succeeded each other in transporting the mails.

Bertram Ehrenberg, Airmail Collect'on. A collection of the airmail stamps of the world makes an exceptionally nice display when mounted in a printed album Mr. Ehrenberg showed the complete volume with only the big rarities miss'ng and when the care taken in mounting the stamps was commented upon admitted that Mrs Ehrenberg had done it entirely.

Dr. Elias Silberstein, An Error Exhibit. An exhaustive study of Dr. Silberstein's ideas as to what is an error. His collect'on was displayed and a three page descriptive leaflet was distributed amongst the members supplemented by an additional sheet at the close of his discourse on the subject.

He divided philatelic errors into four different classes and gave his reasons why they are collected. Many new and novel ideas were advanced and much interest displayed in his exhibit.

Albert J. Squier, Revenues on Tinfoil. This was quite a "weighty" exhibit and Mr. Squier accompanied the display of these odd tobacco stamps with a short story of the companies and brands that fostered them.

Palmer Stilson, Modern Covers. In an album of heroic proportions was displayed Lindbergh first flight covers and most special airmail flights of the last few years together with first and last day of commission of various naval vessels and many other interesting covers.

Charles Taussig, Olympic Games Stamps. All the worlds' various Olympic Games stamps gathered together in a single volume. Mr. Taussig, a keen devotee of sport, has generally been present at the Games, so what is more natural than that he collect the stamps, many of which he personally bought in the country of origin.

Thomas Willock, Metered Mail. The aftermath of stamp collecting and in this collection was shown all the different forms and styles and it was surprising to know that they are being used in India and many other countries even more remote.

The events of the evening lasted till after eleven o'clock and were enjoyed by everyone present.

SIDNEY F. BARRETT.

UNITED STATES ON ORIGINAL COVERS

Wednesday, Dec. 16th was a popular night at our Club as three famous collectors showed some of the gems of their collections of United States on covers.

Charles Curie turned the meeting over to Charles J. Phillips, who acted as Chairman for the evening.

Mr. Phillips read a letter from Captain Gilbert-Lodge, Secretary of the **Royal Philatelic Society, London,** in which he drew attention to dangerous forgeries of the St. Christopher, March 1885 Half penny on half of 1d. carmine-rose and sent our Club several plates of enlarged photographs of both the genuine and forged surcharges.

Mr. Phillips then referred to the death of J. W. Palmer on November 23rd last. Palmer was born in 1853 and had a shop at 281 Strand, where he was one of the quaintest characters of the stamp trade. Palmer presented two petitions to the Government against the sale of forged stamps, as a result of which a new clause was inserted in the Post Office Protection Act and became law on Sept. 1, 1884. The first conviction a month later, under this clause, resulted in a sentence of 18 months imprisonment. Palmer made a fortune but it all went and he died in poverty.

Mr. Phillips then called on William S. White, who showed two volumes of U. S. on Covers selected from his large collection. Among these I noted:

1842, New York, 3c. white, two fine copies of the first stamp issued in the U. S. A.

1850, (1c.) blue on rose, Franklin.

1847, Several fine 10c., one with cancellation STEAM.

1851, 1c. Type Ie, and III, superb.

1851, 1c. Type IV., three on cover with Rail cancellation.

1851, 1c. Type II. & IV. in a pair, very rare unsevered.

1851, 3c. with cancellation small Boston PAID in red, only in use for ten days.

1851, Pair of 3c. and 10c. on one cover.

1857, 3c. plus 5c. plus 10c. on a cover.

1857, 10c. fine copies with Noisy Carriers and Yankee Jim cancs.

1857, 1c. Type IIIa, 4 copies on a cover.

1857, 24c., two on covers, 30c. one on one cover and two on another, rare thus.

1861, 5c. buff plus 10c. August.

1861, 90c. plus two 3c. used to Zanzibar.

1869, 24c. re-issue used on cover.

1870, Two 10c. grilled plus 24c. not grilled, used on one cover.

Judge Robert S. Emerson, who brought four of his books of covers, showed a superb selection of some of the rarest U. S. on Covers, among them:

1845, 5c green Michigan R. R.

