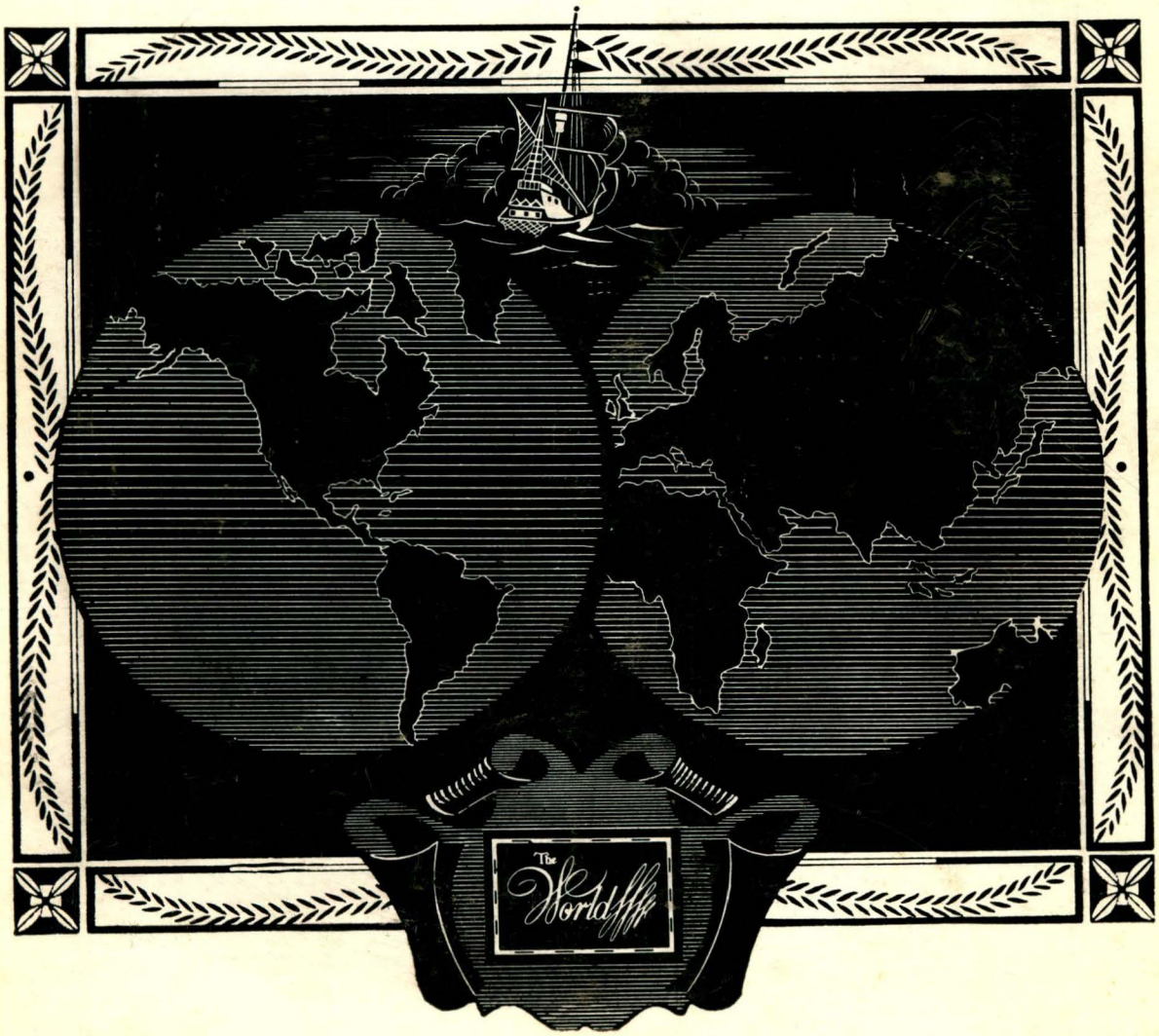
The Collectors Club

Philatelist

A Quarterly Devoted to Philatelic Study & Research

Volume XXVII No. 2 April, 1948



Published by The Collectors Club Incorporated, New York, N. Y.

Scott's U. S. Price List

For Bureau Issues or earlier U. S. stamps, the Scott U. S. Price List offers you the widest possible choice — used, unused, singles, blocks, covers, etc. Every U. S. collector should have the latest edition, now current. The list is free. Send for it today.

DISCOUNTS . . .

Scott's quotations on U. S. stamps are as low as market conditions permit. Discounts are from 10% to 60% (a few even higher). You can't go wrong on Scott's prices.

CONDITION . . .

Scott quotes on fine examples, only, so there are no premiums for you to figure and you are assured of stamps you will be proud to own. It pays to deal with America's oldest stamp firm.



Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Inc.

(America's Oldest Stamp Firm)

1 West 47th Street **New York 19, N. Y.**

The Collectors Club Philatelist

VOL. XXVII NO. 2

CONTENTS FOR APRIL, 1948

MEMO TO MEMBERS 2

COSTA RICA
First Postage Stamps of 1863
By R. J. MECHIN with ALEX A. COHEN 7

CALENDAR OF CURRENT PHILATELY 18

U. S. 1861 ISSUE
Answers to Questions
By ELLIOTT PERRY 19

PANAMA
The Issue of 1906
By PHILIP H. WARD, JR. 23

ROTOGRAVURE
A Plea for Change in Terminology
By STEPHEN G. RICH 30

PHOTOGRAVURE
Rotary Printing in Great Britain
By J. A. PERKINS with F. E. SELLMANSBERGER 31

STUDY GROUPS
Dates of Meetings 52

LIBERIA
The Cipex Issue
By FRANKLIN R. BRUNS, JR. 53

U. S. STAMPS
Of the 20 Century
By SOL GLASS 59

U. S. NEW ISSUES
Official Post Office Data 68

U. S. ENGRAVERS
Of Bank Notes and Stamps
By CLARENCE W. BRAZER 77

The Collectors Club Philatelist is published quarterly by

The Collectors Club, Inc.
22 East 35th Street
New York 16, New York

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

Copyrighted 1948 by
The Collectors Club, Inc.

Memo to Members:

The Collectors Club is expanding its activities in various ways. Many opportunities are available to those who want to participate in this expansion and enjoy the opportunity of giving in some little, or big, way to the progressive advancement of our Club.

Your Board of Governors has set up committees, and these committees are to be made up of volunteers. A member may serve on any or all committees of his, or her, choice. Attendance at committee meetings is not absolutely necessary, but active support of the committee's work is the only requirement.

Here are a few of the committee opportunities! Look them over and decide for yourself which one, or ones, you would like to support! Then—give—for you will enjoy our opportunities!

The C. C. P. Committee

The Collectors Club Philatelist Committee and Staff are determined to make their quarterly the finest philatelic publication in the world. This cannot be done with paper and ink alone—we need outstanding material as well! If you have, or know of, such outstanding research material, you can help by sending it in and becoming a part of this committee's activities.

Publicity Committee

A Publicity Committee is working on a beautiful pocket-size brochure of your Club. It will tell the history of The Collectors Club and show in pictures the present Club activities as well as some of our plans for the future. This will be a booklet that you will want to keep for yourself as well as to show your friends, for you will be proud of your Club. Perhaps you may even want to present one to a worthy prospective member!

Membership Committee

The Membership Committee is working hand-in-hand with the Publicity Committee on the brochure and will soon be directing a dignified program to expand our membership with the same quality of members we now have. There are many who have missed the opportunity of becoming a part of The Collectors Club. You can be a member of this committee, too, if you wish to help us, and yourself, on this very vital part of the Club's expansion.

Library Committee

The Library Committee is already at work correlating material and organizing the Library so it can, and will, serve all members. The paid Librarian is being installed and supported by the activity of many members so that soon all members may enjoy what is now the finest philatelic library in this hemisphere, and which we hope to make the outstanding one in the world. You may help by giving your spare philatelic books to this library. Do not send magazines or periodicals without first consulting the chairman, as we have all the later periodicals and need but few of the older issues. Even if you think we have a book which you are willing to give, send it on as it may be in better condition than the one we now have.

House Committee

The House Committee is already in full swing. It, together with its sub-committee, called the Greeting Committee, is going over the house from basement to roof, analyzing what will be necessary to take care of not only its maintenance but its attractiveness. They even have some plans for the future, which will be announced later, that will make the Club property more enjoyable for all of us. Additional shelving is in the process of being built to take care of the expansion of the Library, and some of the lady members are giving their artistic touch to the decorating and arranging of the furnishings to make your Club homey, pleasant and attractive—not only to you but to your friends.

Program Committee

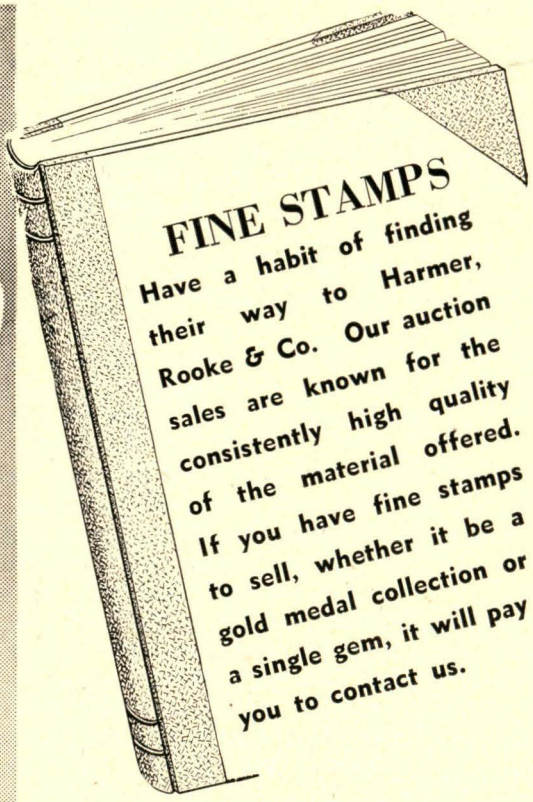
Use your Club—send your friends to some of the Program Committee meetings! The Program Committee worked hard to set up a marvelous program for this year —and they are already working on the program for 1949. Send in your suggestions; attend the meetings, and bring your philatelic friends with you! There are a lot of other golden opportunities for all of us to grasp in this new program, and you will hear more later regarding the activity. Your opportunity to give to your beloved hobby through activity in The Collectors Club is one from which you will receive great enjoyment—if you grasp the opportunity!

Yours sincerely,

Richard S. Bohn

PRESIDENT





FINE STAMPS

Have a habit of finding their way to Harmer, Rooke & Co. Our auction sales are known for the consistently high quality of the material offered. If you have fine stamps to sell, whether it be a gold medal collection or a single gem, it will pay you to contact us.

Specialists in the sale of FINE STAMPS by Auction

HARMER ROOKE & CO., Inc.

560 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

MATCH, MEDICINE AND PLAYING CARD STAMPS ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DURING THE YEARS 1864 TO 1883 AND 1898 TO 1900 "THE CIVIL AND SPANISH AMERICAN WARS"

All the stamps are listed in Scott's Specialized Catalogue and are of various interesting shapes and sizes in many attractive designs as made to the individual order of the manufacturing concerns using them.

Our stock is second to none, and as the stamps were used on bottles and boxes, perfect copies are really scarce and our prices, based on condition, vary accordingly.

There is a constant and increasing demand, so if at all interested, now is the time to buy. Want-lists by either the old or new catalogue numbers, stating the desired condition of the stamps, will have our careful attention.

For the Advanced Collector we have an assortment of multiple pieces and will be pleased to furnish a list of the higher priced and rare items that we have on hand.

We are always in the market to purchase not alone Match and Medicine stamps, but anything fine in United States postage, envelopes or revenues.

WRITE FOR FREE PRICE LIST

Economist Stamp Co., Inc.

87 Nassau Street, New York 7, N. Y.

Sanabria's

AIR POST CATALOGUE 1948 EDITION

fully revised and brought up-to-date

THE ONLY COMPLETE GUIDE TO

Air Post Collecting

★

Price:

$6.00 plus postage

(Regular Edition Only)

ORDER NOW!

NICOLAS SANABRIA, INC.

521 5th Ave. at 43rd St., New York 17, N. Y.

COSTA RICA

First Postage Stamps of 1863

Costa Rican government archives and American Bank Note Co. files yield official data on the issue

By R. J. Mechin with Alex A. Cohen

PROBABLY there is no similar small group of stamps about which as much mis-information has been written as this particular issue of Costa Rica. Much of this is due to the fact that these stamps have never had the popularity which we believe they deserve, due primarily to the unfortunate handling of the remainders, and as a result the studies (?) made have been very superficial.

The reader will notice that from time to time we make what might be considered slighting references to the work of such a well known philatelist as Dr. Herbert Munk. These are not made with an air of superiority, or to be unnecessarily critical of the work of others, but in an effort to correct certain statements made about these stamps which for many years have been accepted as facts and which we believe we have been able to disprove and correct.

Since its publication, the article "The Reales Issue of Costa Rica — A Study" by T. F. Marriner, which appeared in *Gibbons Stamp Monthly* in October and November of 1928, has been considered by many collectors to be the most authoritative article written on this issue. Unfortunately, it is full of inaccuracies and guesses and has done much to foster mistaken notions about certain aspects of these stamps. An excellent article by J. A. Quigley appeared in the September 20, 1947, issue of *Weekly Philatelic Gossip,* in which he summarizes much of the best that has appeared in the foreign and U. S. philatelic press on these stamps.

Sources of Information

As will be noted, much of our "official" information was obtained through the courtesy of the American Bank Note Co., engraver and printer of these stamps. While we in no way wish to belittle the extreme cooperation and uniform courtesy shown us by the officials of the American Bank Note Co., and in particular Walter E. Smith, first vice president, this was only possible through the assistance of don Raul Gurdian, at that time (1936) Secretary of Finance of Costa Rica.

Translations of the letters from His Excellency don Raul Gurdian are as follows:

Secretary of State in the Department of Treasury and Commerce.

San Jose, Costa Rica.
July 31, 1936.

Mr. R. J. Mechin,
St. Lawrence County,
Edwards, N. Y.

Esteemed Sir:

At the request of Mr. Alex A. Cohen, I take the liberty of informing you, with regard to your wishes of gaining

access to the archives of the American Bank Note Company of New York, that on the part of this Secretariat there is no objection in permitting you the study and examination of the archives of this important business house insofar as it relates to the issues of Costa Rican stamps made there for the purposes proposed by you.

Attached you will find a letter addressed to the American Bank Note Company, so that you personally may take it there.

I am your attentive and sure servant
(signed) Raul Gurdian.

San Jose, Costa Rica.
July 31, 1936.

American Bank Note Company,
New York, N. Y., U. S. A.

Dear Sirs:

Mr. R. J. Mechin, of New York, plans to write a history of the early stamps of Costa Rica, and requests authorization from our Government to be permitted to enter your important commercial house for the purpose of examining, studying and photographing documents related with the early issues of stamps of Costa Rica.

On our part, there exists no objection to accede to the desire of Mr. Mechin, and if no objections exist on your part, I request you to grant him access to your files related with these issues of stamps for the sole purpose above mentioned.

I am your very attentive and sure servant,
(signed) Raul Gurdian.

As will readily be seen from these letters it would have been entirely possible for the American Bank Note Co. to have refused us access to the files on these stamps and the justification of such a course became more apparent after talks with Mr. Smith and hearing of some of the attempts which have been made to defraud this company. For this reason, the courtesy of the American Bank Note Co. is all the more appreciated and too, the many questions we asked Mr. Smith must have tried their patience many times, although we naturally endeavored not to impose upon their generosity. We also wish to express our appreciation to Henry R. Treadwell, vice president of the American Bank Note Co.

We are also especially indebted to don Ricardo Fernandez Guardia, Director of the National Archives of Costa Rica, for allowing us to have photographed the complete progress of Decree No. 2 through the legislature, from the original documents now in the National Archives (these photographs form an important part of the collection of the writer) as well as for other valuable assistance given us with much of the early historical data presented in these articles.

In addition, the Archives and the Copy Book of the Costa Rican Foreign Office were made available to us for study by the Honorable Tobias Zuniga Montufar, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica, in 1939, which enabled us to make the final connection between the legislation authorizing the new regulations for a Postal Administration (Decree No. 2 of September 9, 1862) and the placing of the first orders for the various values of this issue, an invaluable contribution to our study. The research work in the Costa Rican Foreign Office was done for us by don Fernando Munoz, Executive Assistant and Chief Clerk of the Department of Justice, Parole and Worship (a branch of the Foreign Office).

Reports of the Postal Service

Due to the fact that many quotations from these reports are made from time to time, we will give references instead of using foot notes each time a quotation from, or a reference to, one of them is made. In general these reports are not those of the Postmaster General, but of the Minister of the Treasury under whose jurisdiction the Post Office Department was operated. Unfortunately, we have far from a complete set of even these reports, but have all those which have so far been found:

Report for 1863-64; Costa Rica Filatelica No. 13, January, 1936, page 16.

Reports for 1865 and 1866; none rendered (?).

Report for 1867; Costa Rica Filatelica No. 14, April, 1936, page 41.
Reports for 1868, 1869 and 1870; none rendered (?).
Report for 1871; Costa Rica Filatelica No. 15, July, 1936, page 63.
Report for 1872; Costa Rica Filatelica No. 16 & 17, January, 1937, page 91.
Report for 1873; Costa Rica Filatelica No. 18, April, 1937, page 15.
Report for 1874; Costa Rica Filatelica No. 19, October, 1937, page 36.
Report for 1875; Costa Rica Filatelica No. 19, October, 1937, page 37.
Report for 1876, 1877 and 1878; missing to date.
Report for 1879 & 1880; Costa Rica Filatelica Nos. 26-30, January, 1945, pages 19 & 20.
Report for 1880; Costa Rica Filatelica Nos. 31-34, April, 1945, page 34.
Report for 1881; missing to date.
Report for 1882; missing to date.

Decree Authorizing Stamps

The first intimation of the "re-organization" of the Postal Service, which included the issuance of stamps, occurs in the report of the Postal Service for 1861, which was signed by don Jose Maria Montealegre, Secretary of the Treasury, as follows:

"The Government being convinced of the necessity of facilitating communications with other countries for the benefit of commerce and of civilization, it has promoted the preparation of projected new Regulations for this office in which postage for overseas mail is lowered and some oversights in the present regulations regarding the keeping of accounts are corrected.

"For this purpose it appointed a commission of expert personnel to engage in this work and I have the honor to submit to your high consideration the result of their task, in order that you may study it and take the necessary action."[1]

It should be kept in mind that the report of the Postal Service for 1861 would have been written in 1862.

The work of this commission is again referred to in the report of the "General Postal Administration of Costa Rica," dated at San Jose, April 4, 1862, which reads in part: "I would point out some reforms which experience has taught me if I were not persuaded that persons of known ability on the subject are engaged in a project of organization for the Administration which I am serving . . . " Signed by don Recaredo Bonilla and addressed to the Sub-Secretary of the Treasury.[1]

Two points seem worth mentioning here before proceeding with the development of the reorganization which resulted in the introduction of postage stamps:

1. It should be kept in mind that the Administration of Posts remained in the Treasury Department throughout the period we are covering. This same branch of the government (the Treasury Department) had handled the postal affairs of the Republic beginning in 1836.[2]

2. The report of the Postal Service for 1874 states "that a Project of a Decree, increasing rates to the West Indies and the coast of South America, was presented by the Secretariat of the Treasury to the Honorable Permanent Commission, for consideration." This certainly indicates that the commission which was appointed in 1861 developed into a permanent commission to pass upon postal affairs and was functioning at least as late as 1874.

To get back to the development of the Decree leading to the issuance of the first stamps: Illustrated herewith is a photograph of the letter from the commission transmitting the first "project of law on the Administration of Posts" to the Secretary of the Treasury. A translation follows:

San Jose, May 10/62.

Honorable Mr. Minister
of the Treasury—

We are honored to transmit to you the project of law on the Administration of Posts, which the Supreme Government saw fit to commission to us.

Intimately convinced of the impossibility of definite arranging this branch

[1] *Costa Rica Filatelica* No. 11, July, 1935, pages 58 and 59.

[2] By "Order XI of January 27, 1836 of the Supreme Chief." *Costa Rica Filatelica* No. 14, April, 1936, page 33.

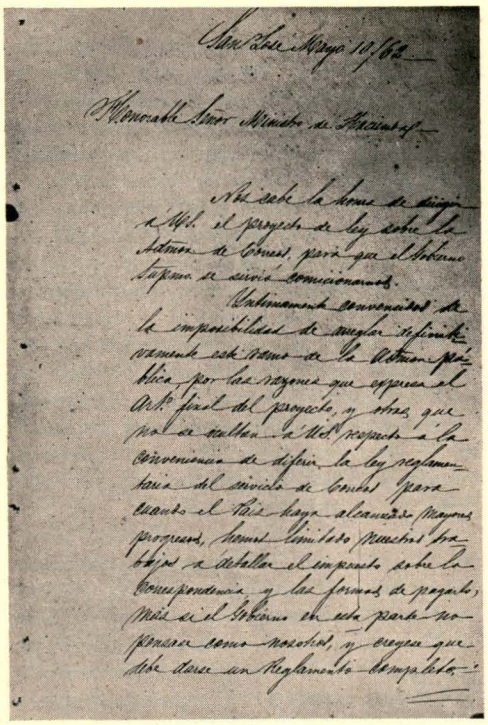
of the public administration, for reasons expressed in the final article of the project, and others which should not escape you with respect to the desirability of deferring the law regulating the postal service until such time as when the country may have attained greater progress, we have limited our work to specifying in detail the tax on correspondence and the manner of its payment, however, should the Government not think as we do in this part and if it is believed that complete regulations should be issued we shall gladly commence such a happy task upon the slightest insinuation which you desire to make to us.