1847, 5c. block of four used on face of cover.

1847, 10c. four single copies, one with shift, and all four fine full margins.

1851, 1c. Type IB. used July 1st, 1851, date of issue.

1851, 10c. strip of 3, one stamp recut top and bottom, and 5c. 1851.

1857, 1c. cracked plate 2, fine copy.

1857, 1c. strip of three, all with curl on shoulder, Type V.

1857, 3c. two copies with big crack on left side, one of these is the rare early state.

1857, 10c. Type IV. Two stamps both recuts, exceedingly rare.

1857, 3c. plus 12c. plus 24c., used to Calcutta.

1857, two 1c., two 3c., two 5c. and three 24c. used on one cover to China.

1861-62, 5c. buff plus strip of four 10c. green, August.

1861-62, 5c. buff, irregular block of six used from San Francisco to Germany.

1861-62, 90c. blue used to Shanghai.

1861-62, 2c. black, two on cover, canc. Cumberland Valley, R. R., very rare.

1869. Number of rare combination issues used to Japan, Argentine, etc.

The Judge also showed a wonderful lot of the rarest known U. S. cancellations on covers, such as, Christmas Tree used on Dec. 25th, Bridgeport Fireman, Horse's Head used in Knoxville, Man smoking pipe, Uncle Sam thumbing his nose, Old woman in poke bonnet.

Also in the Postmaster's stamps:

Millbury, tied by PAID, wonderfully fine.

St. Louis, vertical strip of three 10c.

St. Louis, 10c. and 20c. used on one cover, the 20c. being the finest known on cover.

Stephen Brown showed:

1847, Superb lot of 5c. and 10c. with the rarest cancellations, among them I noted pair of 5c. with very large thick 5 used from Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

1847, 5c., four copies on a cover, three of them with stitch watermark

1847, 10c., superb single, large margins all sides

1847, 5c. plus 10c used from Buffalo, N. Y., blue bars canc.

1847, 10c. bisected both diagonally and the rare vertical.

1851, the 3c bisected and used as 1c. on circular with canc. "Via Nicaragua Ahead of the Mails."

1851, 5c. superb strip of 3 and a single used on cover to San Francisco.

1851, 12c., two pairs on one cover, one is corner stamp with enormous margins.

Mr. Brown also showed a fine volume of Confederate Postmaster stamps and covers: All are on covers.

Athens, 5c. red.

Danville, 5c envelope on deep buff.

Greenwood, 10c.

Knoxville, tied on by town canc.

Lenoir, 5c. not tied on, penstroked.

Lynchburg, 5c. tied on.

Mobile, 2c. black.

New Orleans, 2c. blue, two fine singles.

Spartenburg, 5c. tied on.

Uniontown, the 5c. grey-blue and green, the latter having enormous margins.

Hans Lagerloef was not scheduled to show but was good enough to bring one book of interesting U. S. on covers. He explained that he did not specialize this group but had picked out a few covers from his general collection.

The best item was the Charleston Carrier, Honour's 2c. yellow, a fine copy on cover.

Also, I noted 1845 New Yorks, 5c. on several papers.

1847, 10c., two on covers.

1851, 12c., strip of five on cover.

1857, 24c. used with two 3c. stamps.

1869, two-thirds of the 3c. used on cover as 2 cents.

Some interesting covers were shown of U. S. used with stamps of other countries such as Samoa, Mexico, Uruguay Postage Due, etc., etc., etc.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

KONWISER PUBLISHES NEW BOOK

For several years Harry M. Konwiser has been a prolific writer for the philatelic press and has done much to popularize the collecting of Franks and early Pre-Stamp Covers.

Mr. Konwiser has exhaustively studied the subject of the early American Posts and has written the results of his studies in an ambitious volume which is just off the press of Dietz Printing Company, 109 East Cary Street, Richmond, Virginia.

The new book is entitled **"Colonial and Revolutionary Posts,"** and will be found most entertaining and a real addition to the library of every philatelist. The edition is limited and the price is $2.00 post paid, so we advise our readers to order their copies at once.

SOUTHWESTERN HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

J. E. Guest, of Dallas, Texas, has recently donated to the Library a copy of the South Western Historical Quarterly of October 1916, containing authentic information relating to the Postal System of the Republic of Texas.

This issue of the Quarterly gives a list of all the Post Offices existant in the Republic and contains a very useful bibliography relating to it.

The story was written by W. L. Newsom, and there were quite a number of postal routes as early as 1835.

Some of the Postal Markings of the period were shown in the **Southern Philatelist**, October 1931.

H. M. K.

THIRD CONGRESS OF THE POSTAL UNION OF PAN-AMERICA

We are indebted to the Postmaster General of Spain for a book containing the provisional issues of the Spanish Republic, as well as the first regular issue. There are also specimens of the Air Mail stamps and the Goya set and the various other issues now current, which make a very attractive showing.

East of the stamps is surcharged C. U. P. P., standing for CONGRESO de la UNION POSTAL PANAMERICANA.

This interesting book will be added to the permanent collection of the Collectors Club.

The Lake-Railey Lusitania Expedition, with Headquarters at 2 West 45th St., New York City, have organized a commemoration Mail Department under the supervision of F. W. Kummer.

It is planned to carry covers to the Expedition base in Ireland and flown from there by special airplane to the scene of the salvage operations on the sunken Lusitania, lowered to the Captain's bridge, brought back to the surface vessel by divers, flown to a post office in Ireland and then mailed to the purchaser.

Special Cachets have been prepared to commemorate the affair. The charge for the letters is $1 unregistered and $1.50 when registered

This charge aside from the postage will be applied to finance the Expedition, although the total amount received is but a very small contribution toward the entire expense.

More Stray Notes

PHILADELPHIA RECORD PROMOTES STAMP COLLECTORS CLUB

Under the supervision of Mitchell C. Hodges, the **Philadelphia Record** is publishing a daily series of stamp stories, starting with the issue of Sunday, November 22.

In addition to running these articles, the **Record** is sponsoring a Stamp Club which holds meetings on Friday nights for the advanced collectors and on Saturday morning for beginners.

Mayor Mackey of Philadelphia has officially approved the venture and has congratulated the **Record** on fostering an interest in this hobby, which he characterizes as a help to education.

This is a very worth while work and I am sure that our readers will be glad to know about it and cooperate whenever possible.

THE AIR MAILS AND PIGEON POSTS OF NEW ZEALAND

R. J. G. Collins has recently compiled for the Air Mail Society of New Zealand an interesting book on the Air Mail and Pigeon Posts of New Zealand.

These posts have long been of interest to Air Mail collectors and the new book describes them in an interesting and thorough manner.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM HAS FOUR STAMP CLUBS

Telephone Topics, the house organ of the Bell Telephone System, carries the news that a new Stamp Club has been organized at Philadelphia. This is the fourth Club to be organized in the Bell System, the others being the Hawthorne Club of Chicago, the Breeze Point Club of New Jersey, and the Bell Telephone Stamp Club of New England.

The Clubs hold some very interesting meetings and are doing much to stimulate interest among the employees.

PASSENGER FLIES BY PARCEL POST

The Newspapers have featured a story about a Civil Engineer who flew from Portsmouth, England to Northern Rhodesia by Parcel Post. The rate was 15c for the first half ounce and 12c for every additional half ounce, bringing the total charge to $1000.

The trip took seven days instead of nearly five weeks by ordinary passage.

PLATING THE NEW ORLEANS 2c RED

Edward Stern, President of the Economist Stamp Company, Inc., 87 Nassau Street, New York City, has almost completed the plating of the 2c red New Orleans local and solicits the cooperation of collectors having any of these stamps to complete the four positions which are still missing.

These four positions are from the top marginal row with imprint, and anyone having pairs or blocks from these positions are urged to send them to Mr. Stern for the completion of his study.

Postage will be paid both ways, of course, and the stamps returned promptly.

AN INTERESTING CATALOG

Through the courtesy of Alvin Good, Cleveland, Ohio, the Club Library is in receipt of a bound volume of the Auction Sale of the Worthington Collection with prices realized. Mr. Good was Secretary to Mr. Worthington.