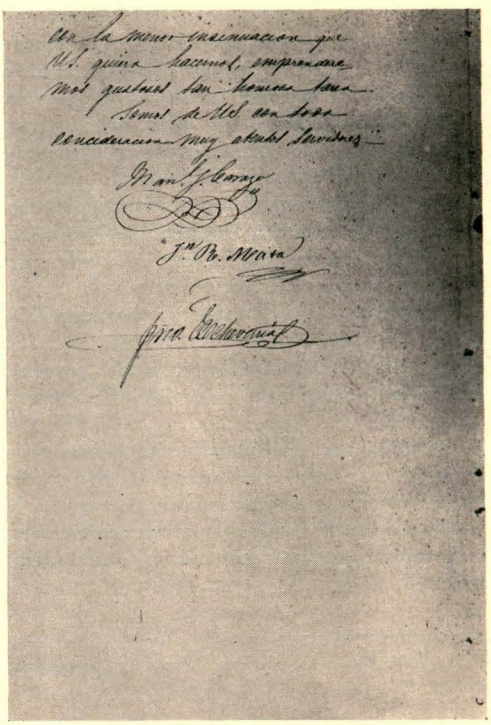
We are with every consideration your very attentive servants

(signed)
Manuel J. Carazo
Juan R. Mata
Francisco Echeverria

The original "project" which accompanied this letter of May 10, 1862, differed but little from the decree finally adopted. (While photographs of this original project are in the hands of the writers of this article it is not considered necessary to show it or give a translation since, as has already been stated, it was changed very little in its final adoption and those changes are commented upon as the "history" of the final decree is developed.)

The next step in the enactment of the law which finally resulted in Decree No. 2 seems to have been consideration of the original project by a committee of Representatives. Changes were suggested in the interior rates which originally specified "one-half real for each letter, whatever might be their weight," more detailed instructions were given regarding the stamps to be issued, some details were added on the handling of incoming foreign mails and some additions recommended in the method of checking up on mails which might be on outgoing ships and which had not passed through the post office. This work





Photographs of letter to the Secretary of Treasury transmitting "the project of law on the Administration of Posts."

seems to have been completed on July 7, 1862, and in a letter dated July 10, 1862, this Committee on Legislation reported on the project to the House of Representatives, and in general approved the original project.

Discussion of this report began in the House of Representatives on July 10th and was continued on the 11th. The "report (was) approved in general and the different articles contained in the project were discussed separately" on July 14th.

The next step of which we have complete documentary proof in the form of photographs from the National Archives was a joint meeting of the House and the Senate during which a tentative Decree was drawn up and approved only by the House of Representatives on July 24, 1862. Obviously there had been considerable discussion by the Legislature before this joint meeting, since some very important changes were made in the revised project before it appeared as a tentative Decree as mentioned above.

The change with which we are particularly concerned was the one which prohibited the sending of small parcels containing money or of any other class through the mails. (This subject is fully discussed later on under "Rates.")

The final Decree, which incidentally is designated as "No. 2," appeared in the *Gaceta Oficial* No. 183 of September 13, 1862, a copy of which is in the collection of the writer. This Decree was approved by the House of Representatives on August 18th, by the Senate on September 1st, and became a law with President J. M. Montealegre's signature on September 9, 1862.

A complete translation, which is taken from photographs of the original document in the National Archives, follows (the reader should keep in mind that this translation has been kept as literal as possible to avoid any possible misinterpretation of the meanings expressed in this document):

No. 2

The Senate and Chamber of Representatives of the Republic of Costa Rica, joined in Congress.

For the purpose of facilitating the payment and collection of the fees on postage of correspondence

Decree

ARTICLE 1. Correspondence is interior or exterior: interior is that which passes between the inhabitants of towns of the Republic; and exterior that which is sent to other nations, or arrives from them.

ARTICLE 2. Letters which arrive from the exterior or which are sent to outside of the Republic should, for the collection of postage fees, be classified according to their weight. If not reaching half an ounce, they are single: double if weighing half an ounce and do not reach three-quarters: triple if weighing three-quarters and do not reach an ounce; and they shall be called letters under cover (pliegos), or parcels (paquetes) when they weigh one ounce or more.

ARTICLE 3. The postage on letters which are dispatched by the interior posts, shall be at the rate of two reales per ounce in the same proportions as indicated for exterior correspondence by Articles 2 and 4.

From the publication of this law no small packages (encomiendas) of currency nor of any other class will be admitted in the Administration of Posts.

ARTICLE 4. The postage fees on exterior correspondence shall be two reales for single letters, four for double ones, six for triple, for letters under cover (pliegos) or parcels (paquetes) of one ounce eight reales; and for those exceeding this at the rate of eight reales per ounce. Loose or banded printed matter at two reales per pound. Printed matter which is received or dispatched closed, shall be considered as letters.

ARTICLE 5. For the purpose of paying the postage fees, there shall be two stamps, the 1st red in color value of two reales, and the 2nd blue of the value of half a real. These stamps shall be delivered by the Sub-Secretariat of the Treasury to the Administrator General of Posts, as a cash charge for sale in his office and in those of his subordinates, and accounts will be kept in the manner of those for stamped paper, or in such manner as the Government may dispose.

ARTICLE 6. All letters deposited or delivered in the Post Offices and printed matter destined for the exterior must be franked: that is, must carry stamps corresponding to their value. The said letters and printed matter introduced by the mail box or brought to

the post offices without the corresponding stamps, shall always be detained by the Administrators, until they are affixed by the persons interested in their dispatch or by their representatives. For this purpose these same Administrators shall publish in the Official Gazette the address of letters or printed matter detained whether for complete absence of stamps or because they do not carry sufficient to cover their value, according to destination and weight.

ARTICLE 7. Nor can letters, small packages (encomiendas) and printed matter of the exterior leave Post Offices without the necessary stamps according to their value. In order to avoid errors, as well as for (reasons of) more expeditious dispatch, the Administrators of San Jose and Puntarenas shall weigh correspondence which they receive from without the Republic, the first in the presence of the Collector of Revenue and the second that of the Collector of Customs and shall affix to each piece the respective stamps, except for those which are to be remitted to other Administrations, collecting their value from the interested parties. Should these not desire to pay it or for any reason should not come to receive their correspondence, it shall be considered as "dead" after one year and the Administrators will credit themselves with its value under the required formalities.

ARTICLE 8. In addition to the two red and blue stamps destined to the payment of postage fees, there will be a marker of black ink, to be used by the Administrators of Posts, always placing it upon the red and blue stamps of letters and printed matter which they receive or dispatch in order to render them useless; thus preventing the fraud of their being again used for franking or that other pieces may be handed in with stamps which have already served.

ARTICLE 9. Interior correspondence may be taken through the public mails franked with the blue stamp, and freely by express messengers or by private persons who travel from one town to another. Exterior correspondence shall be considered as a fiscal monopoly; and for that reason can neither be received nor dispatched without advance payment of the postage fees.

ARTICLE 10. Port Captains before dispatching vessels, and upon their boarding visit, shall exact from the Captains, Pursers, Supercargos and other members of the crew as well as from passengers, correspondence which they carry from the Republic, or which they may be bringing thereto; and shall detain letters going without the necessary stamps, and all those coming from the exterior; delivering both kinds subject to receipt, in the Administration of Posts of the same Port, in order that there may be published the names of the persons and places to which those that were going from the Republic were directed, and so that there be remitted to the Administration of the town of their destination those addressed thereto, in order that the first named may be dispatched legally, the necessary stamps being affixed by the interested party or someone else in his behalf, and so that the second may be removed by their owners, paying the corresponding postage. The same duties shall be performed by Commanders of frontiers and of sentry posts and guards stationed thereat, with regard to passengers or travellers and persons in their service, and to correspondence which they might be carrying, which in case of being detained, they will have to remit to the nearest Postal Administration, for the purposes which have been stated.

ARTICLE 11. Captains of vessels, Pursers, Pilots, Supercargos and other members of the crew, as well as passengers, who fraudulently introduce letters into the Republic or carry them therefrom to the exterior, shall be punished with double the postage for each letter so carried. Letters of recommendation are exempt from this disposition, which may be carried freely provided they are carried open.

ARTICLE 12. The Administrator of Posts of Ports shall deliver to the Captains thereof together with the correspondence to be taken on board, a number of red stamps considered sufficient, in order that this employee may place upon each letter presented to him without being franked, the corresponding stamps according to their weight, subject to the payment of their value by the interested parties; delivering correspondence received on board, as well as the mail received from the Administration to the employee who should assume charge thereof. Amounts so collected by Port Captains shall be delivered with computation and accounting to the Administrators, and they shall return the surplus stamps so as to make up the amount they may have received from the Administrator.

ARTICLE 13. Captains of vessels, Pursers, Supercargos and other members of the crew who at any time are found violating or having violated any of the dispositions of the foregoing articles, shall pay double the postage fee for each letter; and passengers and private persons who do not deliver to Port Captains at the time of the boarding visit; those who receive letters for carrying; and those remitting correspondence to the exterior by any means and in whatever amount such may be, shall incur the double fine before mentioned for each occasion on which defraudation of the treasury fees is being discovered. The same Port Captains shall executively demand from those having been found guilty payment of the fines mentioned in this article.

ARTICLE 14. When some person desires to send mail to outside of the Republic, he has to present to the Administrator General, or to the subordinate of the province or town of his residence, the messenger he has engaged, and the correspondence he is to carry with the respective stamps: the functionary shall detain letters not having them or on which some are lacking according to the weight until there have been affixed by the interested party the necessary ones, and after administering oath to the messenger as to whether he carries correspondence other than that manifested, he shall dispatch him like public mail carriers in case he does not carry such, without requiring any other fee or contribution. The messenger who fraudulently should carry letters other than those manifested, in addition to suffering punishment as perjurer, shall suffer that prescribed in Article 11.

ARTICLE 15. Free of postage is the official correspondence of the supreme authorities of the Republic, of the office of the Commandant General, of the Bishop and his Vicars, and generally of all civil, ecclesiastical, military and treasury department public functionaries, provided that official letters carry the mark of the respective office. Loose or banded printed matter dispatched by the interior mails shall also be exempt from postage. The abuse of stamps or marks of public offices committed by the Chiefs thereof, or by their subordinates placing them upon their private letters for the purpose of avoiding the payment of postage fees, shall cause punishment of the violator with ten pesos of fine for the first time, twenty for the second, and fifty with removal from office and prohibition from holding any other public office or post for the third.

ARTICLE 16. The registration fee of letters belongs to the National Treasury, four reales must be charged for interior letters and eight for those of the exterior, when it is desired to remit them registered; in addition to the postage fee.

ARTICLE 17. As fixed or inalterable rules can not be given, in this growing country and in continuous expectation of its progress, on the organization of the public service in the postal branch, because thus the number and attributes of the employees of the offices as well as the routes which should be established, the hours of entry and departure of mails, their celerity, the frequency of communications, and even the different means of attaining them, have to be adopted to the progress and necessities of the country itself; the Executive Power is authorized to arrange this branch of the Administration as required by distinct circumstances, and consequently to incur the necessary expenditures, meanwhile the dispositions contained in Chapters 16 to 19 of the Treasury Regulations remain in force insofar as they are not in conflict with the present decree.

To the Chamber of Senators.

Given in the Hall of Sessions, National Palace, San Jose August eighteen of eighteen hundred sixty two—

Julian Volio
President

Demetrio Iglesias
Secretary

Jacinto Trejos
Secretary

Be it passed to the Executive Power.

Hall of the Chamber of Senators in the National Palace, San Jose, September first of eighteen hundred sixty two.

Manuel J. Carazo
President

J. S. Ramirez
Secretary

Manuel Castro
Secretary

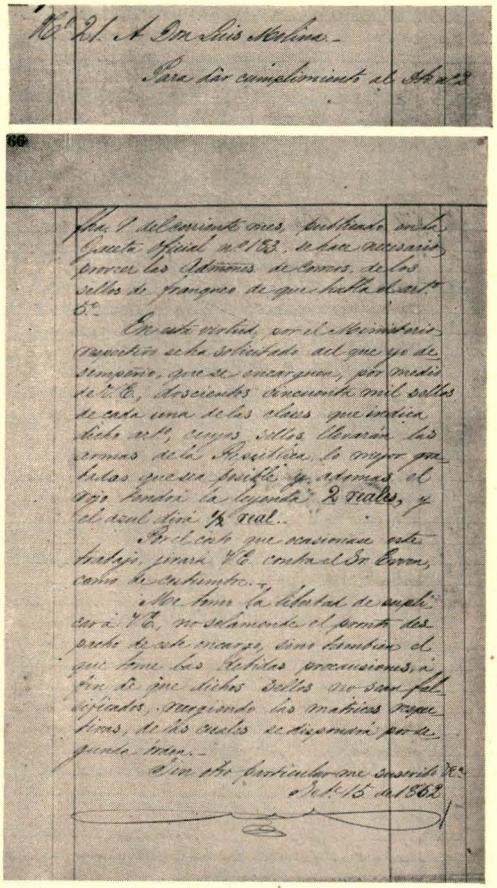
National Palace San Jose September nine of eighteen hundred sixty two.

Be it enacted.

J. M. Montealegre
The Secretary of State in the Department of Treasury
Fco. Montealegre

Orders for the Stamps

Mr. Marriner states: "The order for the stamps was received by the Bank Note Co. at the beginning of August 1862, and was for the two values only, a ½ real and a 2 reales." [3] Obviously, the date given is incorrect, since the Decree did not become effective until September 9, 1862, when it was signed by President Montealegre. As illustrated, there is a



letter in the Copy Book of the Costa Rican Foreign Office from the Minister of Foreign Relations of Costa Rica to don Luis Molina, then Minister to the United States, and it is the first definite step in the original purchase of postage stamps by the Costa Rican government. A translation follows:

No. 21 to don Luis Molina.

For the purpose of complying with Decree No. 2, dated the 9th of the current month, published in Official Gazette No. 183, it is necessary to provide the Postal Administration with the franking stamps mentioned in article 5.

For this reason, the respective Ministry has requested from the one which I occupy, that there be ordered, through Your Excellency, two hundred and fifty thousand stamps of each of the classes indicated in the said article, which stamps will bear THE ARMS OF THE REPUBLIC (author's capitals), the best engraving possible and furthermore the red one shall have the legend 2 REALES, and the blue one will state ½ REAL.

As usual Your Excellency will draw upon Mr. Ewen for the expense occasioned by this work.

I take the liberty of begging of Your Excellency, not only the rapid dispatch of this commission, but also that due precautions be taken so that the said stamps not be counterfeited, collecting the respective matrices, which will be disposed of upon further orders.

Without anything further, I sign,

(signed) J. Volio.

September 15, 1862.

In addition we present a photostatic copy of a letter from the Secretary of the American Bank Note Co. furnished us through the courtesy of Walter E. Smith of that company. Since it may be difficult to decipher this letter from the cut, due to its age, it is given below:

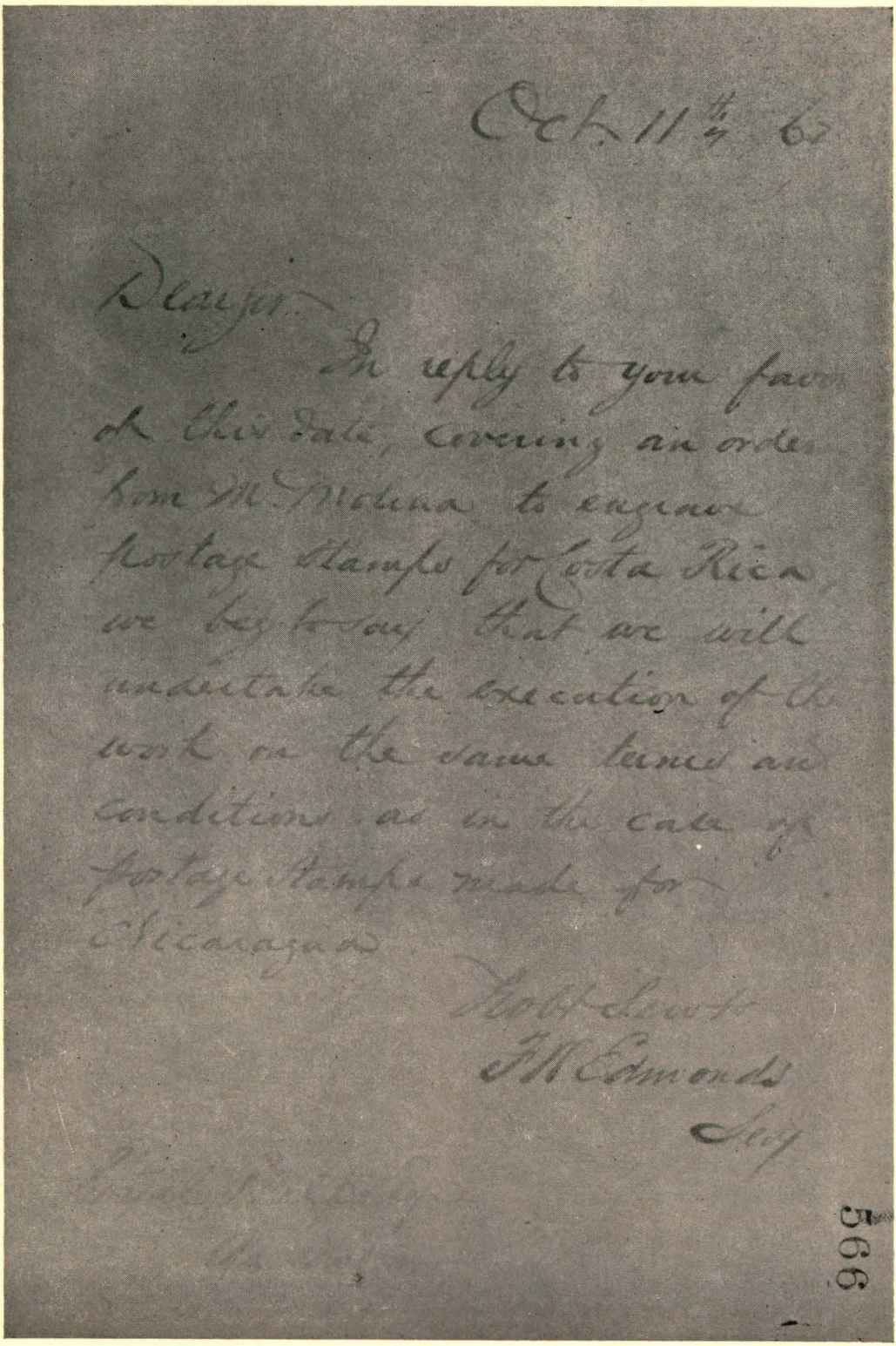
(See photo opposite.)

Oct. 11th 62.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your favor of this date, covering an order from M. Molina to engrave postage stamps for Costa Rica, we beg to say that we will undertake the execution of the work on the same

[3] "The Reales Issue of Costa Rica — A Study" by T. F. Marriner, in *Gibbons Stamp Monthly*, October and November, 1928.



Oct. 11th 67

Dear Sir.

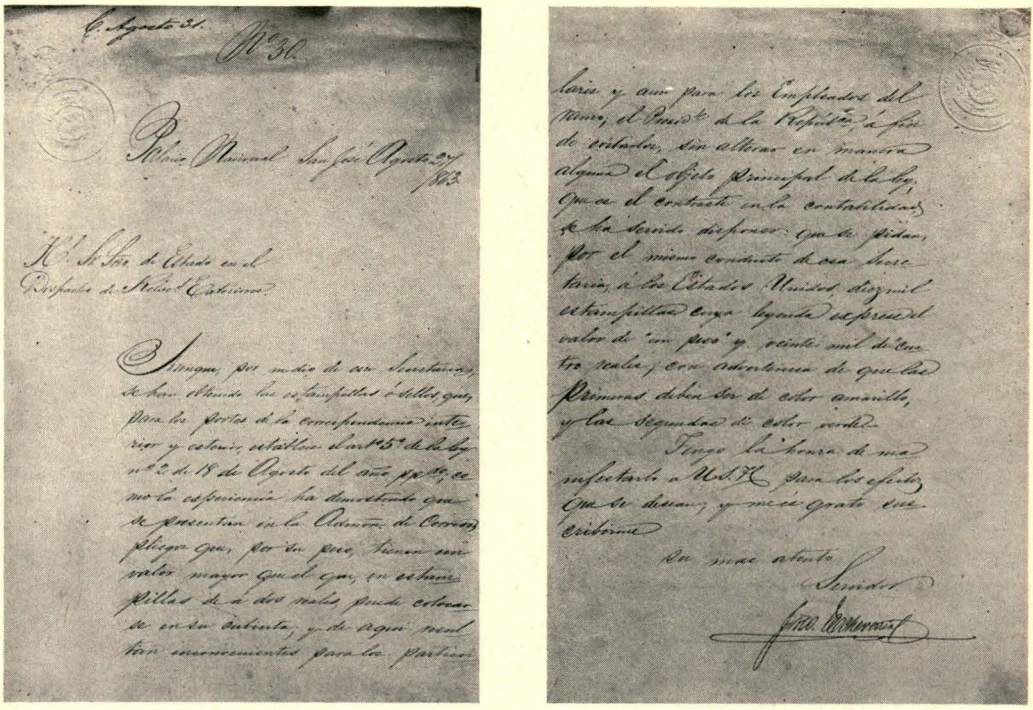
In reply to your favor of this date, covering an order from Mr. Molina to engrave postage stamps for Costa Rica, we beg to say that we will undertake the execution of the work on the same terms and conditions as in the case of postage stamps made for Nicaragua.

Yours truly

J. W. Edmonds

Sec'y

566



Photographs of letter authorizing the Secretary of State to order high-value stamps, 10,000 of one peso, and 20,000 of four reales.

terms and conditions as in the case of postage stamps made for Nicaragua.

Yrobd. Servts

(signed) F. W. Edmonds
Secy

Royal Phelps Esq.[4]
Agent

The second item of the "Transcript of the Records" of the American Bank Note Co. shows that the order to engrave plates for the ½ real and 2 reales values was entered in the record book of that company on October 11, 1862.

Mr. Marriner states: "These two stamps remained the sole issue until 1865 when it was decided to add two additional values. According to a correspondent, it was in June of 1865 when the order for the new stamps reached the printers. . . . the same mother die was to be made use of to make the subsidiary dies for the two new values, with the addition of a border line and, it will be noticed, a dot appears in the central star of the 4 reales value.[5] The order was executed and the stamps reached San Jose in time to be put on sale toward the close of the year, a correspondent gives me November as the month." [6]

This is in line with the usual guessing and authoritative (?) statements made by various writers which have been proven entirely

[4] The New York Public Library states: "We find the name Royal Phelps, merchant, consul and banker in the New York City Directory up to 1884/5, and that is the last." We know from a cover so addressed that Mr. Phelps was the Costa Rican Consul General in New York (and possibly also for Nicaragua) and was probably a member of the banking firm of Maitland Phelps & Co., since we have letters addressed to don Luis Molina in care of that firm in New York.

[5] There is also a dot in the central star of the 1 peso value. AUTHOR.

[6] "The Reales Issue of Costa Rica — A Study" by T. F. Marriner in *Gibbons' Stamp Monthly*, October and November, 1928.

wrong, and the date of issue of the 4 reales and 1 peso values has been no exception.

The following documents from the archives of the Costa Rican Foreign Office clear up this question thoroughly. The translations follow:

No. 30

National Palace, San Jose,
August 27, 1863.

Honorable Mr. Secretary of State
in the Office of Foreign Relations.

Although through your Secretariat, there have been obtained the stamps or seals, which are established by Article 5 of law No. 2 of August 18 of last year, for the postage on foreign and domestic correspondence; as experience has shown that there are presented in the Administration of Posts covers which, on account of their weight, have a value greater than that which can be placed on the envelope in stamps of two reales; and that hence: cause inconvenience to the public and even to employees of the Bank [7]; the President of the Republic with a view of avoiding them, without altering in any manner the principal object of the law, which is control over accounts, has decided to dispose: that there be ordered by the same means of your Secretariat, from the United States, ten thousand stamps the legend of which expresses the value of "one Peso" and twenty thousand of "four reales"; with the warning that the FIRST ONES SHOULD BE YELLOW IN COLOR AND THE SECOND OF GREEN COLOR (author's capitals).

I have the honor of transcribing this to Your Excellency for the desired results; and I take pleasure in signing your most attentive servant,

(signed) Frco. Echeverria.

From the Copy Book of the Costa Rican Foreign Office, archives of 1863, we have the next letter in this sequence which is to the Minister to the United States and is translated as follows:

No. 53

To don Luis Molina.

The Honorable Mr. Secretary of State in the Office of Treasury has addressed to me on this date the communication which I copy:

(Here note No. 30 *See above*)

And I have the honor of transcribing it to Your Excellency in order that you may duly comply therewith.

I am, Your Excellency, with every consideration

(signed) J. Volio.

August 30, 1863.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

[7] Probably the National Bank of Costa Rica.

The Collectors Club
Philatelist
Published quarterly by
The Collectors Club Inc.
FRANKLIN R. BRUNS, JR.
Editor
JOHN G. ZERVAS
Managing Editor
WALTER R. SCHUMANN
Advertising Director
Publication Office:
104 Academy Avenue,
Federalsburg, Md.
Editorial Office:
22 East 35th Street,
New York 16, New York
Entered as second-class matter July 5th, 1927 at the Post Office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Calendar of Current Philately

Collectors Club

April 7th: **"The Birth of the Blacks & Blues"**
By Robson Lowe

April 21st: **"Classics of the Americas"**
By John H. Hall, Arthur Linz and Cornelius W. Wickersham

May 5th: **Bureau of Engraving & Printing**
By George B. Sloane

May 19th: **Washington Philatelic Group**

June 2nd: **Study Group Night**
Essay Proof Society
Netherlands & Colonies Specialists
China Stamp Society
Hellenic Philatelic Society
Souvenir Issues Association
Precancel Stamp Society
Australasian Society

June 16th: **Bronx County Stamp Club**

Answers to Questions on

U. S. 1861 ISSUE

Wherein Mr. Perry replies to Mr. Rich, who requested 'factual information' on certain aspects of premieres gravures.

By Elliott Perry

The Collectors Club Philatelist for January, 1947 (pages 20, 21 and 22), contained an article by Stephen G. Rich entitled "Facts Wanted on U. S. 1861 Stamps," wherein the work of several writers (including the subscriber) on subjects relating to the 1861 issue was commented upon more or less accurately for having failed to supply the facts which are needed, or were alleged to be needed. Mr. Rich summed up by stating;

"We need factual information, which ought to be supplied by the men who have made the most extensive studies of the 1861 U. S. stamps, on at least one of these aspects."

Mr. Rich then asked seven questions, as follows, to which frank answers are hereby appended:

Question: Did any of the Premieres Gravures actually go into the keeping or possession of the Post Office Dept. at any time?

Answer: No factual proof has been found. Some records may (or do) indicate that the National Bank Note Co.'s motive in printing, gumming and perforating some or all of the premier plate impressions, which are included in Scott Catalogue Nos. 55 to 62, was to submit them to the Post Office Department to help to obtain the 1861 contract, by demonstrating that suitable perforated stamps could be supplied by that contractor.

Question: What is the real history of the copies of the Premieres Gravures now in philatelic possession?

Answer: This is a $64 question, which requires tracing the history of dozens of stamps for dozens of years. Mr. Rich may be as competent to tackle this job as anyone else. Nearly all of the 3c stamps (Scott No. 56) are known to have come from one source in the United States, and there is good reason to believe that this supply was never in the Post Office Department. Very few other "premieres" are known to have been found in this country. Many of them have been traced to Europe. There is evidence that at least one set was found in the records of a postal administration there.

Catalog Listing

Question: What facts, if any, justify the continuance of listing of the Premieres Gravures as stamps in the standard catalogs?

Answer: This question involves a legal technicality. The 1861 issue has never been demonetized. Is the burden of proof upon the Department or upon the holder of the stamp as to whether a premier impression is valid or invalid for postage? If the Post Office is obliged to accept such an impression as valid now, it is certainly a stamp now, regardless of the reason for its existence, or how it got into circulation. Hence any premier which the Department would knowingly recognize as valid is a postage stamp, and is entitled to be so classed in catalogs of postage stamps.

The Post Office might refuse the 1c, 3c, 5c,

12c and 90c because the designs of those five "premieres" differ from those of the regularly issued stamps of those values (Scott Nos. 63, 64, 65, 67, 69, 72, 75, 76, 78), but would have no such ground for refusing the 24c and 30c —or even the 10c. The premier plates of those three denominations were also used for regularly issued stamps, and the hues of the premier impressions closely approximate those of the issued stamps. In fact, the color difference between any premier and the same denomination of the regular issue is less than the color differences which are found between various printings of the regular stamps—particularly the "regular" 5c.

"Essays" or "Sample Labels"

QUESTION: What facts (if any) justify the attempt to use such terms as "sample label" instead of "essay" for some of the Premieres Gravures?

ANSWER: No facts justify a change of nomenclature which is contradictory and confusing, as well as needless. A "label" is intended to be affixed to something. But the author who uses "sample labels" instead of "essays" contends that those "labels" were never intended to be used for postage stamps and, moreover, that impressions from the premier plates of the 1c, 3c, 5c, 12c and 90c could not legally be issued for postage.[1] If that is so, they were not intended to be affixed to anything. Therefore they were not labels at all, and the misborn term "sample label" is repudiated by its author's own argument.

99, 103, etc.

24c—Three Die Designs—One Plate

QUESTION: For what factual or other reason have the differences between the 24c Premiere Gravure and the 24c regular 1861 stamp, in actual design, been ignored by students of these issues since these differences were put on record before 1942?

ANSWER: (a) The differences are not what Mr. Rich's article claims them to be; (b) they have not been ignored.

As shown in an article by Clarence W. Brazer in THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST for July, 1941, there were two die blocks of the 24c 1861. On one of these die blocks the 24c design had existed in two states, on the other in one state only. The three states showed that the original design had been altered by strengthening a few lines, and then similarly altered again.

In studying proofs from these dies, the A. P. S. Handbook Committee and others agreed partly, but not wholly, with the sequence of alterations as given in Dr. Brazer's article. The Committee decided that the only plate (No. 6) from which the 24c stamps were printed was both entered and (at a later date) re-entered with the design on the single-state die which Dr. Brazer called Type II, and therefore *no other state of the 24c design had been used for the 24c stamps.* Dr. Brazer believes his Type II was replaced by the second state of the other die (Type III) for reentering the plate.

The premiers and all other 24c stamps and plate proofs differ from the die design which Dr. Brazer called Type I because *no plate was made from Type I.* Any impressions from the 24c plate in its first condition differ from the design Dr. Brazer called Type III, because Type III was not used until later, if at all. The later impressions from the 24c plate agree with, or differ from, Dr. Brazer's Type II or Type III according to which of those two states of the 24c design was used when the plate was re-entered.

The difference between the 24c *die designs* which Dr. Brazer identified as Types I, II and III was the discovery which Dr. Brazer made. This is the "difference in design" which misled Mr. Rich into asserting that other writers had ignored Dr. Brazer's discovery *that there were differences between the design on the Premieres Gravures and later impressions from the 24c plate*—a discovery which Dr. Brazer never claimed to have made.

The facts are that Dr. Brazer and other writers agreed (c) that all the Premieres Gravures, some proofs, and many regularly issued 24c stamps came from the first state of the 24c plate, and (d) other regularly issued 24c stamps and some proofs came from the later (re-entered) state of the 24c plate. Hence "the differences between the 24c Premiere Gravure and the 24c regular 1861 stamp, in actual design," which Mr. Rich considers to have been ignored by various

[1] *Stamp Specialist,* Yellow Book, 1942, pages 98,

writers, could not be "discovered" by anyone because they do not, and never did, exist. The only differences in design between the 24c premiers and any of the regularly issued 24c stamps (such as Scott Nos. 70 and 78) are the slight double transfers which come from certain positions on sheets which were printed after the 24c plate was re-entered.

The above facts which Mr. Rich's article claims "are not on printed record" were known to Dr. Brazer before the Brazer Essay Catalog was published by the A. P. S. Handbook Committee in 1941, and will be found on page 227 of that work, substantially as stated here.

30c "Deep Orange"

QUESTION: Is the ascription of the 30c deep orange to the Premieres justified?

ANSWER: This may be a matter of opinion rather than of fact. Some regularly issued 30c could be called "deep orange," and as the color of the premier is not exactly like that of any of the issued 30c (Scott No. 71), it might be helpful to give the premier a distinctive name, if such could be found.

The catalog designation "red orange" conveys the idea that the 30c premier (Scott No. 61) is redder than the orange of any of the 30c which were issued for postage. This idea may be merely a 50-year-old guess which has never been verified. Not only are variations of hue, shade and tint difficult to express accurately in words, but color perception varies between individuals, and also in the same individual at different periods of his life.

"Thin and Semi-transparent Paper"

QUESTION: What are the facts as to supposed or real differences of paper between the Premieres Gravures and early printings of the 1861 regular issue stamps?

ANSWER: This question is also in the $64 class. The field has always been open to Mr. Rich or anyone else who yearned to tackle it. Perhaps those who gave thought to it before Mr. Rich did have realized its difficulties. The similarity between the paper of the premiers and many "regular" stamps which were issued for several months beginning in the latter half of August 1861 has been no secret. The present writer and other students were aware of it before 1917. In the Scott catalogue the following note dates from 1922:

"The paper of Nos. 55 to 62 inclusive is thin and semi-transparent, that of the following issues is usually thicker and more opaque."

The present writer has personal knowledge that this note was inserted partly to afford a distinction between the scarce 24c "gray lilac," No. 60a, and the much commoner 24c "gray lilac," No. 78a—two stamps which are identical in design and which have been afflicted with an identical color name which may not be correct for either of them. Although the word "usually" may not apply throughout the late summer and fall of 1861, probably the catalog note is accurate for not less than 90 per cent of all the 24c and other values which were issued from August 1861 to the end of 1867. That note went as far as Mr. Luff was willing to go in 1922. Perhaps it should be considered to be truthful rather than wholly satisfactory. As late as 1866, stamps are sometimes found on paper as thin as, or even thinner than, is usually found on the premiers.

When it is remembered that used copies of the 10c and 24c so-called "premiers," if not most of those in unused condition (Scott Nos. 58 and 60), probably were not from a premier printing, but were printed along with other values of the so-called "regular issue," the difficulty of determining whether or not any of the "premier" paper was used for one or another stamp of the "regular issue" becomes more apparent. No rush to purchase 3c premiers at say $25 each, for the purpose of subjecting them to chemical or other tests of their paper, is anticipated; or 3c pinks, 5c buffs, or 24c steel blues.

Conclusion

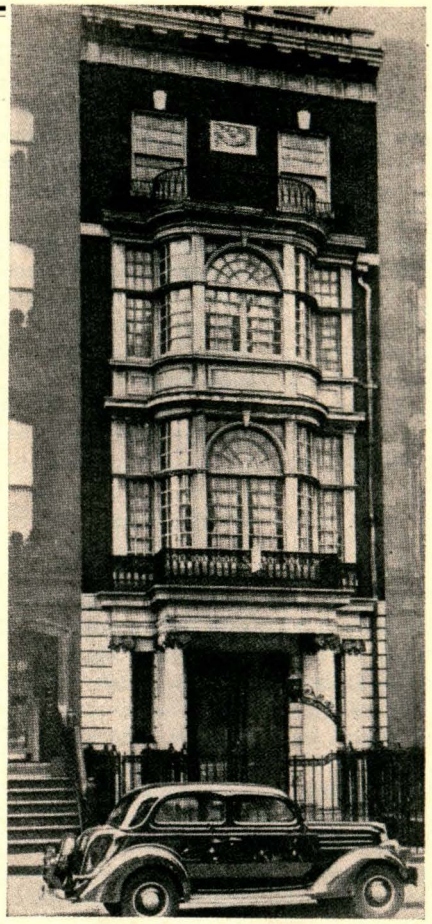
During the past quarter century, the writer has made several attempts to solve the problems connected with the 1861 issue, both by studying what has been printed by other writers, and by original research which has uncovered many new facts.[2] It has been like

(continued on page 87)

[2] Beginning in 1931, 40 or more installments in the series entitled "Seventy Years Ago" have appeared in *Pat Paragraphs*.

The Collectors Club Inc.

22 East 35th Street
New York 16, New York



Officers

RICHARD S. BOHN
President

MALCOLM JOHNSON
Vice President

HARRISON D. S. HAVERBECK
Secretary

EDWIN E. ELKINS
Treasurer

Governors

RICHARD S. BOHN
JOHN BOWKER
JOHN J. BRITT
FRANKLIN R. BRUNS JR.
DR. GEORGE CAMNITZER
ARTHUR W. DEAS
EDWIN E. ELKINS
GEORGE R. M. EWING
JACOB S. GLASER
ROBERT L. GRAHAM JR.
JOHN H. HALL
HARRISON D. S. HAVERBECK
MALCOLM JOHNSON
CHESTER SMELTZER
HANS G. ZERVAS

Trustees

EDWIN E. ELKINS
JOHN H. HALL
ROBERT L. GRAHAM JR.

PANAMA

The Issue of 1906

History of the development of designs, essays, proofs and stamps prepared by the Hamilton Company of New York

By PHILIP H. WARD, JR.

ON April 7, 1906, the Hamilton Bank Note Engraving & Printing Co. of New York received an order from the Republic of Panama for a series of nine stamps and, apparently, two postal cards.

All of the stamps, with the exception of the lowest value, were to be engraved on, and printed from, steel plates. In the case of the lowest value, the frame was to be steel engraved, but the center vignette was to be transferred to, and printed from, stone.

Through some circumstance, all of the material pertaining to this issue has been gathered and maintained in one place, and presents a most interesting story of the progression of the issue, and the problems which had to be circumvented.

The set, as noted, comprised nine values:

½ centesimo, *Flag of the Republic*
1 centesimo, *Vasco Nunez de Balboa*
2 centesimos, *Fernandez de Cordoba*
2½ centesimos, *Coat of Arms*
5 centesimos, *Justo Arosemena*
8 centesimos, *Manuel J. Hurtado*
10 centesimos, *Jose D. Abaldia*
25 centesimos, *Thomas Herrera*
50 centesimos, *Jose D. Fabrega*

The ½ Centesimo Value

This denomination, possibly because of the use of a stone as against steel engraving, presented the greatest problem.

The center vignette, as ordered, shows the flag of the Republic of Panama, with a wreath seemingly tied to the flag pole in the lower right. As with all of the vignettes, the original was forwarded to the bank note company on a fairly large card, bearing the imprint of C. Endara of Panama.

Due to the fact the card was deeper than wide, the flag was hand-painted sideways—a fact which caused the original design as submitted by Hamilton to be rejected. The company, going only on the fact the card, when upright, showed the flag to be hanging, prepared the essay that way.

The first artist's design differed considerably from that later accepted. Due to the hanging flag, the space provided was vertical, and there were two heavy pillars used as framework at the sides. The value tablets were about a third of the way up the pillars.

The artist's first wash drawing was done on a white cardboard, in shadings of brown, and with the flag in the center (without wreath) in light blue and deep red. This cardboard was mounted on a larger brown piece of cardboard.

At the bottom of this outer mounting, in blue crayon, is the word "VOID," and at the left, in ink; "Note. Stars on flag: blue must point *up* & red *down*. Sketch staff in blue." Across the top is: "The flag must be placed as if flying, *not* hanging. Red value colors of flag same as in U. S. flag." The addition of the wreath was taken care of by a note on the original watercolor.





Normal stamp



Proofs of vignette and frame

Center inverted



The second wash drawing to be submitted by Hamilton was accepted. This showed the flag in its flying position within a flat oval which was broken at the sides to permit use of a thin, ornamental, side frame. However, if the note on the rejected design about the red star pointing down is correct the accepted design and issued stamps are incorrect—since the star still pointed up.

Proofs of the flag were submitted on thin paper in black, blue, gray and light red, and on thicker paper in black. They were rejected because the wreath was too close.

Proofs were also submitted from the stone showing the various impressions of the red, blue and green, the latter being the wreath. Apparently sharp registry was difficult, for these color trials from the stone fall all over the place.

Finally, however, accurate registry was secured, and color trial proofs were submitted, with the wreath broken at the bot-





Rejected design



Accepted design



Normal stamp



Proof of frame



Proofs of vignette, first without name



Center inverted

tom to straddle the flag pole. These were rejected, with the stipulation the wreath should be closed at the bottom, and accordingly another set of trial color proofs was submitted, and accepted.

The frames represented a simpler situation. The engraved frame was submitted in black on two thicknesses of paper, and was accepted. Then followed a set of color proofs, in a yellow-brown and a dark brown. The lighter shade was approved, and die proofs in slight variations of the yellow-brown were accordingly forwarded.

Then came colored plate proofs of the frame and the vignette separately, and die proofs of the frame with the centers added. The final step was submission of plate proofs of the frame and vignette together.

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue lists the ½ centesimo value as No. 185, type A6. There was only one printing, of 1,000,000 copies.