This volume represents many of the high spots in the unusual Worthington Collection, which was inventoried at $762,570. representing an outlay of about $500,000. according to Mr. Good.

These figures did not include the collection of Entire U. S. Envelopes.

WHITFIELD KING AND COMPANY ANNUAL PRICE LIST

The annual price list of postage stamps in sets and packages published by Whitfield King and Company, Ipswich, England, for 1932 marks the 63rd Edition of this list.

Whitfield Kink and Company were established in 1869 and our readers will find their regular announcement in our columns.

LONDON STORE BUILDS GOOD WILL THROUGH PHILATELY

In an article in the **New York Times** of November 22, 1931, outlining the methods employed by Selfridge and Company of London in building good will, they state that among other services they give advice on stamp collecting, and will appraise stamps submitted to them.

There are several large stores in this country which also use philately as an important means of publicity which is a very encouraging sign of the times.

GEOGRAPHY AND STAMPS BY KENT B. STILES

Kent B. Stiles has written another interesting book, entitled **"Geography and Stamps,"** published by the Whittlesey House, 330 West 42nd Street, New York City. It is well illustrated and sells at $3 00 per copy.

Kent B Stiles is well known to stamp collectors for he has been associate editor of **Scott's Monthly Journal** for eleven years and during the world war he conducted the American Philatelic Service. His writings have appeared in many philatelic journals, and for years he has conducted stamp columns in the **Youth's Companion** and the **American Boy.** He has also contributed articles of philately to encyclopedias, and is a recognized authority on the subject.

"Geography and Stamps" presents the story of stamp designs which are illustrative of exploration, discovery, land controversies, plebiscites, boundary revisions, the founding of cities, the opening of ports to commerce and every other reason which has ever prompted the issuance of new postal paper. It is one of those books that every stamp collector should own.

PERRY'S PAT PARAGRAPHS

The "fourth round" and the "fifth flight" of Elliott Perry's **Pat Paragraphs,** dated respectively October and November 1931, have maintained the promise indicated in the earlier issues.

Elliott combines real sound philatelic information with some very acceptable humor which makes his publication one that all of our readers should secure.

No subscriptions are accepted but a five dollar purchase will put you on his list.

WENDOVER NEEFUS ISSUES NEW CATALOG

Collectors of United States Issues are always interested in the complete catalog issued by Wendover Neefus, reflecting as it does the latest market quotation.

The catalog contains all of the standard varieties, but Mr. Neefus also carries an extensive stock of booklet panes, odd and colored cancellations, pairs, strips and blocks, covers and other items of interest to specialists.

ZEPPELIN CATALOG

The increasing interest in Airmail covers is indicated by the fifty Edition of the Zeppelin Catalog published by Hermann E. Sieger, Lorch, Wurttemberg, Germany.

The book contains forty pages showing all of the stamps and cachets used on the Zeppelin flights and is indispensable to the collectors of them. The price is RM 1.—.

AUSTRALIAN AIR MAILS

Alec. A. Rosenblum has compiled an interesting 48-page booklet on **Australian Air Mails,** treating this subject from the historical and philatelic sides. This booklet sells for three shillings and is published by The Australian Stamp Monthly, Box 1657 N, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

WASHINGTON PORTRAITS

Francis B. Leech, 1083 National Press Building, Washington, D. C., has published a set of twelve half tone photographs of the original subjects from which the new Washington Bicentennial stamps were prepared. These include the Peale miniature at age of 25, Houdon bust made at Mt. Vernon in 1785, Peale portrait painted in 1772, Gilbert Stuart Atheneum portrait painted in 1796, Peale portrait painted at Valley Forge, Peale portrait painted in 1777, Peale portrait painted in 1795, Trumbull portrait painted in 1792, Trumbull portrait painted in 1780, St. Memin physiognatrace made in 1798, Williams Masonic portrait painted in 1794 and Gilbert Stuart Vaughan portrait painted in 1795.

The set sells for $1.00 and is advertised elsewhere in this issue.

STAMP COLUMN IN NEWARK STAR EAGLE

Stanley J. Worris edits a well conducted column of international stamp news in the **Newark Star Eagle** twice each week. The column is well supported with advertising.