VARIETIES: Imperforate
Inverted center
Overprinted "Specimen / Muestra"
(a) Pair, one without overprint



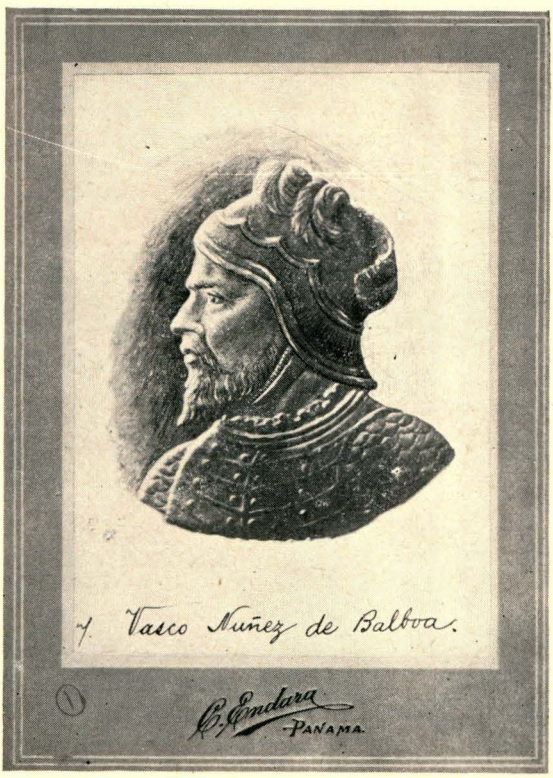
Accepted frame design

The 1 Centesimo Value

Vasco Nunez de Balboa, the explorer, was used for the center vignette of the 1 centesimo value.

The original portrait was submitted to the Hamilton Bank Note Engraving & Printing Co. on the large card bearing the Endara imprint, with Balboa facing left.

The artist submitted a single frame, which was accepted, although from the pencil note



at the right there must have been a change somewhere ("Value should be expressed here" pointed towards the lower right numeral tablet).

Proofs of the vignette were submitted first without the explorer's name, and later with the name added.

Next in the process came submission of a die proof of the engraved frame, in black, on India paper, and die proofs of the frame alone in (a) light green; (b) medium green; (c) dark green; (d) dark blue; (e) light blue; and (f) brick red. These latter die proofs were on a plain paper.

The process continued with die proofs of the frame alone, but with center marks to guide in printing the centers in later.

This was followed by an original paste-up, in which the frame was printed in green on a manila paper, and the center, in gray, cut somewhat to shape and pasted in.

Die proofs of the frame (in green) and center (in black) followed, along with small perforated die proofs of the full design. What normally would be the final stage came when the designs for the frame and the vignette were multiplied and printed in proof form, as (a) vignette alone; (b) frame alone; and (c) composite frame and vignette.

However, through necessity or whimsy, color proofs were run off with the matching frame and vignette in the following color combinations: (a) orange vignette and green frame; (b) purple and dull red; (c) dull red and green; (d) dark green and dark blue; (e) blue and orange; (f) black and dark purple; (g) purple and dark green; (h) black and brick red; (i) blue and dark green; and (j) orange and dark blue. All were imperforate.

As a further variation, the frame of the 1 centesimo stamp with other center vignettes was run off as color trials, as follows: (a) orange head of Obaldia in blue frame; (b) orange head of Arosemena in blue frame; (c) red-orange head of Obaldia in green frame; (d) reddish head of Cordoba in green frame; and (e) orange head of Cordoba in blue frame. These, too, were imperforate.

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue lists the stamp as 1 centesimo stamp as No. 186, type A7. There were two printings. The first called for 1,500,000 stamps, and the second (June 6, 1907) was for 2,000,000 stamps—a total of 3,500,000.

VARIETIES: Imperforate
Part perforate
horizontally
vertically
Inverted center
Overprinted "Specimen / Muestra"
(a) Pair, one without overprint

The finished 1 centesimo stamp was also used as the basis for a postal card. The 2c





Normal stamp



Proof of frame



Proofs of vignette, first without name



Center inverted

card was used for style and the 1c stamp pasted on. The frame and card inscriptions were printed on in one operation, and the head printed in black in a second step.

The 2 Centesimos Value

As might be expected, the 2 centesimos stamp was printed in the largest quantity. The original design submitted was the work of Endara, and appeared on one of the large cards, portraying Antonio Fernandez de Cordoba y Mendoza.

In one of the first steps, the name was shortened to Fernandez de Cordoba to permit use on the stamp itself.

A die proof of the vignette was submitted first without the name below, and a second die proof was prepared with the name added.

The artist's wash drawing of the frame, in a reddish brown, was accepted without modifications. Die proofs were submitted of the frame in black, on thin paper, and on heavier stock. There were also color die proofs on various papers, although most of the known die proofs of the frame seem to have come from the second printing.



Accepted frame design

Trial color proofs of the composite frame and vignette were prepared, apparently from the completed plates, in (a) blue center and dark blue-green frame; (b) blue and orange; (c) purple and lake; (d) green and lake; (e) orange and purple; (f) blue and lake; (g) red and green; (h) blue and blue; and (i) green and blue.

As with the 1c, for some reason there were color proofs of the 2c frame, in the color of issuance, with other vignettes as follows: (a)



Obaldia in purple; (b) Obaldia in blue; (c) Balboa in green; (d) Balboa in blue; (e) Balboa in black; (f) Balboa in purple; and (g) Arosemena in green.

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue lists the stamp as 2 centesimos stamp, No. 187, type A8. There were 1,000,000 stamps in the first printing, and 3,000,000 stamps in the second, for a total of 4,000,000 stamps.

VARIETIES: Imperforate
Part perforate
Imperforate vertically
Imperforate horizontally
Inverted center
Overprinted "Specimen / Muestra"
(a) Pair, one without overprint

Here, too, a special postal card was prepared and issued. The stamp frame and card inscriptions were printed in red, based on the stamp as issued, and the vignette was printed in black as a second operation. There were 300,000 cards ordered.

The 2½ Centesimos Value

In the beginning this stamp, as were the others, was to be a bicolor, but somewhere along the line it was decided such a plan was not feasible, and the adhesive as released was in a single color.

The 2½c was based on the national coat of arms, mounted on one of the Endara cards. As evidence that the vignette was originally intended to be in one color, while the frame was in another, the first proof, in black, showed a thin circle about the arms. This applied to the die proof, in black, which followed.

By the time the inscription was added to the vignette, in proof form, the circle had been dropped.

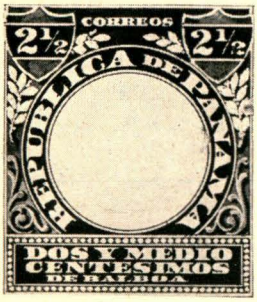
The frame design, based on a two-color stamp, was accepted with only one minor modification—there was not sufficient space provided between "de" and "Balboa" in the lower center panel.

Die proofs of the frame were submitted in green, and in purple. There were also proofs of the frame on cardboard in reddish purple, green and black.

In the next step, proofs of the frame were run off in the accepted color, red, and in green; the black center vignettes were pasted in to see how they would look.

Although, in the eyes of the writer, either one would have looked well, it was decided that a single color was preferable, and a new engraving was made in which the center (coat of arms) appeared against a background of horizontal lines, instead of a plain background. A proof, in black, of the approved stamp, exists.





Accepted frame design



Proof of frame



Proofs of vignette, first submitted within circle for use in a bi-color



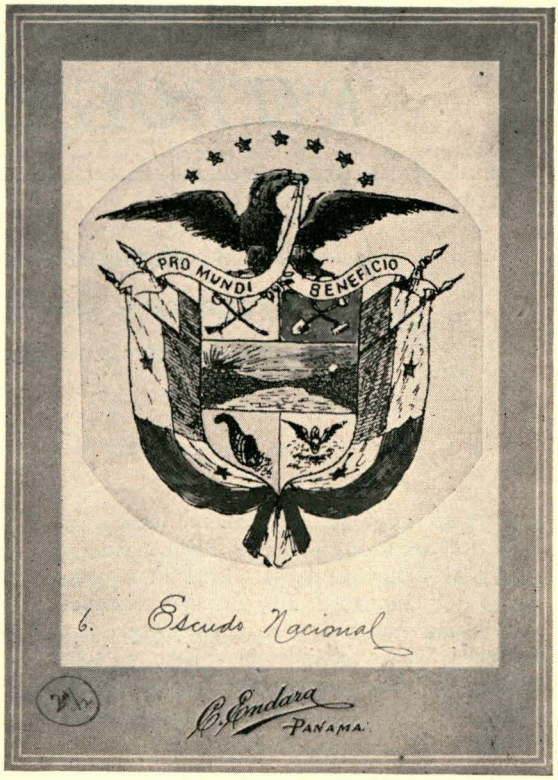
Paste-up of proofs of vignette, frame

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue lists the 2½ centesimos stamp as No. 188, type A9. A total of 1,000,000 stamps were ordered in the first printing; there was no second printing.

VARIETIES: Overprinted "Specimen / Muestra"

(a) Pair, one without overprint

(TO BE CONCLUDED)





Die proof in black of approved stamp



Normal stamp

A Plea for

ROTOGRAVURE

Use of **photo**gravure is described as 'too general a term'; additional details presented on function of 'doctor blade'

By Stephen G. Rich

The very fine and detailed article by Messrs. Perkins and Sellmansberger in The Collectors Club Philatelist of January, 1948, is a notable contribution to our knowledge of stamp production processes. This comment is written without waiting for the second section, about British stamps, simply because I have no first-hand knowledge of the British rotogravure issues, but do know something of Union of South Africa stamps at first hand.

Many readers will not realize that the term "photogravure" is really a misnomer, or rather too general a term, for the process described. The term "photogravure" covers all forms of production of an intaglio printing surface by photographic means. Furthermore, we have an accepted term in our language for the particular process used for both the British and the South African stamps—*rotogravure*. This term indicates exactly the process here used, and no other; it is a desirable term to use in place of the general one. Actually the specific use of "photogravure" for this process is German, and not the usage of our own language. The French call it "heliogravure."

In view of the situation, I urge strongly that the term *rotogravure* be used in place of any other to describe this process—and the change to the specific and correct term is here specially urged on both the authors in all future articles, and the Scott Catalogue.

One startling fact about rotogravure is apparently not known widely: it is the only form of stamp printing whose products have never been counterfeited. This feature is not to be ascribed merely to the "newness" of the process, for it has seen over 15 years of steady use. Nor can this fact be ascribed to the low face value of the stamps produced. The South Africans of this process run up to 10 shillings face; the British to 1 shilling; the Swiss to 2 francs (equal to 3 shillings). In plain fact, rotogravure work is sufficiently characteristic in appearance that any imitations of it will be spotted readily even by the casual glance of a postal clerk. No other method of stamp production offers anything like such demonstrated security against counterfeiting even being attempted. How striking is the contrast between this and the frequent forgeries made of even the best line-engraved stamps!

In the technical description of rotogravure, our authors have omitted, presumably purposely, the unusual features of the method of wiping the cylindrical plates. This method deserves mention for its interest, if for no other reason.

The "doctor blade," which removes the ink from all the plate save the etched hollows, does not make actual contact with the plate. If it did so, the plate would deteriorate rapidly and show many scratches in its early stages of degradation. The blade comes very close—probably within .001 inch.

(continued on page 84)

Rotary Printing by

PHOTOGRAVURE

Knowledge of plate manufacture as well as printing process helps to explain varieties in issues of South Africa and Great Britain

By J. A. Perkins with F. E. Sellmansberger

PRIOR to 1934, all stamps of Great Britain had been printed from flat plates, and all except those issued in rolls had been printed sheet by sheet. Messrs. Harrison & Sons obtained the contract for printing stamps from the beginning of 1934 from photogravure cylinders onto a web of paper. This was a concession by the Post Office to speed and cheapness, as in the past it had been considered that the difficulty in maintaining strict supervision and inspection in rotary web printing did not justify its adoption for postage stamps.

Messrs. Harrison had some experience in printing photogravure stamps. They had printed them for Egypt (1923); Peru (1924, 1930 on); Gold Coast (1928); and the Maldive Islands (1933), but all these had been printed sheet by sheet, and for the British contract, with its very exacting conditions, a new factory had to be built; and a new plant was installed. It was found impossible to start photogravure production in time for the beginning of the contract, and the issue of typographed stamps was provisionally continued.

The first trials on the new presses, supplied by Messrs. Timsons of Kettering, were made about February, 1934. The first stamps were printed in June, and the first issue of them was August 20, 1934. The earliest experiments were made on the Three Halfpence value.

Owing to unexpected difficulties and delays, it was found necessary to print a large proportion of the earliest issues on smaller presses, made by the German firm of Johannesberg. These were rotary, but printed sheet by sheet. Even more difficulty was encountered with the new perforators designed to perforate stamps in the web, and many of the printed reels had to be cut up and perforated sheet by sheet on older machines.

The cylinders printed 480 stamps in two panes of 240 (20 rows of 12) side by side at each revolution. The stamps were issued in sheets of 240, the panes being separated.

All sheets had an arrow half-way along each side margin, small guide marks half-way along the top and bottom margins, and a control and a cylinder number in the lower left corner of the sheet. As there was a vertical gutter the width of the stamp between the panes, and this was cut down the middle, each of the issued sheets had four margins. The left pane was distinguished from the right by the fact that the latter had a stop after the cylinder number. Other marginal marks did not occur on all sheets and will be considered separately.

The controls consisted of a letter followed by two figures, and they continued the series of the typographed issue. U34 signified that the stamps were printed in the first half of 1934; V34 signified the second half of 1934; and so on. Cylinders had the control altered when their periods expired. At first the control was in the bottom margin under the second stamp of the last row, with the

cylinder number in the side margin, opposite No. 1 of Row 20; but the position was soon changed to the side. It was opposite Row 19, then changed, opposite Row 18. In these three the cylinder number remained opposite Row 20. At the end of the V34 period, the position of both control and cylinder number was permanently established opposite No. 1 of Row 18. The control was fractional, the numbers being below the letter.*

When these stamps appeared, interest in Modern English stamps was at a very low ebb, and they received scanty attention, with the result that minor variations (such as alterations in the position of the control) were given undue prominence; more important varieties were overlooked. The presence of cylinder number and control inevitably directed attention almost exclusively to the lower left corner of the sheet. But these stamps provide an interesting study, as practically everything that is known about them has been deduced from the issued varieties. Official information of a technical nature has not been forthcoming.

The cylinders were made by the photogravure process as previously described. No working negative marks have been found on any values, but the size of the images has been altered intentionally on several occasions. There were two successive diminutions in size of the three halfpence and onepenny issued in sheets, and one diminution of the one halfpenny and twopence. Other slight variations occurred on stamps issued in rolls. The sizes are approximately as given in the following table. There are other small variations which were unintentional and are unimportant.

Sizes of Images

Three halfpence.

18.7 x 22.6 mm. First sheet issues. (Large size.)
18.7 x 22.3 mm. First lengthways rolls.
18.2 x 22.1 mm. Sheet cylinders 104 to 113; pre-Jubilee booklets. (Intermediate size.)
18.0 x 21.9 mm. Sheet cylinders 116 on; post-Jubilee booklets; lengthways rolls. (Small size.)
17.9 x 22.0 mm. Sideways rolls.

Onepenny.

18.9 x 22.8 mm. First sheet issues. (Large size.)
18.9 x 22.3 mm. First lengthways rolls.
18.5 x 22.2 mm. Sheet cylinders 20 to 28; pre-Jubilee booklets. (Intermediate size.)
18.2 x 21.9 mm. Sheet cylinders 32 on; post-Jubilee booklets; lengthways rolls. (Small size.)
18.0 x 22.0 mm. Sideways rolls.

One Halfpenny.

18.5 x 22.2 mm. First sheet issues; pre-Jubilee booklets. (Equivalent to intermediate size.)
18.0 x 21.9 mm. Sheet cylinders 11 on; lengthways rolls; post-Jubilee booklets. (Small size.)
17.9 x 21.9 mm. Sideways rolls.

Twopence.

18.5 x 22.2 mm. First sheet issues. (Equivalent to intermediate size.)
18.1 x 21.9 mm. Sheet cylinders 8 on. (Small size.)
18.0 x 21.9 mm. Sideways rolls.

These stamps have never been measured really accurately, but the value of such measurements would be doubtful, as 0.01 mm. accuracy would include many variations of no philatelic importance. The above measurements are probably the best from which to identify stamps.

The control is changed by removing the chromium surfacing, burnishing off the etching of the control, adding new metal, polishing it

* Thanks should be extended to A. L. Bert of West Croydon, Surrey. Many of the references to King George VI stamps of Great Britain, their varieties and the position of these varieties, stamps of the Coronation Issue, the Centenary of Postage Stamps Issue, the Victory Issue, etc., are due to Mr. Bert's *"Check List of King George VI Controls and Cylinder Numbers"* or to his letters.—F. E. S.

to the required level, etching the new control, and rechroming the cylinder. There is considerable risk of spoiling the cylinder during this process. Generally the alteration leaves smudges around the new control, caused by slight irregularities in the surface of the cylinder. Sometimes these smudges occur on cylinders which had not been printed from with earlier controls, but even in these cases they indicate alteration. For instance, three halfpence cylinders 139 and 140 and twopence halfpenny No. 8 were originally prepared with X35 control, but they are not known to have been put to press with it.

The superimposition of the screen on the designs has caused varieties which have puzzled many collectors. If the beards are examined on a block of George V photogravure stamps, marked variations will be noticed in the fine lines. Sometimes there is a strong line running downwards and backwards from the tip of the mustache, sometimes there is a faint broken line, and sometimes there is no line, but other lines have appeared in adjacent parts of the beard. Generally there are about three "types." These are caused by the screen falling on a diagonal thin line in the design. If cells fall along this line, it appears thick; and if the walls between cells fall along it, it hardly appears in the print. These "types" are of no importance; they indicate the unsuitability of the design for photogravure work.

The sheet-fed presses are similar in principle to the web presses. The printing cylinder rotates in a bath of ink, which is removed from the surface by a doctor knife; and above it are an impression cylinder and mechanism for delivering the sheets. The impression cylinder is geared to the printing cylinder, so it has to rotate at exactly the same speed; its circumference is generally "made-up" to the required measurement. Any slight difference will cause smudging of the print. This is occasionally seen on some printings from onepenny reverse cylinders.

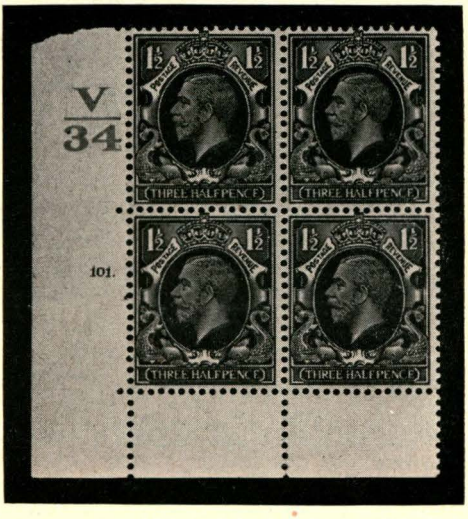
Two printing varieties are more or less characteristic of the sheet-by-sheet printings. They are the onepenny printed on the gummed side, of which one, or possibly two, part-sheets were found; and the onepenny and three halfpence from sheets with watermark inverted. Two other varieties are equally characteristic of web printing. They are the stamps printed on double paper, owing to a join in the web; and the failure to print of part of the design in the shape of a disc. The latter is caused by a disc of marginal paper, punched out to make the register hole, falling onto the web before printing. This is known as the "confetti" variety.

Offsets of the cylinder number, arrow mark, or sheet number are occasionally found in the side margins. These are caused by a roller rotating over the surface of the web soon after printing, and picking up the ink. Less distinct marks, generally in the bottom margin, are caused by ink on the drag which controls the reeling of the printed web, or on the grippers which catch the sheets of 480 after they have been cut from the web.

During the period before the web printing and perforating machines were in working order, only the three halfpence and onepenny values were printed. The three halfpence was issued on August 20th, 1934, and the onepenny on September 24th. Before any reduction in the size of the images were made, stamps from the following cylinders were issued:

Control at Bottom:
Three Halfpence U34 8 34
V34 13 34 38 42 43 45

Control at side, opposite Row 19:
Three Halfpence V34 17 46 47 49 54 55 63
68R 69 70 94 97 98 100 101 102



Onepenny V34 1 2 5R 6R 9R 10R 11R 14 15

Some of these cylinders were used for web printing, and others for sheet printings on the German presses. Sheets printed in the web had three holes and a black sheet number in one of the margins—the left margin of left pane sheets, and the right margin of right pane sheets. The holes were opposite the top of Row 1, between Rows 7 and 8, and between Rows 14 and 15. The position of the sheet number varies. The holes were for guiding the reels through the web perforators. Web-printed sheets were printed from bottom to top, and the cylinders for these were known as "lengthways" cylinders. Sheet printings were sideways, and any doctor marks run more or less horizonally. These are known as "sideways" cylinders, and on some the cylinder number is followed by an "R." This means Reverse, and these cylinders were put into the press the other way round, so that they printed stamps from right to left, instead of from left to right. Only lengthways cylinder numbers occur with web perforation.

These cylinders are further subdivided by the multi-positives from which they were made. From small marks and flaws it has been possible to work out the series almost completely. The same multi-positive was not used for both lengthways and sideways cylinders. Further information is gained from the control negatives, as the same one was used for several cylinders.

The first three halfpence multi-positive was used to make cylinders Nos. 8, 13, 17, and 63, which were lengthways and printed in the web. No. 63 is the rarest cylinder number of this value; it is not known why it was made from such an early multi-positive. Possibly it was an emergency after the second lengthways multi-positive had been damaged. No stamps from these cylinders appeared on the day of issue. On Nos. 8 and 13 the control was in the lower margin, following the precedent of the typographed issues; on No. 17 it was shifted to the side, where it could be more easily referred to or burnished off. On the left pane of cylinder 13, the cylinder number was first etched in reverse; but before the cylinder was put to press, it was re-etched the correct way, producing a variety "13 over 13 reversed."

The second multi-positive was used for cylinder No. 34; and the third for Nos. 38, 42, 43, 45, 54, and 55. These were sideways cylinders, and the bulk of the stamps issued during the first few weeks were from them. On No. 54 the control was shifted to the side, a position which had first been adopted for lengthways cylinders (No. 17), and which was obviously more convenient for lengthways printing.

From the fourth multi-positive, lengthways cylinders 46, 47, 49, and 69 were made. Stamps from the first two of these appeared on August 20th, and it was on them that web perforation made its first appearance. The controls on all these cylinders were from the same negative, which was also used on No. 54, but not on No. 55. From this and from the fact that the cylinder numbers show some signs of alteration, it is supposed that No. 69 was made before No. 55, but for some reason was renumbered before any successful printings were made from it.

Cylinder No. 68R — the only reverse sideways cylinder for this value — was the only one from the fifth multi-positive. Large printings were made from it, and the stamps were issued on August 20th. Cylinder No. 70 was a solitary lengthways one from multi-positive No. 6; printings from it are very rare. It can be regarded as the last cylinder of the experimental period.

After No. 70 there is a large gap until No. 94. Cylinders 94, 97, 98, 100, 101, and 102 were all lengthways from multi-positive No. 7, and with this group the experimental phase definitely finishes. There are no more sideways cylinders; and (for a time) most reels are perforated in the web, showing that the machines were at last in working order.

Onepenny cylinders Nos. 1 and 2 are almost devoid of marks in the control corner, so the multi-positives have not been identified with certainty. Probably these two cylinders were from the same one. These printings were sideways, and were contemporary with those from three halfpence No. 55, as is shown by the fact that all three cylinders have the control from the same negative.

Onepenny multi-positive No. 2 was used for making a series of reverse sideways cylinders and two ordinary sideways ones. They were 5R, 6R, 10R, 11R, 14, 15, and probably 9R. Only one example of 9R is known, and

the multi-positive has not been identified with certainty. Most of the penny stamps issued during the first two months were from these cylinders. No attempt was made to print penny stamps in the web until the experiments on the three halfpence had been successful.

There is little doubt that the numbers of the three halfpence cylinders under 100 were allocated in groups to sideways and lengthways cylinders before the cylinders were made. Up to No. 55 this grouping is fairly obvious. It has already been shown that onepenny Nos. 1 and 2 were contemporary with three halfpence No. 55, and 68R was contemporary with the onepenny "R" cylinders. Onepenny 14 and 15 have no counterpart in the three halfpence; no doubt the group to which these belong is indicated by the long gap between Nos. 70 and 94. Probably the 80's were allocated to sideways cylinders, which were never required, as the web presses took over the whole of the printing.

The perforators were still causing trouble; and the size of the images was reduced slightly in order to provide wider gutters between the stamps, which gave more room for the perforations. Two new values were issued: the halfpenny on November 19, 1934, and the twopence on January 21, 1935. Cylinders from which stamps of the intermediate size were issued are as follows:

Control opposite Row 19:

Three halfpence. V34 104 105 106 107
Onepenny. V34 20 24 25 28
One halfpenny. V34 3 4

Control and cylinder number opposite Row 18:

Three halfpence. V34 113
Onepenny. W35 24
One halfpenny. W35 4
Twopence. V34 5
W35 5

For these latter the control was shifted from opposite Row 19 to opposite Row 18, and the cylinder number was shifted from opposite Row 20 to opposite Row 18, except with the onepenny 24 and one halfpenny 4, on which the cylinder number was engraved earlier. In these cases, only the control was altered in position.

Three halfpence multi-positives No. 8 (for 104 to 107) and 9 (for 113), and onepenny multi-positive No. 3 were used for making these groups of cylinders. It is known that at this time the multi-positives consisted of two separate panes of 240 (see *Stamp Lover,* Vol. XXX, No. 1); and one halfpenny cylinders 3 and 4 appear to provide the only example of a pair of cylinders with one pane from the same multi-positive and the other from two different ones. The no-stop sheets have many marks in common. The stop sheets have many marks, but none in common.

Twopence No. 5 exists in three distinct states. The first has V34 control; the second has W35 control and small, faint, cylinder numbers; and the third has the cylinder numbers recut. The first two states have a flaw in the right value tablet on the left pane, Row 20, No. 9; in the last state this is retouched. Both flaw and retouch are very scarce. To effect the alterations, which make the different states, it was necessary to remove the surfacing and rechrome the cylinder.

Most stamps of intermediate size were perforated in the web, but there were still a high percentage of waste and loss of time in the perforating. So the size of the images was again reduced to give more room for the gutters and consequently to allow for greater variation in the centering. This was the last alteration, and the small size became permanent. After it, the printing continued unevent-



Size of image reduced

fully until the Jubilee period, except for the issue of two new values, the twopence halfpenny and the threepence, on March 18, 1935.

Cylinders of this group all have W35 control opposite Row 18. They are:

One halfpenny. 11 13 18 (24.) 25
Onepenny. There were no new cylinders until after the Jubilee, but small stamps were issued in rolls at this time.
Three halfpence. 116 119
Twopence halfpenny. 6 7
Threepence. 1 2 (3)



The one halfpenny cylinders are all from the same multi-positive. One batch of right-pane sheets was all that was ever found of No. 24, and this did not appear until December, long after all the others were obsolete. There is no doubt, however, that the correct place for No. 24. is in this group.

Three halfpence 116 and 119 were from the same multi-positive (No. 10). This had a flaw on Row 19, No. 1 of the left pane, in the top right corner of the design. After large printings had been made from No. 116, the cylinder was rechromed, and this flaw was retouched. Neither the flaw nor the retouch is scarce. On No. 119 it was not retouched. At this time some of the presses were adjusted so that the sheet number printed so low in the left margin, that it occurs on blocks of stamps with no-stop cylinder number. Although this is interesting to specialists, it has no particular significance. Twopence halfpenny Nos. 6 and 7 are from the same multi-positive. Threepence No. 3 is probably from the same as Nos. 1 and 2; but as only a single stamp and a strip of three are known, it is difficult to be sure. It was not found until September, but no doubt it belongs to this group.

It appears that most printings in the latter half of the W35 period were Jubilee stamps; but there were some late ordinary W35 printings after the Jubilees had been finished. These, with the X35, Y36, Z36 printings, are a long, uninterrupted series, the printers having by now quite settled down to the job. They are different in one respect from the pre-Jubilee issues. The web perforation, instead of being the most common, is almost abandoned, giving place to sheet by sheet perforation in sheets of 480 before cutting into 240's. This type of perforation, in which only the top margin is perforated through, was introduced in the W35 period and was used extensively on the Jubilees. Correct register of the sheets is insured by using the lowest of the three register holes in the side margins; and after the Jubilee sheets became more and more frequent, this was the only hole to be punched (between Rows 14 and 15).

Cylinders of this group are as follows:

One halfpenny
W35 27
X35 30 31 32 36 39 40 41 42
Y36 39 41 42 44 45 48 49
Z36 48

Onepenny
W35 32 (the first with small images).
X35 34 35 39 40 41 42 44 45 46 50
Y36 50 53 54

Three halfpence
W35 124
X35 127 128 130 132 133 135 137 141
Y36 135 137 139 140 141 143 144 146 148 149
Z36 144 149 153

Twopence
X35 8 10 12
Y36 10 12
Z36 10 12 13
A37 12 13

Twopence halfpenny
Y36 8 9

Threepence
X35 6
Y36 12 13 14
Z36 14

All exist with and without the stop after the number, except onepenny No. 40, which is known only with it (right pane).

One halfpenny cylinders 27 to 49 were from the same multi-positive, which acquired many small flaws during the course of its long life; although it lost most of them before cylinders 48 and 49 were made. Apparently it was cleaned very thoroughly at this stage.

Onepenny cylinders 32 to 46 are from the same multi-positive, and Nos. 50, 53, and 54 are from a different one. The eleventh three halfpence multi-positive was used for cylinders 124 to 141, and the twelfth for Nos. 143 to 153. Twopence Nos. 8, 10, 12, and 13 are from the same one; and threepence Nos. 6 to 14 are from the same multi-positive that had made Nos. 1 and 2.

During this period a small, irregular mark was added to some cylinders at the intersection of the central vertical and the horizontal gutter. It prints two thirds of the way down the margin between consecutive sheets, and often appears in the extreme lower left corner of control blocks with "stop" cylinder number. *(See photo opposite.)*
It acted as a guide for checking the cutting of the web into 480's, which at this time was automatically done by a rotating blade. Some cylinders exist in two states, with and without this "cutting line."

Three halfpence No. 143, left pane, exists in an early, pure state and in a later state (rechromed) with a large, constant blob in the margin, due to damage to the cylinder, and with the lower part of the control retouched by hand. Cylinder No. 144 exists in three obvious states. The first has Y36 control and double-lined cylinder numbers on both panes; the second is rechromed, and has the cylinder numbers filled in, as well as a different type of cutting line and other differences; the third is similar to it, but has Z36 control.

On twopence halfpenny cylinder No. 8 (both panes), the left side label of stamp Row 18, No. 1 is touched up by fine diagonal lines running down from left to right on the left pane and up from left to right on the right pane. This was done before the cylinder was put to press.



The fourpence was issued on December 2, 1935, from cylinder No. 11, with X35 control. This value provided the biggest shock which specialists have had, as at the end of January, 1936, it appeared from cylinder No. 3 with W35 control. Apart from the late issue of this control, this was a sideways cylinder, the only one to be used after the early V34 period; and in addition, only one pane (without stop) was ever found, although it became quite common. It received the perforation generally given to "stop" sheets after they had been separated from the no-stop sheets for perfora-

tion in 240's, so it is assumed that it was a printing in 240's instead of 480's. There were no register holes or sheet numbers. It may have been printed while the web presses were being used for Jubilees and the printers were anxious to bring out more values of the ordinary series. Shortly after this, cylinders 8 and 9 appeared. They were ordinary lengthways printings with X35 control, from the same multi-positive as No. 11. No. 11 also appeared with Y36 control.

The higher values are less interesting. A list of the varieties follows:

Fivepence (February 17, 1936) X35 5
Y36 5
Z36 5

Ninepence (December 2, 1935) X35 15

Tenpence (February 24, 1936) Y36 3

One shilling (February 24, 1936) Y36 3 4
Z36 5

The printers had difficulty in altering the controls, and many cylinders were spoiled in this process. When it was known that the George V and Edward VIII stamps were not to remain on issue indefinitely, it was decided to modify this process on those values of which only one cylinder was at press at a time. These were the twopence halfpenny to one shilling. Instead of burnishing off the control, depositing new metal, and etching a new one, the old one was underlined. At the end of the next period, an additional line was added at the left of the control; and next time one at the right. Finally the control was completely boxed in by a line above.

George V Controls

The varieties of George V control caused by this are as follows:

Threepence cylinder No. 14.

Z/36 (for A/37 period)

Z/36 (for B/37 period)

Fourpence cylinder No. 11.

Y/36 (A/37) Y/36 (B/37)

Y/36 (C/38) Y/36 (D/38)

Fivepence cylinder No. 5.

Z/36 (A/37) Z/36 (B/37)

Z/36 (C/38) Z/36 (D/38)

Ninepence cylinder No. 15.

X/35 (A/37) X/35 (B/37)

X/35 (C/38) X/35 (D/38)

Tenpence cylinder No. 3.

Y/36 (A/37) Y/36 (B/37)

Y/36 (C/38)

One shilling cylinder No. 5.

Z/36 (A/37) Z/36 (B/37)

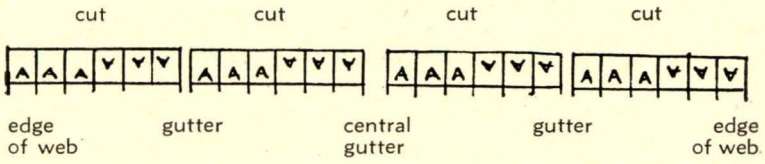
Z/36 (C/38) Z/36 (D/38)

Production of Booklets

Photogravure stamps were first issued in booklets in January, 1935. The booklets continued the series which had been started with the typographed stamps. They contained pages of six stamp spaces, and were stitched at the left side. There were three values:

TWO SHILLINGS

1 page of 4 1½d
1 page of 6 1½d
1 page of 6 1d
1 page of 6 ½d



THREE SHILLINGS

3 pages of 6 1½d
1 page of 6 1d
1 page of 6 ½d

FIVE SHILLINGS

1 page of 4 1½d
5 pages of 6 1½d
1 page of 6 1d
1 page of 6 ½d

The cylinders for these stamps printed 240 images at each revolution, in a special arrangement designed to provide the binding margins at the left of each page. There were twenty rows, as shown in the diagram.

Consequently there were 80 tete-beche pairs on each sheet, but they were all separated in the manufacture of the booklets. None is known to philatelists. Fifty per cent of the pages have the watermark inverted. The cylinder numbers were, as on sheet cylinders, opposite No. 1 of Row 18, in the left, outer margin and in the middle gutter. Pages with them have the watermark upright. The ½d numbers were preceded by an E, the 1d ones by an F, and the 1½d ones by a G. There were no controls. There were register holes between rows 14 and 15, as on sheets, and also cutting lines in each corner of each pane of 240.* The overall width between the register holes on the two sides was the same as on sheets. In order to make room for the narrow gutter down the middle of each pane, the images extended right out to the holes, and the center gutter was rather less than one stamp width. The cylinder numbers, register holes, and cutting lines could be found in the binding of the booklets, trimmed to a varying degree.



Booklet pane with cylinder number F 7

To make the first pages for two shillings and five shillings booklets, the left two images of each page were removed from the gelatine transfers. On the pages these spaces were filled in with advertisements. All the booklets before the Jubilee contained stamps with images of the intermediate size; and on the cylinders for advertisement pages, the advertisements were etched in the blanks. After the Jubilee, stamps with small size images appeared in booklets, the advertisements being printed afterwards in black.

Before the Jubilee, there were the following cylinder numbers, all with intermediate size images:

One halfpenny E1
Onepenny F1
Three halfpence G4 G7 G9 G10 G15 G16 G17

Pages from numbers G7 to G17 had four stamps and advertisements in the color of the stamps. They were from the same multi-positive, and pages with the cylinder numbers are rare. G4 printed six-stamp pages and was from a different multi-positive.

After the Jubilee, stamps with small size images were issued in booklets from the following cylinders:

* Cylinders for George VI booklets seem to be composed the same, both as to images and as to cylinder numbers.—F. E. S.

One halfpenny E4 E5 E6
Onepenny F6 F7
Three halfpence G20 G24 G26 G27 G28 G30 G31

Only one multi-positive for each value was used. G26 and G28 printed four stamps to a page, and advertisements were typographed in black in the blanks. G24 printed six-stamp pages from the left pane, and four-stamp pages from the right.

Early in 1936, a few pages from Nos. E4 and G26 were found with watermark inverted and with the cylinder number. This variety was caused by part of a reel (probably the end of a reel, which had been rewound) of paper being fed into the press the wrong way. The stamps were printed as usual from top to bottom, so the cylinders were not put in the wrong way round. Pages with this variety are very rare. No important plate varieties were found on any of the booklet cylinders.

Production of Rolls

Rolls of photogravure stamps were first issued in March, 1935. There were several sizes of roll, each designated by a letter on the wrapper. They are:

Lengthways

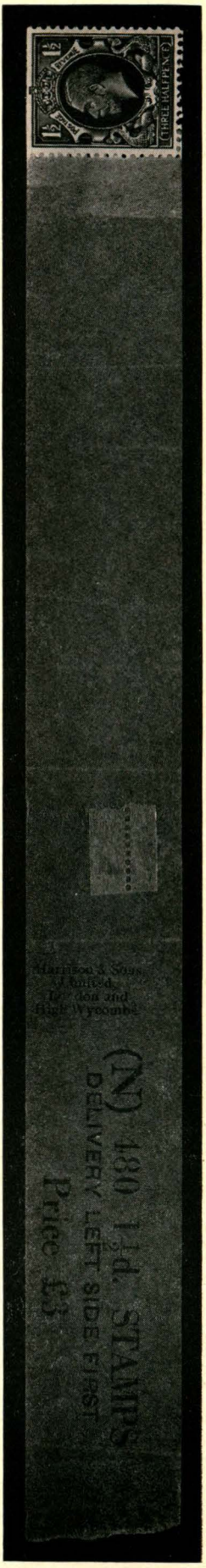
480—½d (G), 1d (E), 1½d (L), 2d (R)
960—½d (D), 1d (B), 1½d (K), 2d (Q)
2½d (F), 3d (C), ½d (W), 1d (X)
1920—½d (Y), 1d (Z)

Sideways

480—½d (P), 1d (O), 1½d (N) 2d (T)

Generally the wrapper with a few stamps attached is collected. Only (W), (X), (Y), (Z) were used in Post Office machines; but (G) and (E) were used in vending machines in small hotels, etc. These have cardboard cores. All the others are for private use in affixing machines and have soft, paper cores. All were sold at face value.

Special cylinders were made for ½d, 1d, 1½d lengthways, and ½d, 1d, 1½d, and 2d sideways roll printings. All the other types of rolls were made up from sheets joined to-



gether. The lengthways cylinders were exactly the same as those used for sheet printings, except that the horizontal gutter (between consecutive sheets) was filled with images. Thus there were 504 images on the cylinder.

The sideways roll cylinders were similar, but the images were arranged sideways; so that the central gutter, running all round the cylinder, divided it into two "panes," each containing ten rows of 25. Stamps printed from these cylinders have the watermark sideways, and are slightly narrower than those issued in sheets, both as regards the images and the overall distance between the perforations. A strip of six stamps with watermark sideways is about a millimeter shorter than a similar strip from a sheet. It appears that this difference was on the cylinder, as paper shrinkage or stretching of the web would tend to cause sideways printed stamps to be wider than lengthways-printed ones.

The first onepenny and three halfpence cylinders for lengthways rolls had images of a size between the large and intermediate sizes found in sheets. Stamps of this size are rare; less than six wrapper strips are known to have survived. They are 1d (E) and 1½d (L).

The first one halfpenny and onepenny cylinders for sideways rolls printed the stamps from left to right, and stamps from them have the watermark reading downwards. The one halfpenny is very rare; I have never heard of it unused. After a month or two, stamps appeared with the watermark reading upwards, the stamps being printed from right to left. Marginal markings are unobtainable, but it is thought that the cylinder numbers were preceded by A, B, C, D for the ½d, 1d, 1½d, and 2d values, respectively.

Rolls of labels similar to stamps were prepared for the use of Post Office engineers in testing the machines. These were of three types:

(a) Printed in green on watermarked paper exactly as the one halfpenny stamp. The design consists of a full-tone oval in the center and a simple frame from which light radiates towards the center. There is no inscription. This became known as the "poached egg" label.

(b) A photogravure design consisting simply of a thin green cross in a rectangular design without any background, on unwatermarked paper.

(c) No design at all; a perforated blank of paper without watermark.

These were not intended to reach the public, but many came into philatelic hands. It was freely stated in the philatelic press that they were issued by mistake in Post Office machines; but no reliable evidence of this was ever produced, and it is extremely unlikely that this was the case.

Some "poached egg" labels were used as ½d stamps, through favor, ignorance, or carelessness on the part of the Post Office staff. Covers with them have no significance, as their use was never authorized.

The Jubilee Issue

The Jubilee issue of Great Britain consisted of four values, ½d, 1d, 1½d, and 2½d. They were issued on May 6, 1935, and remained on sale for about two months. The ½d, 1d, and 1½d were issued in booklets as follows:

TWO SHILLINGS
3 pages of 4 1½d
1 page of 4 1d
1 page of 4 ½d

THREE SHILLINGS
5 pages of 4 1½d
1 page of 4 1d
1 page of 4 ½d

The cylinders were made and the stamps were printed in the same way as the ordinary series — all were web printed. Some sheets had three register holes in the margin (prepared for web perforation) and some had only one, the lowest of the three (prepared for sheet by sheet perforation in 480's). As the designs were exactly twice as large as those of the ordinary series, cylinders printed 240 at each revolution, in two panes of 120 each (20 rows of six. Each pane of 120 constituted a Post Office sheet.