SUBSCRIPTIONS NOW BEING BOOKED

The monumental work on **"The United States Postage Stamps of the 20th Century"** by Beverly S. King and Max G. Johl which is running serially in this publication is being thoroughly revised as we proceed and when it is finished will be published in book form. It is so important that every collector, whether he specializes in 20th Century U. S. or not, should obtain a copy and see to it that his local club and the local public library also secure copies. The number will be limited, so advance orders are desirable The price cannot be stated at this time but will be quite reasonable considering the importance of the work.

The Roberto Soto Collections

In 1912-13 I spent five months in South America, the greater part of that time in Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.

During this period I am happy to say that I formed many friendships with noted collectors, among whom I specially mention Senor Don Jose Marco del Pont, the greatest philatelist of all South America, and whose untimely death has left a void that has never been filled. My other good friends were Senor Jorge Rodriguez, who has parted with his marvellous collection, and then my dear friend Senor Don Roberto Soto.

Senor Soto is descended from one of the first families of Spain and is one of the most noted collectors of the Argentine. He has a perfect knowledge of English, and this, together with a love of golf served to bring us closer together.

After I returned home in August 1913, Senor Soto paid me a return visit to England and I had the great pleasure of being his host in London and at my home in Sevenoaks.

Senor Roberto Soto confines his stamp activities to a few countries in which he is specially interested; Spain, the Argentine, Buenos Aires and Uruguay.

One thing is remarkable throughout his collections and that is the beautiful condition of his specimens and the care with which they are mounted.

At my request my old friend has been good enough to send me a few notes on his collections and I think a brief abstract from these should prove of interest to the many readers of this journal who are interested in the fine early issues of South America.

Buenos Aires.

1858 Steamships (Los barquitos).

Unused superb, 2, 3, 4 and 5 peso.

Used, 2 pesos, 5 and one on cover.

Used, 3 pesos, 3 and one on cover.

Used, 4 pesos red, cover with 4p. plus 2p. blue.

Used, 4 pesos brown, 6 singles and strip of three on cover.

Used, 1 (In) pesos, brown, 3 and one on cover.

1 (In) peso, 5 unused, 5 used pairs and eighteen singles on covers, two pairs on covers, and an unique strip of four on cover.

2 (To) pesos, 6 unused, one on cover and an unique strip of four on cover.

1860 Head of Liberty.

4 pesos green, 12 unused, 2 pairs and 6 used and five covers each with a pair of 4 pesos.

2 pesos red, a pair and 4 singles on cover.

1 peso rose, eighteen singles and two pairs on cover.

2 pesos blue, two strips of three, and three pairs, and ten singles on covers.

(I omit list of some of the commoner varieties).

1860 Corrientes.

About sixty on covers and most values in panes of the 8 types unused.

Argentine Republic.

1862-63, 5c., 10c. and 15c. in superb unused blocks of four.

1864, 5c. unused block of 4. A grand lot of all these on and off covers.

1864, Rivadavia, Imperf., 5c., 10c. and 15c. superb used.

1864, Rivadavia, Imperf., 5c., 10c. and 15c. superb on covers.

1864, Perforated, unused, 5c., 10c., 15c. blocks of 4 of each.

1867, Imperf , 10c. and 15c. fine copies.

1867, Imperf., 15c. dark blue, superb used pair, very rare.

All later issues, unused, used, blocks and on covers and many entire sheets.

Uruguay.

1856, Diligencia, 60c., 80c. and 1 real, 4 of each.

1858, 120c. blue, 5.

1858, 180c. green, block of 4 unused.

1858, 240c. brown red, block of 4.

1859, Thin figures, all values in blocks of four.

1860, Thick figures, all values in blocks of four.

This includes very rare block of the 180c. green, Large numbers of each value in singles, unused and used, and fine pairs and strips. All later issues in blocks of 4 and many singles superb unused. Of the 25c. inverted center, however, only a single copy.

Spain.