The cylinders for the whole issue were numbered in one series, including the booklet cylinders, the numbers of which were not preceded by a letter. All sheet printings had W35 control. The cylinders were:

Sheet issues (each with and without stop)

One halfpenny 18 20 47 55 60 61 62
Onepenny 14 22
Three halfpence 2 7 21 27 48
Twopence halfpenny 34

Booklet issues (without stop only)

One halfpenny 33 35
Onepenny 26 37
Three halfpence 30 41 58 59 66

The multipositives of Nos. 18 and 20 are uncertain; all the other cylinders of each value were from the same multipositives, the booklet ones being different series. Cylinders 2, 20, 26, and 58 are very rare. Nos. 2 and 20 are known only without stop (from the left pane). I have never seen No. 2, but it is illustrated in the *British Philatelist,* Vol. XXX, No. 4.

There is little doubt that the arrangement on the booklet cylinders was in three panes of 80 side by side, each pane containing 20 rows of four, the left two upright and the right two inverted. Two rows across the printed web would as shown in the diagram.

There were cutting lines similar to those of the ordinary series. They were probably at top and bottom between each two panes, and outside the end ones. As in booklets of the ordinary issue, the watermark is inverted on 50 per cent of the pages. The cylinder number (in the left, outer margin, opposite Row 18) always occurs with upright watermark.

The most interesting feature of this issue is the existence of three types of each value issued in booklets; one occurring in sheets (Type 1); one in booklet pages with the watermark inverted (Type 2); and one in booklet pages with the watermark upright (Type 3). It is known that the negatives for this issue were made from large lithographs, and it appears likely that the different types are due to different lithographs, or to different states of the same ones, as some of the smaller variations are such that they are not likely to be due to retouching of the negatives. It is necessary to wait for official information on this point. The types can be distinguished by the following differences.

One halfpenny.

Type 1. The letters "FPE" of the value are evenly etched in full tone throughout.
Type 2. "FPE" are shaded off into halftone below. These stamps have the watermark inverted.
Type 3. Very similar to Type 2; but the colored lines under "HALFPENNY" and in the right frame are thinner than in Type 2. The watermark is upright.

Onepenny

Type 1. "B" of "JUBILEE" has a strong lower serif.
Type 2. "B" of "JUBILEE" has a weak lower serif. The watermark is inverted.

The differences between Types 1 and 3 are so slight that it is hardly possible to separate them. There is a slight difference in the shading between "NN" of "PENNY."

Three Halfpence

Type 1. The colored lines above "SILVER JUBILEE" are heavy.
Type 2. The lines are lighter and thinner.
Type 3. Similar to Type 2, but the outer line at top is thickened over "JU" of "JUBILEE."

These types attracted a great deal of attention after the three halfpence types had been described in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain,* Vol. 46, page 192. However, they had been known to specialists for some time before this, and had already been reported in an earlier number of the *Philatelic Magazine.* Since then, they had been described in almost every English stamp journal.

On June 26, three sheets of 120 of a trial in an unadopted color for the twopence halfpenny were issued in error at a small post office in North London. Forty-one were issued in the ordinary way, and the rest came into philatelic hands, so that nearly all known copies are unused. The color was Prussian blue, instead of the adopted Royal blue. Imperforate trials in both of these colours were shown in a display from the Royal collection to the Royal Philatelic Society in October, 1935.

The George V photogravure stamps were

replaced by the Edward VIII and George VI issues, which also contain varieties of technical interest. The varieties of cylinder number and control listed above include all that are known in the George V series.

Controls for printings of Edward VIII stamps exist in only two forms — A36 and A37. The first printings were made in September of 1936, and it came as quite a surprise when later printings — early in 1937 — were designated with an A37 control, since it had

One halfpenny—A36 (2.), 4, 5, 7, 10, 12, 13 15, 16
A37 21, 22, 24, 25, 26
Onepenny—A36 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, (7)
A37 13, 14
Three halfpence—A36 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16
Twopence halfpenny—A36 2
A36 2 (Control for A37 period)

Edward VIII cylinders bear faint controls.





been customary for later printings to be one letter higher for each half-year period. It is thought that it was desired to give all stamps in this same period the same control, and a George VI printing was foreseen. Only four values of cylinders were made (½d, 1d, 1½d, and 2½d), and only four multipositives were needed. Cylinders made were: *

At the end of its period, the control must be changed. The alteration on the cylinder is a difficult task, and often cylinders are spoiled during the process. It is believed that the controls were etched shallow in order to make the alteration easier. Cylinder 15 for the ½d value bears very faint controls, although pane 15 (right pane from this cylinder) has been touched up in outline on the cylinder. Cylinder 15 did not survive the A/36 period.

Controls for George VI cylinders begin with A37 and continue to U47. Fourteen

* Particular thanks are due A. L. Bert and his *"Check List of King Edward VIII Controls and Cylinder Numbers"* for help in preparing this enumeration.

values of stamps (½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 9d, 10d, and 1/-) were issued.

During the Blitzkrieg of 1941, British stamp printers took their materials outside London. Issues turned out there are considerably lighter than others, which most likely accounts for the "Die II," sometimes said to exist. This is probably due to the ink used, and is particularly true in the backgrounds. Only the ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d, and 3d occur in this condition.

George VI ½d cylinder 43 exists in two states: 1. With the cylinder numbers engraved over 23's; 2. with all this erased and the numbers re-engraved. In state 2, constant smudges clearly indicate that this alteration took place and new metal was deposited. On the no-stop one (left pane) the lower part of the control was affected and had to be heavily retouched by hand. There are also a few dots at the base of the control on the stop one (right pane).



Cylinder number 43 engraved over 23

Three control blocks of the George VI printings showing a portion of the cutting line in the lower left corner have been seen. This is the same as previously mentioned with George V printings. They are:

One halfpenny from cylinder No. 142. with T/46 control;
Three halfpence from cylinder No. 184. with S/46 control;
Three halfpence from cylinder No. 186. with S/46 control.

The following George VI cylinders have been seen with a smudgy control, showing that the control was changed after being first applied:
One halfpenny on cylinder No. 132 with P/44 control;
Onepenny on cylinder No. 134 with T/46 control;
Twopence on cylinder No. 45 with T/46 control;



Control C/38 retouched by hand

Twopence halfpenny on cylinder No. 154 with o/44 control;
Threepence from cylinder No. 25 with o/44 control.

This latter control obviously shows that it has been changed, but the alteration is an excellent piece of work, for it is only a little smudgy.

Although stamps were first perforated in the web late in 1934, most of the George VI printings were perforated sheet by sheet. However, certain of these printings have been perforated in the web. These cylinders are the following:



Control L/42 "boxed in"

One halfpenny—A37, 6.
J41 124. 125.
L42 124.
Onepenny—B37 11.
Three halfpence—D38 106.
E39, 135.
O44, 178. 183.
Twopence—L42, 25. P44, 34. 38.
Twopence halfpenny—M43, 135.
N43, 138. 144. 146. 151.
O44, 151. 152.
P44, 156. 161. 164. 165. 167.
Q45, 173. 184.
Threepence—J41, 21.
Fivepence—I41, 1
Sixpence—D38, 1
Sevenpence—(G40) |E39, 3
|E39| (I41), 2
Tenpence—T46, 5
One shilling—J41, 6
M43, 6

Inasmuch as relatively few stamps of a higher value were needed at one time, some of the George VI controls for these values were altered by underscoring and boxing-in the control, similar to control-changes of certain George V emissions. Notice that, in four cases, the third bar is put at the top, rather than at the right. Such George VI alterations are:

Fourpence cylinder No. 1

K
42 (for L/42 period)

|K
|42 (for M/43 period)

Fivepence cylinder No. 3

L
42 (for M/43 period)

|L
|42 (for N/43 period)

L
42 (for O/44 period)

|L
42| (for P/44 period)

|L
42| (for Q/45 period)

Cylinder No. 3 (no stop) with the L/42 control underscored and lined at the left, for the N/43 period, appeared in two forms — with the side margin imperforate, and with extension holes opposite alternate lines.

Sevenpence cylinder No. 1


(for F/39 period)


(for H/40 period)

Cylinder No. 1 (no stop) with the E/39 control underscored, for the F/39 period, appeared in two forms—with the bottom margin perforated, and with the bottom margin imperforate and one extension hole at the side for each line.

Sevenpence cylinder No. 2


(for F/39 period)


(for I/41 period)


(for J/41 period)


(for K/42 period)

Cylinder No. 2 (no stop) with four bars added to the E/39 control, for the I/41 period, appeared in two distinct forms — with the bottom margin perforated, and with the bottom margin imperforate and one extension hole at the side for each line.

Sevenpence cylinder No. 3


(for G/40 period)


(for H/40 period)


(for J/41 period)


(for K/42 period)

Cylinder No. 3 (no stop) with the E/39 control underscored and lined at the left, for the G/40 period, exists in two forms — with the bottom margin perforated, and with the bottom margin imperforate and one extension hole at the side for each line.

Eightpence cylinder No. 1


(for F/39 period)


(for G/40 period)


(for H/40 period)


(for I/41 period)


(for J/41 period)

Fourpence cylinder No. 9


(for P/44 period)


(for Q/45 period)


(for R/45 period)

Eightpence cylinder No. 3


(for P/44 period)

Eightpence cylinder No. 6

S
46 (for T/46 period)

For several reasons, this method of altering the control seems not to have been held in very high favor by the printers. It was most deceptive, for it didn't show the true control. Also, in reading it, one was apt to overlook a bar altering the control particularly if it hadn't been entered very deep. If



Control T/46 typographed

one used much pressure in applying this same bar, he was apt to crack the cylinder and ruin the work of many hours. As recently as 1938, alteration by printing in black had been tried, and experimentation was now under way for typographing the control. This latter method was used with the sixpence stamps, the ninepence, the tenpence, and the one shilling value.

These George VI cylinders have escaped the entire difficulty of the ruining of plates during the alteration of the control. These controls do not appear on the cylinder containing the design of the stamps, and consequently are not in the color of the stamps. It appears that they have been typographed after the sheet was printed. Like other schemes to avoid spoiling plates during the alteration of control, it can be utilized only with plates infrequently used, i. e. with stamps of high value. Many blocks have been seen, but to date the scheme seems to have been used only on the four values mentioned.

Since the George V emissions, very few stamps had been printed from sideways cylinders, but such cylinders were used for one value of the George VI printings. Only two cylinders of this type were used, for most stamps of this value were printed in the ordinary manner. These sideways cylinders are:

Sixpence—K42, 25, 32

A radical alteration in the printing of George VI stamps was the printing of all high values in sheets of only one pane of 240; so cylinder numbers for them exist only without the stop. The George VI 4d and 5d. stamps were printed from such cylinders, and it is believed that all higher values were printed from 240-stamp cylinders. The black sheet number * comes in both side margins of a sheet, i. e., they are half-width printings on the web printing presses.

During the summer of 1947, the postmaster-General of England announced officially that control marks, previously printed on the borders of unified stamps one halfpenny to one shilling, were being abandoned as opportunity occurred. It was announced that the last control to be used would be U/47. He stated that the cylinder numbers would continue to be used, as before.

The Coronation Issue

The Coronation issue of Great Britain consisted of only one value, 1½d. It was issued on May 13, 1937 and remained on sale for about two months. It was considered too large and unwieldy for booklets, and so was not issued in that form.

* All sheets are numbered in black in the side margin, regardless of the control or cylinder number. These numbers are not always consecutive, however.



The cylinders were made and the stamps were printed in the same way as the Jubilee issue — all cylinders were web printed. All sheets examined were bare of register holes. As the design was exactly twice as large as those of the ordinary series, as were the Jubilee stamps, cylinders printed 240 at each revolution, in two panes of 120 (20 rows of 6 each). These sheets were cut vertically, and a Post Office sheet was made up of one pane of 120.

Like the Jubilee issue, the cylinders were numbered in a separate series. All printings had the A/37 control. Cylinders were

(All are three halfpence)
2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10
12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23
24, 27, 30,

Each exists with and without stop.

Sheet corner showing absence of control, but use of cylinder number



Ray flaw appears in upper left corner of Row 19, No. 1

A ray flaw appeared on cylinders 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 17, 19, and 24 of the no stop (left) pane only. This was due to a flaw in the multi-positive. The flaw was later corrected on cylinders 4, 7, 10, 16, and 19. It is in the upper left corner of stamp No. 1 of Row 19. Since all the Coronation cylinders were made from the same multi-positive, we know that the flaw was corrected before cylinders not showing it (2, 3, 18, 20, 23, 27, and 30) were put to press.

Another curious multi-positive flaw is the "pearl" variety. Probably it is really a master-screen flaw, superfluous graphite being left here. It is found only on stop (right) panes from cylinders and is printed from all cylinders. It shows a white pearl in the lower part of the orb, below the second and third jewels. It is in Row 18, on Stamp No. 1.

Three other interesting varieties appear on the Coronation issue stamp. All three are



So-called "pearl" variety occurs in lower part of the orb, Row 18, No. 1



Ray flaw removed from the multi-positive (See opposite page)



Above: Diamond between May and 1937 has a blur which is known as the "comet" variety, visible in bottom stamp of pair.

Below: Two white dots between 12 and May make up the so-called "colon" variety in first stamp of second row in this block.

gelatine flaws, and all were touched out once they were discovered.

Row 10, No. 1. This is known as the "Colon" variety, and consists of two white dots, one above the other, similar to a colon. These occur between 12 and MAY on impressions from cylinder 7.

Row 16, No. 6. The diamond between MAY and 1937 has a blur below it and to the right. It is known as the "Comet" variety, and occurs on cylinder 6 printings.

Row 18, No. 4. The A of MAY has a short, white line extending upwards and to the right from the lowest part of the right leg. It is known as the "Spurred A" variety, and occurs on printings of cylinder 6.

Notice that two of these gelatine flaws occur on cylinder 6 — right and left panes.

Below: White line extends from leg of A in MAY to create "spurred A" variety as shown in top stamp of strip of three.





The Centenary Issue

The Centenary of the Postage Stamp issue of Great Britain consisted of six values, ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d, and 3d. They were issued on May 6, 1940, and remained on sale for about six months. No booklets were prepared for this issue, regular booklets of the George VI emissions being used instead.

All stamps were web printings. However, no register holes have been seen, and it is thought the sheets were first separated, then perforated, with none being perforated in the web. The designs are approximately half again longer than the ordinary stamp. Cylinders printed 240 at each revolution, in two panes of 120 (20 rows of six each). They were cut vertically, and a Post Office sheet was made up of one pane of 120.

The cylinders were numbered in a separate series, and all cylinders had the G/40 control. Cylinders were

One halfpenny—1, 3, 6
Onepenny—1, 2, 3, 5
Three halfpence—2, 3
Twopence—1, 2, 3
Twopence halfpenny—2, 3, 5
Threepence—5

Each exists with and without stop.

No varieties of any amount have been discovered in the Centenary issue.

(continued on page 85)



Left: Small, white dot adds an extra berry to the olive branch (lower right stamp) creating the so-called "seven berries" variety.



Right: Second printing of 3d. yielded stamps with a shiny surface, which the authors believe was due to the use of fresh ink.

Study Groups

Aero Philatelists Inc.
April 8, 22
May 13, 27
June 10, 24

American Stamp Dealers Assn.
April 26
May 31
June 28

Australasian Group
April 22
May 27
June 24

Booklet Pane Society
April 13
May 11
June 8

British - North American Philatelic Society
April 6
May 4
June 1

China Stamp Society
April 29
May 27
June 24

Essay Proof Society
April 14
May 12
June 9

France & Colonies Group
April 1
May 6
June 3

Hellenic Philatelic Society
April 1
May 6
June 3

Masonic Stamp Club
April 2, 30
May 7, 28
June 4, 25

Souvenir Issues Assn.
April 14
May 12
June 9

Netherlands & Colonies Philatelists
April 19
May 17
June 21

Precancel Stamp Society
April 2, 16
May 7, 21
June 4, 18

Scandinavian Collectors Club
April 14
May 12
June 9

The Cipex Issue of

LIBERIA

Set commemorates 100th anniversary of Republic as well as centenary exhibit; design includes two U. S. stamps of 1847

By Franklin R. Bruns, Jr.

THE year 1947 was an important one for Liberia—marking the 100th anniversary of the Republic. Thus, when a proposal was made that Liberia mark the 100th anniversary of the first United States postage stamps, and the great Centenary International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in New York, Postmaster General Nete-Sie Brownell saw the possibilities of a double commemorative and approved such an issue.

In considering the design, it was agreed the stamps should be reproductions of the 5 and 10-cent United States stamps of 1847. It was further agreed these should be subordinated to a Liberian motif—but the choice lay between the first type of Liberian postage stamp, issued in 1860, or the seal of the Republic. It was finally decided that the classic "Liberia Seated" type (Scott's A1) should be used.

Preliminary discussions were entered into with the E. A. Wright Bank Note Co. of Philadelphia. That firm had its artist prepare a rough pencil sketch early in July, 1946, and submitted it on July 9th along with a letter from J. E. Minchhoff, vice president, as follows:

> "Our artist was discussing the layout for the proposed Liberia stamp, and has suggested a very rough pencil layout, taking into consideration the important parts of the stamp as designated by you. Before preparing a finished sketch we thought it best for you to approve the general layout.
>
> This pencil sketch is very rough, and was only intended for our own observations, but I thought it best to send it to you as it would give you some idea of the finished design."

The design was almost exactly as desired, and authorization was forwarded to the Wright firm to proceed with the finished sketch. However, a point was raised as to the right of a foreign government to reproduce United States stamps even if the stamps had been demonetized, and even though they were greatly reduced.

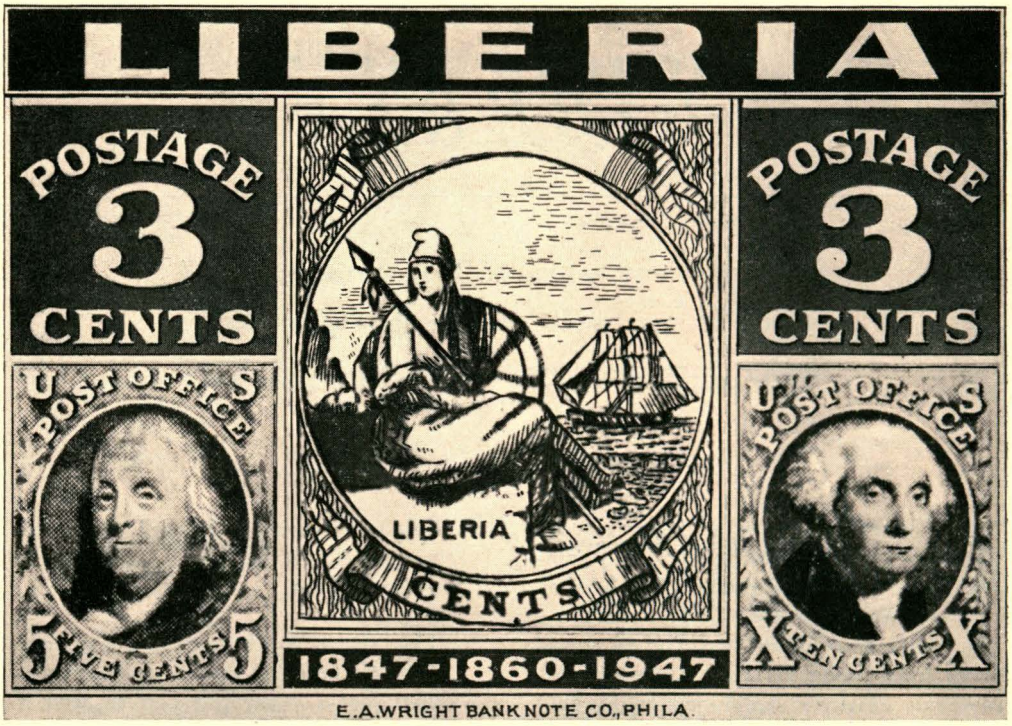
E. A. Wright did not want to proceed until an official clearance had been secured. Thus, before any further work could be accomplished, an effort was made to secure an opinion.

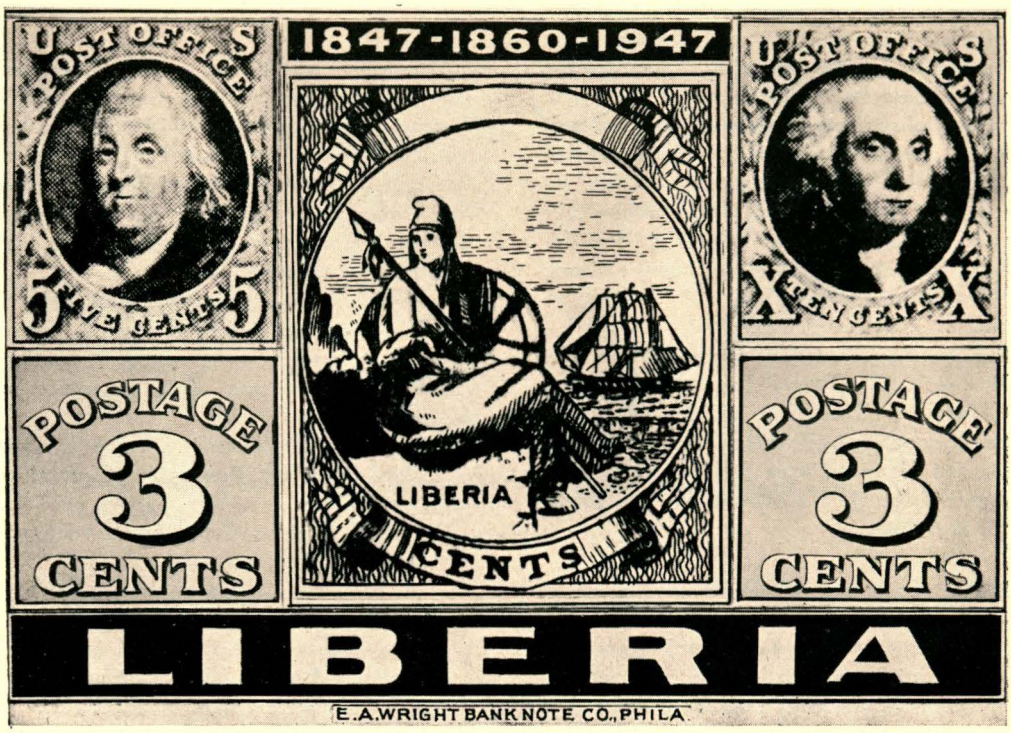
The query was directed to Joseph J. Lawler, Third Assistant Postmaster General of the United States.

The reply received from Mr. Lawler was as follows:

September 11, 1946

> "I was very much interested in your letter of August 28, advising this Bureau of the intention of the Repub-


LIBERIA
POSTAGE
3
CENTS
U POST OFFICE S
FIVE CENTS
5
LIBERIA
CENTS
POSTAGE
3
CENTS
U POST OFFICE S
TEN CENTS
1847-1860-1947
E.A.WRIGHT BANK NOTE CO., PHILA.


1847-1860-1947
U POST OFFICE S
FIVE CENTS
5
LIBERIA
CENTS
U POST OFFICE S
TEN CENTS
POSTAGE
3
CENTS
POSTAGE
3
CENTS
LIBERIA
E.A.WRIGHT BANK NOTE CO., PHILA.

lic of Liberia to issue a stamp commemorating the 100th anniversary of our 1847 series, which will employ small reproductions of the original designs. You ask whether there will be any objection to this procedure.

"Ordinarily a matter of this character is brought to the Department's attention through diplomatic channels and it seems strange that we have thus far received no official notification of the Liberian proposal.

"I am not completely prepared to say, in view of existing statutes affecting jurisdictions other than the Post Office Department, just what the disposition might be toward such an arrangement.

"I do appreciate, however, your action in notifying me of the desires of the foreign postal administration to participate in the centennial celebration and I will be glad to notify you of any decisions reached should the proposal be formally submitted for approval."

(signed) JOSEPH J. LAWLER

While awaiting this ruling, E. A. Wright was advised to ready the finished sketch. This was done during the summer, and was delayed for various reasons until the first part of 1947.

On February 25th, a composite photographic and ink layout was forwarded from the E. A. Wright Bank Note Co., showing the first type of Liberia (12-cent value) centered, with the 5-cent 1847 in the lower left, and the 10-cent 1847 in the lower right. The name of the country (Liberia) was placed across the top, and directly above the two United States stamps, in white lettering against a heavy background, were the value tablets with "Postage / 3 / cents." In the lower center, also in white lettering against a solid background, were the years "1847-1860-1947."

In the large sketch such a layout looked most attractive, but in the small stamp-sized photo reduction, the design was extremely top-heavy.

Design Radically Changed

The first step to improve the design was the lightening of the contrast of white against black insofar as "LIBERIA" was concerned. This was accomplished by graying the name of the country.

The second step was the painting out of the value "Twelve" on the Liberian reproduction.

These changes still did not make for a satisfactory layout, and the whole thing was returned with various suggestions.

As adopted, these changes called for the dropping of the name of the country to the bottom; raising the 5 and 10-cent 1847's to the left and right, respectively; further lightening of the background for the value tablets and dropping them to a position below the U. S. reproductions; and placing the small panel with the three years above the Liberian stamp design.

The design was approved with these changes. Still, however, no official approval to proceed was received from Liberia, and the matter waited until March—just two months before the stamps were to be issued in Liberia.

Finally, Postmaster General Nete-Sie Brownell forwarded his approval. The order was immediately placed with the E. A. Wright firm, and was confirmed on March 10th.

There were to be four stamps: the 5-cent postage, and 12, 25 and 50-cent air mail denominations, each printed in a single color, in small sheets of 20 subjects.

Perforated proofs of the 25-cent air mail value were the first to be submitted, mailed April 28th and approved April 29th. The color of the proof was a dull red-violet, and was ordered and printed in a bright red-violet.

Then followed the 50-cent air mail (approved April 30th); the 12-cent air mail (approved May 2nd); and the 5-cent postage (approved May 6th).

Since it had been planned to issue the stamps May 9th, the E. A. Wright Bank Note Co. exerted almost superhuman efforts to lay down the plates and have the stamps printed and perforated by that date.

Even night and day shifts could not permit completion of this program, particularly since the printing firm was specifically ordered to exercise great care in the perforating.

On May 9th the shipment to the Liberian Post Office was sent via registered air mail, and on May 15th the shipment for the Philatelic Agency was sent to New York.

As a special concession, Postmaster General Nete-Sie Brownell cabled authorization to issue the stamps in New York on Saturday, May 16th, but withheld first day sale in Liberia until June 6th. This concession was made only that the stamps might go on sale simultaneously with the opening of the Centenary International Philatelic Exhibition in New York's Grand Central Palace.

There were 130,000 of the 5-cent postage stamp, printed in bright red; 50,000 of the 12-cent air mail, in bright green; 50,000 of the 25-cent air mail in bright red-violet (the color of the U. S. Edison stamp); and 30,000 of the 50-cent air mail, in rich blue. All, as noted, were printed in sheets of 20 (5 deep by 4 wide) with no marginal inscriptions.

Two sets of perforated proofs were prepared. One 5-cent stamp exists overprinted "Specimen" in diagonal double-lined letters, and one set is known to exist overprinted "Specimen" in solid red letters the width of the Liberian reproduction and placed about an eighth of an inch below the top of that stamp.

Special first day covers from Monrovia were prepared with the wording "First Day Issue / Liberia Centennial Stamp / June 6, 1947 / Monrovia, Liberia" in four lines in the upper left corner of each envelope. These appear to have been prepared for favored Liberians only, and none were made available to the Liberian Philatelic Agency despite repeated requests.

Matilda Newport

Every nation has its legendary woman, whose valiant efforts in some way contributed to the welfare of the country. Liberia is no exception.

On December 15, 1821, the first group of negro emigrants from the United States bought the future site of Monrovia from "kings" Peter, George, Yoda and Long Peter of the De and Mamba tribes. This purchase embraced a strip of coastland 130 miles long, and 40 wide.

Trouble between the pioneer settlers and natives flared when colonists attempting to settle on Bushrod Island were forcibly prevented from so doing. On November 11, 1842, the settlement at Monrovia was attacked by the De, Mamba and Vai tribes, who lost their advantage when they stopped to plunder, and were forced to retreat.

On November 30th the De's again began to assemble large forces in the woods, and on December 1st about 1,000 of them attacked the stockade at Monrovia—then manned by 35 colonist warriors, many sick and wounded. It remained for a woman, Matilda Newport (a counterpart of our Molly Pitcher) to fire a cannon which routed the attackers, and Monrovia was saved.

Several attempts have been made to secure a stamp, or set of stamps, honoring her valiant deed, but fortunately none of these efforts succeeded until 1947—the 125th anniversary of her action.

In an earlier instance, two rough sketches were prepared through the efforts, presumably, of the late Jacques Koerpel, former Liberian Philatelic Adviser.

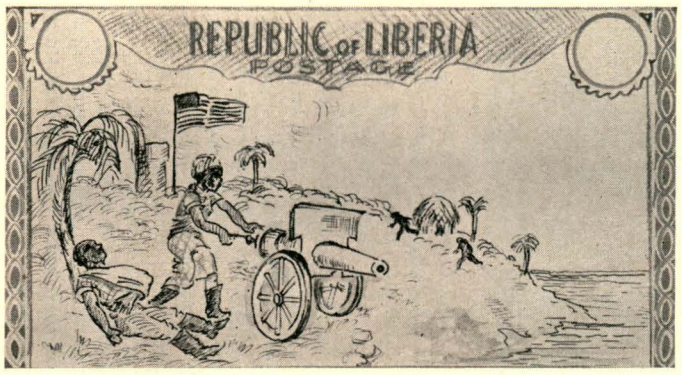
One of the sketches showed Matilda Newport firing a cannon, while beside her lay a wounded male settler. The second design showed a shoreline, with small boats apparently leaving the site of the settlement (over which two flags are flying) to meet a large sailing boat off shore.

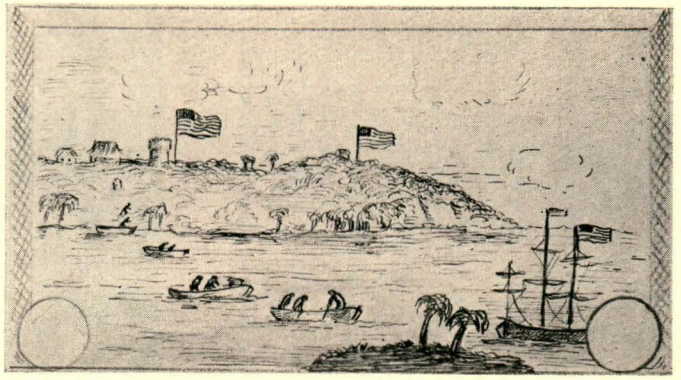
A second effort was made when the American Bank Note Co. was requested to prepare a vignette. The design, upright in presentation, showed the Matilda Newport monument in Liberia. This, too, was not accepted.

The third, and successful effort began in late 1945, and reached its conclusion with the issuance of a set of five stamps on December 1, 1947.

The E. A. Wright Bank Note Co. of Philadelphia was requested to submit a design, showing Matilda Newport in the act of firing a cannon. Since there were no sketches, paintings or engravings of Matilda Newport, the bank note firm engaged an artist to prepare a central vignette.

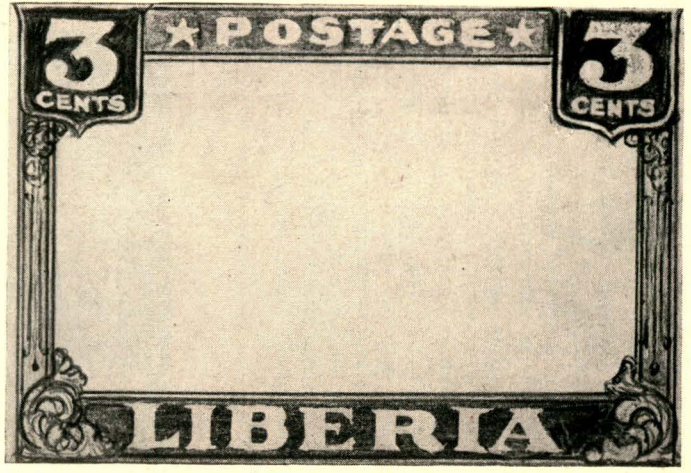
While this was being done, the artist at E. A. Wright prepared two frame sketches in crayon. When the ink sketch of the vignette arrived it was agreed the two frames were not satisfactory, and another was prepared, featuring palm trees.





Rejected designs executed in crayon (bottom) and pen and ink for commemorative stamp honoring Matilda Newport.





The proposed center vignette was a faithful representation of a cannon in use in 1822, with Matilda Newport shown touching off the loaded cannon.

In the original drawing submitted, "Postage" and "Liberia" appeared at the top, in white block letters against a colored background. Directly below, in black, appeared "Matilda Newport / Assault of Monrovia December 1822" in two lines. The value "3" appeared in white against a solid background (circular) in the lower right, and "Three Cents" in white against a solid background also, in the lower center. Palm trees, in the color of the frame, set off the design at the sides.

submitted, adding a 1-cent value to the 3c, 5c and 10c postage, and 25c air mail stamps already stipulated. Proofs of the 1-cent value were submitted July 28th and immediately approved.

Printing was in sheets of 25, perforated, and with no inscriptions in the sheet margins. The printing order called for 200,000 of the 1-cent value in bright green and black; 100,000 of the 3-cent stamp in red-purple and black; 60,000 of the 5-cent in ultramarine and black, and 60,000 of the 10-cent in orange and black. There were 25,000 of the 25-cent air mail, in scarlet and black.

Since December 1st is observed as a national holiday in Liberia, Postmaster General





Wash drawings prepared by artists of E. A. Wright Bank Note Co. in Philadelphia for stamp to commemorate Matilda Newport, the "Molly Pitcher" of Liberia. Design at left was rejected; one at right was used as basis for the stamp as issued.

Again, the stamp-size reduction showed various defects. When rectified in a second wash drawing, the stamp was approved. These modifications called for the use of a cent sign in the value tablet; elimination of "Three cents" in the lower portion and the substitution of "Postage" (or "Airmail"); raising up "Liberia" and the commemorative inscription; and enlargement of the center vignette.

Acknowledgement of the order to proceed with this issue was received from the E. A. Wright Bank Note Co. dated March 11th, and on July 8th that firm was authorized to proceed with the printing based on proofs

Nete-Sie Brownell authorized the sale of these stamps simultaneously in Monrovia and at the Liberian Philatelic Agency in New York on Sunday, November 30th.

First day covers were provided with special printed inscriptions in the upper left. The Postage values were on one cover, and the 25-cent air mail on another.

A proof of the lithographed center vignette exists in black, on gummed stamp paper, overprinted "Specimen" in solid red-violet letters.

Imperforate plate proofs of the completed stamp exist also, and there is a unique set of die proofs each centered on a square sheet of gummed stamp paper.

U. S. Stamps of the

20th CENTURY

Complete historical data on current issues — origins, designs, printings, first-day ceremonies, cancellations

By Sol Glass

The Collectors Club Philatelist is fortunate in having been able to arrange with Mr. Glass for this article and subsequent series based on his extremely fine material and sources of information. Although there will naturally be some duplication of material which has previously appeared in The C. C. P. (affecting U. S. Post Office announcements), the series will shortly be completely up to date.

The Editor.

Doctors Commemorative

Scott No. 949
Three Cent, Maroon, Perf. 11 x 10½
Issued June 9, 1947, Atlantic City, N. J.

For several years prior to the issuance of the Doctors' stamp, requests were received by the Post Office Department from numerous organizations and individuals for a stamp to honor the doctors of America. These requests were climaxed by that of the American Medical Association, which was planning the 100th Anniversary of its founding. The Post Office Department, in recognition of the Association's Centennial, announced to the press on April 8, 1947, that Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan had approved the issuance of a commemorative stamp honoring the doctors of America, to be placed on sale on June 9, 1947, on the occasion of the founding of the American Medical Association.

The American Medical Association submitted a photograph of "The Doctor" by Sir Luke Fildes as a most fitting subject for the design of the stamp. No other designs were prepared.

Stamps magazine of July 12, 1947, reprinted a special editorial which appeared in the June 7, 1947, issue of The Journal of the American Medical Association describing the Doctors Stamp. This editorial states that the original study for the painting "The Doctor" by Sir Samuel Luke Fildes, R.A., hangs in the Guthrie Clinic of the Robert Packer Hospital in Sayre, Pa., and was presented to the hospital by Allen P. Kirby. The editorial goes on to state that: "The large painting in the Tate Gallery in London was painted from this original study. The physician in the painting is Sir James Clark, F.R.S., K.C.B., who was physician to the Royal Family in Great Britain and was well known as a scientist and educator. He was also physician to Prince Leopold, later King of the Belgians.

"The painter, Sir Samuel Luke Fildes, R.A., chose to portray Sir James Clark not as a physician to the Queen, but at the bedside of a child of a rural family. He worked many months on this painting. Apparently he had the interior of the cottage shown in the painting reproduced in his own studio, and wall, windows and even rafters were properly

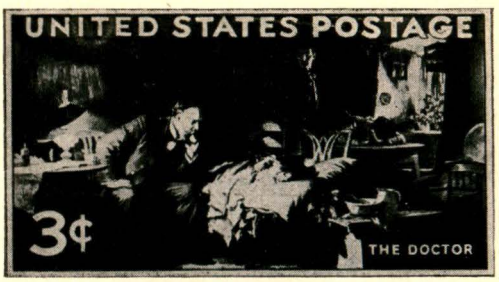
placed before he began to paint. The furniture was also actual furniture used in the studio as part of the model for the picture."

First Day Ceremonies

The ceremonies in connection with the first-day sale of the Doctors Stamp were held in the Atlantic City Post Office on June 9, 1947. Third Assistant Postmaster General Joseph J. Lawler presented an album containing a sheet of the stamps autographed by Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan to Dr. Harrison H. Shoulders, president of the American Medical Association.

In addition to Mr. Lawler, the Post Office Department was represented by Robert E. Fellers, Superintendent, Division of Stamps, who supervised the first-day sales and cancellations. He was assisted by Harry Cowger and Milton Dix of the Philatelic Agency, Washington, D. C.

At the banquet of the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association, held in the Hotel Traymore that evening, Mr. Lawler, one of the principal speakers, delivered the following address:



Accepted design for the Doctors stamp, the only design prepared, taken from a photograph of "The Doctor" submitted by the American Medical Association.

"Since the dawn of civilization, man's constant and impelling motive has been the betterment and advancement of his lot — socially, economically and physically.

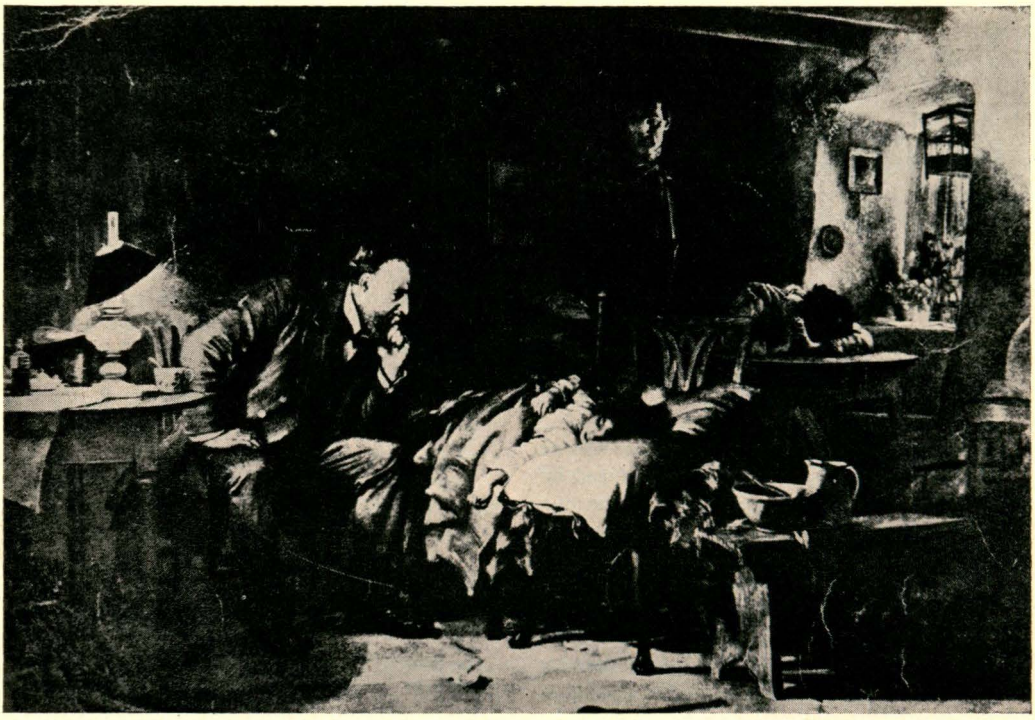
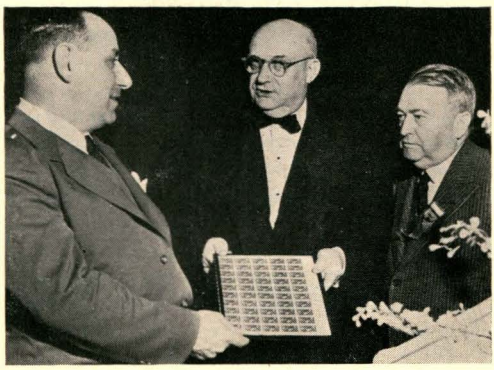


Photo of the painting "The Doctor," by Sir Samuel Luke Fildes, R.A., from which the Bureau of Engraving & Printing prepared its die.

"In our own national life — from the first recognition by our forefathers of the right of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness — we in America have come a long way in demonstrating that man, given the opportunity, will devote his life to the cause of humanity. In fact, all that we have done in government, in social advancement, in industry, in education, has been done because we as a nation and as a people want and demand a better way of life — not only for ourselves but for our children and generations to follow. And so, in a sense, all Americans are enlisted in the service of mankind.