First we have a complete set of unused singles in superb condition, and then a magnificent almost complete set of blocks of four, from 1850 to date. In the blocks there are missing the 2 reales of 1851, 1852 and 1853, the 1 real light blue of 1854 and the errors and inverted centers, otherwise what is probably the finest lot of old Spain in blocks, in existence.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Library Want List

The Collectors Club Library requires the following items:

Advertiser for Wants and Offers, Birmingham, I #1, 100, 130, 132, 137, 140, 143-7, 149-50, 152-7, 159-61.

Air Mail Precancel Journal, 1930. I #9, 11.

American Philatelist, Vol. 34 #5.

Australian Philatelist, Volume V, XIX, XXV #5-12, XXVI #1, 4-12, XXVII #1-4, 8, XXVIII #2, 3, XXX #9.

Australia Philatelic Record, Nos. 1-34, 36, 42-45.

Australian Stamp Journal, Vol. I-VI, VIII #2, IX #12, X #1-7, XI #1-3, 5, 8, XV #6, 7.

Antwerp'a, Belgium, 1897, I #1-2.

Annonce Timbrologique, Vol. XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV. Also numbers 177-81, 183, 186-7, 199, 201-04, 207-41, 275, 281, 283.

L'Ami des Timbres, Numbers 194, 205-07, 210-11, 216-21, 228, 315, 325-431.

Air Plane Stamp News, Numbers 1, 3, 5, 7-13, 15-51, 56, 57, 67, 69-70, 77, 80, 85, 93, 103, 112, 118-21, 125-31.

American Philatelist, Vol. XXI, 1907, XXIII #4 (Both are quarterlies.)

Bay State Philatelist, Mass., I #1, IX #11, V #1, 3.

Berner Briefmarken Zeitung, I #58, 10, II #1-8, Vols. III-V, VI #1-3, 5-8, 1926 #9.

Briefmarken Sammler (Marbes) Vol. XI.

Briefmarken-Rundschau, Beilage der Danziger Zeitung. All 1925, 1921 #1-2, 4-5, 33, 35, 37, 40, 42, 48-49; 1922 #8-9, 18, 19, 25-28, 37-38, 48-49, 51-52, 1923 all numbers.

British Guiana Philatelic Journal, Numbers 26-29, all after number 40.

British Philatelist, Nissen, Vol. I-V, XXII #9 and Index, XVII #5, XV and Index.

Canadian Stamp Collector, I #4, II #8, 12, 1920 #4, 1922 #8.

Il Corriere Filatelico, I #1, 3, 7, 9, XI #6, XII #7-11.

Corporation International des Negociantes en Timbres Poste a Bruxelles, I #2, 5, IV #29, 35, and all after No. 41.

O'Collectionador de Sellos, 1898, III #8.

Der Deutsche Philatelist, 1911 #11-12, 1912 #8-10, 1913 #2, 5, 1914 #8-12, 1915; 1919; 1920 #1-7, 11, 1922 #2-6.

Doane's Auction Catalog, #216-218, 232-34, 236.

Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung, 1894, IV #12; 1895, VI #4-12; 1918, XXIX #11-12; 1919, XXX #2-6. All after 1919.

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Echo de la Timbrologie, Numbers 369-84, 481-98, 517-41, 542-49, 552-59, 562-65, 568-9, 572-3, 599, 615-26, 633-34, 638, 640, 651-55, 657-9, 691, 743, 826.

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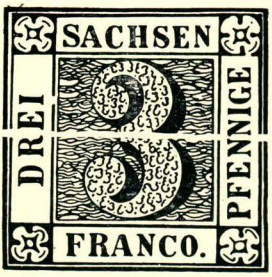
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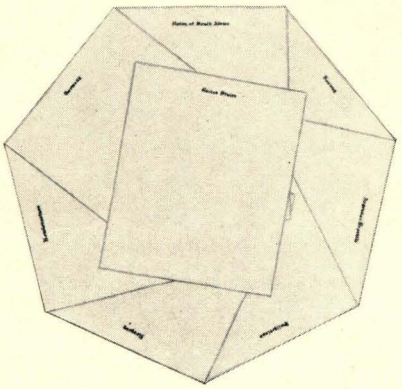
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