"But there are those who, because of the profession they have chosen, have written and are writing brilliant chapters in the book of life. They have overcome the ignorance and prejudices of the past — and through ceaseless study and research have succeeded in giving to all of us the many benefits that they have discovered — benefits in the field of medicine that have helped immeasurably to make our people and our nation strong.



Acme Newspictures

Joseph J. Lawler presents a sheet of the Doctor stamp to Dr. H. H. Shoulders, retiring president of American Medical Assn. Dr. E. R. Cunniffe looks on.

"Often, at the risk of their own lives, these men and women — the doctors — have given us a release from many of the fears of former generations. And now, as in the past, they



Doctors Commemorative first-day machine cancellation



Doctors Commemorative first-day hand-struck cancellation

minister to us in time of illness, giving to us not only physical relief but imparting to our hearts and our souls some of their courage, their faith and their confidence.

"The relationship between physician and patient is close and intimate. It has need to be so, and our laws and customs go far to protect that relationship. On the part of the patient, there must be a reliance on the professional skill of the physician. On the part of the physician, there is the consecrated giving to his fellow man. So it is that when a physician, exercising his high powers, restores a patient to health, the patient feels a gratitude commensurate with the great gift which has been returned to him. We who are associates of Postmaster General Hannegan know how deeply he appreciates what two eminent doctors did for him. Stricken with serious illness sometime ago, Mr. Hannegan is now well on the way to recovery because of the efforts of Dr. Reginald Hammerick Smithwick, Surgeon in Chief of the Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals, and Brigadier General Wallace Graham.

"It is a paradox that war — that mad beast that runs amuck to destroy men and women; yes, even children — brings forth so many miracles in medicine. Perhaps it is because of the urgent need to cure the sick, to heal the wounded, and to relieve the pain and suffering of the dying. But without these miracles, of which the doctor is the instrument, many of our fellowmen would be doomed to a life of pain, helplessness and despair.

"And in time of peace, our neighbor, the doctor — a friend, a counselor, and a healer — goes his way, ever seeking to unlock the mystery of the unknown — to give to us his assistance wherever and whenever we need him. No matter who calls — whether it be a suffering elderly person or a feverish child, the rich or the poor — the doctor is always ready to give to all in equal measure the best that is in him.

"And so today the Post Office Department is honoring the Doctor by issuing a special stamp on the centennial of the founding of the American Medical Association. The stamp is a representation of a painting which millions have taken to their hearts because it truthfully portrays a common human experience — dependence upon the skill of a devoted doctor — and I think symbolizes the doctor, whether he be in the laboratory, the hospital, or in some isolated spot. But wherever he is, this stamp is an expression of gratitude and thanks to him from his government for the part he has played in making our nation and its people strong and healthy in body, and in mind and heart."

C. R. Chickering, Bureau of Engraving and Printing designer, prepared the design from a photograph of "The Doctor" by Sir Luke Fildes submitted by the American Medical Association. The model of the stamp was submitted to the Post Office Department on April 18, 1947, and approved the same day by Acting Postmaster General J. M. Donaldson. The die proof was approved by Mr. Donaldson on May 13, 1947.

C. A. Brooks engraved the vignette of the master die; J. S. Edmundsen engraved the frame, lettering and numerals.

A printing order for 125,000,000 stamps was placed with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing on May 13, 1947, and the first plates went to press on May 23, 1947.

The stamps were printed on rotary presses from 200-subject, electric eye, convertible type plates, divided into post office panes of 50 stamps each, arranged five horizontal by ten vertical rows each.

Plate numbers used in printing and dates to press as follows:

23656 — To Press May 23, 1947
23657 — To Press May 23, 1947
23658 — To Press May 26, 1947
23659 — To Press May 26, 1947
23660 — To Press May 29, 1947
23661 — To Press May 29, 1947
23665 — To Press June 6, 1947
23666 — To Press June 6, 1947

The first deliveries of the Doctors Stamp were made on June 2, 1947, to Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.

At the first-day sale in Atlantic City, N. J., 1,400,122 stamps were sold and 508,016 covers were canceled.

Note: All photographs reproduced in this article, including those credited to news services, were supplied by Mr. Glass.
The Editor

Utah Centennial Commemorative

Scott No. 950
Three Cent, Purple, Perf. 11 x 10½
Issued July 24, 1947, Salt Lake City, Utah

As early as 1941, the Post Office Department began to receive requests from individuals and various Utah historical societies for a commemorative postage stamp in celebration of the Centennial of the settlement of Utah. On June 17, 1947, the Post Office Department Information Service announced that a commemorative postage stamp would be issued for the first time in Salt Lake City, Utah, on July 24. It was on this date, one hundred years ago, that the first pioneers entered the valley of the Great Salt Lake.



Accepted design



Rejected design

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing was requested by the Post Office Department to submit a design and Charles R. Chickering, Bureau artist, prepared a wash drawing depicting the entrance of the pioneers to the valley of Great Salt Lake and showing Brigham Young, who led the pioneers on their journey to Utah looking out into the valley saying: "This is the place."

The Chickering drawing was submitted to the Utah Centennial Commission for comment and after several slight changes the final model was submitted to the Post Office Department on June 11, 1947, and approved by Acting Postmaster General J. M. Donaldson the following day.

The vignette and ribbon on the master die were engraved by Matthew D. Fenton, and E. H. Helmuth engraved the frame, lettering and numerals. The die proof was approved by Mr. Donaldson on June 30, 1947.

A printing order for 125,000,000 stamps was placed with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing on June 16, 1947, and the first plates went to press on July 14, 1947.

The stamps were printed on rotary presses from 200-subject, electric eye convertible type plates, divided into post office panes of 50 stamps each, arranged five horizontal by ten vertical rows each.

First Day Ceremonies

The Roof Garden of the Hotel Utah in Salt Lake City was the scene of elaborate ceremonies when at one o'clock on the afternoon of July 24th, the centennial anniversary date, the Honorable I. A. Smoot, Postmaster of Salt Lake City, opened the ceremonies by introducing Mayor Earl J. Glade, who delivered an address of welcome. The Third Assistant Postmaster General, Joseph J. Lawler, representing the Postmaster General, presented souvenir albums, each containing a sheet of the new stamps autographed by Postmaster General Hannegan, to President David O. McKay, Chairman of the Centennial Commission, Mayor Earl J. Glade of Salt Lake City, and Governor Herbert B. Maw.

An attractive souvenir program prepared by the Utah Centennial Commission was presented to those attending the ceremonies.

Mr. Lawler's remarks following the presentation of the albums follow:

"It is a singular pleasure for me to have this opportunity of representing Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan and the Post Office Department at these ceremonies inci-

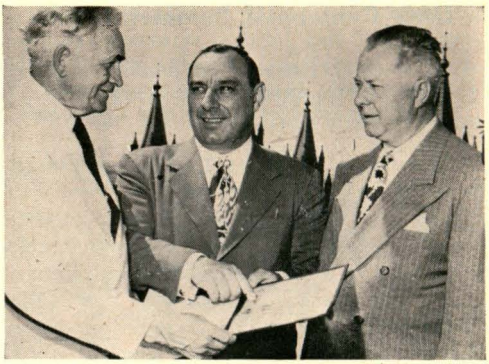
dent to the first-day sale of the new Utah Centennial Commemorative postage stamp.

"It is only appropriate that this first-day sale is being held here in Salt Lake City on the 100th anniversary to the day of the arrival of the first covered wagon trains of Mormons from the Midwest.

"For it was here that those hardy Mormon pioneers elected to settle in the new-found freedom of the Far West. Personally, I have always felt that those first Mormons were captivated by the scenic wonders which abound in such measure here in the Valley of the Wasatch.

"In selecting a design for the new Utah stamp, we have endeavored to bring forth a motif symbolic of that memorable day, July 24, 1847, when the first wagon train arrived on this spot. This memorable and historic scene is depicted on the postage stamp which is being released today in commemoration of this historic occasion.

"Utah has had a glorious and colorful history during the past 100 years, but we must never forget the courage, the sacrifice and tenacity of those early Mormons who strug-



Acme Newspictures

David O. McKay (left) chairman of Centennial Commission, receives a sheet of Utah Centennial stamp from Joseph J. Lawler and R. E. Fellers of P. O. Dept.



Utah Centennial first-day machine cancellation



Utah Centennial first-day hand-struck cancellation

gled across the prairie and over the Continental Divide in the face of adversity and death, in one of the epic chapters of Western American history.

"Modern Utah combines products of the earth with those of industry while the scenic wonders of this state have made it the mecca of tourists from every part of the nation.

"Truly yours is a glorious heritage, and we in the Post Office Department are indeed pleased that we have been able to issue a postage stamp which will carry the story of Utah into every city, village and hamlet and beyond our borders to the far reaches of the globe."

Plate numbers used in printing and dates to press.

23686 — to	press	July	14,	1947
23687 — to	press	July	14,	1947
23688 — to	press	July	16,	1947
23689 — to	press	July	16,	1947
23690 — to	press	July	17,	1947
23691 — to	press	July	17,	1947

First delivery was made on July 17, 1947 to the Philatelic Agency in Washington, D. C.

At the first-day of sale in Salt Lake City, 1,119,461 stamps were sold and 456,416 covers were canceled.

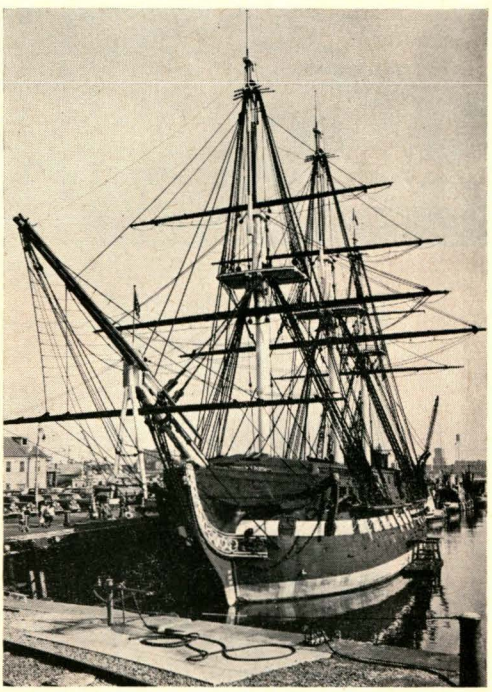
Constitution Commemorative

Scott No. 951
Three Cent, Green, Perf. 11 x 10½
Issued October 21, 1947, Boston, Mass.

For several years prior to the issuance of the Constitution stamp, the Post Office Department and members of Congress were besieged with requests from patriotic organizations and philatelists from every section of the country to issue a stamp to commemorate the sesqui-centennial of the launching of the Constitution. Harold P. Faust, a philatelist from Charlotte, N. C., had for several years been actively promoting the idea in the philatelic press and urging collectors and organizations to appeal to members of Congress and the Post Office Department for the issuance of the stamp.

Resolutions were introduced in Congress by Representative Cole of New York and Representative Church of Illinois. Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming was also interested and it is said that he suggested the issuance of such a stamp to President Truman, who in turn advised Postmaster General Hannegan of his approval.

In June of 1947, Andrew H. Hepburn, a Boston architect and a member of the Massachusetts' Governors' Art Commission, was asked by Governor Bradford to prepare a design for the proposed Constitution stamp. Mr. Hepburn developed the design for this stamp almost entirely from original specifications and drawings of the U. S. Frigate Constitution which he obtained through private research and assistance from the United States Navy Records Bureau and from scale models of the vessel on exhibition at the Old State House and the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. The Bureau of Engraving also prepared two designs. However, the design by



Acme Photo

A view of U. S. Frigate Constitution, or "Old Ironsides," as it looks today at its dock in Charleston Navy Yard, Boston.

Mr. Hepburn was accepted for the stamp without change. The model was approved by Acting Postmaster J. M. Donaldson on September 10, 1947 and the die proof was approved by Postmaster Robert E. Hannegan on September 17, 1947.

On September 15, 1947, the Post Office Department announced that the stamp would be issued and placed on sale for the first time in Boston, on October 21.

A printing order for 125,000,000 stamps was placed with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing on September 10, 1947.

The stamps were printed on rotary presses from 200-subject, electric eye convertible type plates, divided into post office panes of 50 stamps each, arranged five horizontal by ten vertical rows each.

Matthew D. Fenton engraved the vignette and ribbon on the master die, and J. S. Edmondson engraved the outline frame, lettering and numerals.





The first plates went to press on September 30, and first delivery was made on October 8, to Boston, Mass., Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and to the Philatelic Agency.

The ceremonies in connection with the first-day sale of this stamp were held on board the U. S. Frigate Constitution, anchored in the Charleston Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., at 11 a. m., October 21, 1947. An attractive eight-page souvenir program was prepared by the Boston Post Office for distribution to those attending the ceremonies. The front cover carries a reproduction of the design by Mr. Hepburn. The inside pages show photographs of Postmaster General Hannegan; Secretary of the Navy, John L. Sullivan; U. S. Attorney General, Tom C. Clark; Third Assistant Postmaster General Joseph J. Lawler; Governor Robert F. Bradford; Rear Admiral Morton L. Deyo, U. S. N., Commandant, First Naval District, and Boston Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly. The inside back cover



Above: Accepted designs
Left: Rejected designs

carries the "Log for the Day." The outside back cover is devoted to the poem, "Old Ironsides" by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

In presenting the first sheet of the Constitution Stamp to Navy Secretary John L. Sullivan, Mr. Lawler said:

"This is, indeed, an historic occasion, one in which I, representing the Postmaster General, feel greatly honored to have a part.

"These ceremonies which we are holding here this morning on the deck of this famous old fighting ship in Boston Harbor constitute far more than a simple first-day stamp sale. They are of particular import and significance in these days of unrest and distrust throughout the world.

"For, Mr. Secretary, in presenting you with the first sheet of this new three-cent USS Constitution commemorative postage stamp we are honoring not only "Old Ironsides," but of much deeper significance, we are reaffirming our faith in the Constitution of the United States and all that it represents.

"It is my fond hope and belief, that this new postage stamp, which in the months ahead, will be seen and used by millions of Americans, will serve not only to commemorate one of America's greatest fighting ships of a bygone era, but in the larger sense it will give visible and tangible re-emphasis to that historic charter of a free people upon which this nation was founded and made great.

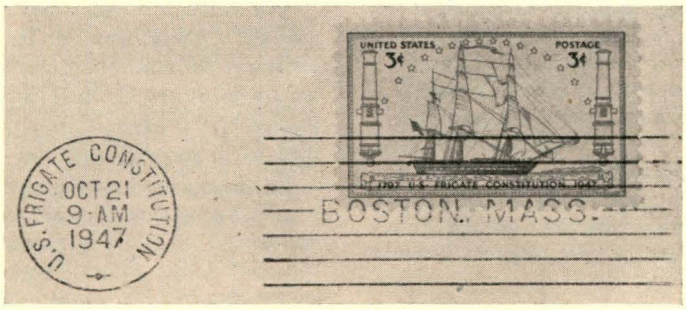
"Today, as we witness the headlong clash of foreign ideologies and alien doctrines in Europe and Asia, as we contemplate the suffering and privation of a starving Europe, one cannot help to pause and ponder that had some of our less fortunate world neighbors been provided with a similar charter many years ago, they would not find themselves deprived of their individual moral freedom.

(continued on page 86)

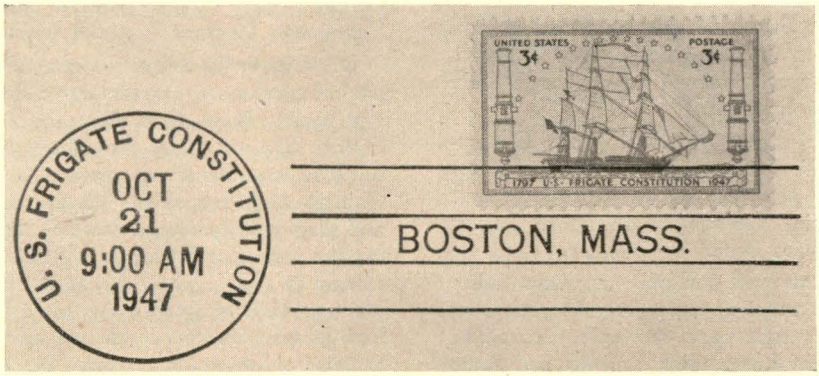


Acme Newspicture

Joseph J. Lawler (center) presents sheet of Constitution stamp to Eleanor Williams.



Constitution Commemorative first-day machine cancellation



Constitution Commemorative first-day hand-struck cancellation

Official Data on

U. S. NEW ISSUES

Post Office Department's announcements provide descriptions of stamps, texts of dedications, statistics on first-day sales.

Carver Commemorative

January 5, 1948

Address of the Honorable Jesse M. Donaldson, The Postmaster General, at the ceremonies incident to the first-day sale of the George Washington Carver Commemorative postage stamp, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., January 5, 1948.

It is indeed a great honor for me to have this opportunity of participating in these most appropriate ceremonies incident to the first-day sale of the George Washington Carver postage stamp.

I might add that this is a singular day for me, for it marks my first official activity away from the Post Office Department since becoming Postmaster General.

We in the Postal Service are proud to have a small part in this Carver Day Program which has been arranged so effectively here at Tuskegee Institute.

From the outset the Post Office Department and the President of the United States have been in complete accord with the request for a special George Washington Carver commemorative issue.

As you can well imagine, the Post Office Department receives many requests for new stamp issues each year, but only events and personages of outstanding renown and fame are so honored. One of the highest honors in the land is to have one's portrait appear on a United States stamp, and everyone here at Tuskegee today must feel a deep sense of pride in the honor which has thus come to one of Tuskegee's most illustrious sons.

The decision to recommend a Carver stamp was not a difficult one for the Post Office Department to reach, and our recommendation was wholeheartedly and enthusiastically approved by President Truman when he authorized us to proceed with this particular issue.

In coming here to Tuskegee today, I think it only fitting that I recall to you that this is the second occasion in recent years in which the Post Office Department has chosen this site as the exclusive first-day sale point of a new postage stamp, for it was here in 1940 that the Booker T. Washington stamp of the famous American Series was placed on first day sale by a predecessor of mine, former Postmaster General James A. Farley.

Dr. Carver is in every sense of the word one of the most outstanding Americans of our time. Born on a farm near Diamond Grove, Mo., in 1864, the doctor lived there until he was about ten years old. He went through high school at Minneapolis, Kans., and then attended Iowa State College, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in 1894, and his M. S. degree in 1896. He was then elected to the Iowa State College faculty where he devoted his studies to bacterial laboratory work in systematic botany.

It was here in Tuskegee Institute, however, that Dr. Carver gained world-wide fame in the field of science and education when he became associated in 1896 with the Institute as the director of the Department of Agricultural Research.

It was here at Tuskegee that his experiments with agricultural products, especially the peanut and the sweet potato, from which he derived more than 400 substances, contributed greatly to the economic advancement of the South.

Dr. Carver was elected a member of the Royal Society of Arts in London in 1917. In 1923 he was awarded the Spingarn Medal, which is bestowed annually for the highest and noblest achievement by an American negro. In 1928 Simpson College at Indianola, Iowa, conferred upon Dr. Carver the honorary degree of Doctor of Science in recognition of his contributions in the field of agricultural research.

On August 1, 1935, Dr. Carver was appointed as a collaborator in the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, and in 1940 he was the recipient of the Humanitarian Award of the Variety Clubs of America.

Among his more notable achievements was that of the development of the formula for the manufacture of synthetic rubber, which he produced for Henry Ford. He also gave to the medical profession a formula for the treatment of infantile paralysis.

The new stamp honoring Dr. Carver, which we are placing on sale for the first time here today, will do much to carry the memory of Dr. Carver into every community in the land. We have ordered an initial printing of 60 million Carver stamps, and I feel certain that this issue will be one of the most popular stamps ever released by the Post Office Department.

Postage stamps are of themselves tiny insignificant appearing pieces of adhesive paper, but, conversely, they are one of the most potent of all enlightenment instrumentalities, for it is the postage stamp which finds its way into the offices, into the homes and into the hands of millions of Americans in every walk of life, and an individual's portrait on a United States postage stamp is automatically recognized as one of the nation's highest methods of acclaim.

It is for this reason that I, as Postmaster General, and we throughout the Postal Service are proud indeed to have a small part in the carrying of the Dr. Carver recognition to every corner of the United States.

In closing, I want to thank the officers and student body of the Tuskegee Institute and the Carver Foundation for the reception which you have accorded me today and for the splendid program you have arranged for this, the first-day sale of the George Washington Carver stamp.

February 10, 1948

There were 402,179 covers canceled and 780,000 stamps sold at the first-day sale of the George Washington Carver stamp at Tuskegee, Ala., on January 5.

Philatelic Sales

January 7, 1948

Sales to the nation's stamp collectors by the Post Office Department Philatelic Agency during 1947 set an all time record, Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson revealed today.

During the calendar year that ended December 31, 1947, $3,504,739.71 in stamp sales were transacted. This figure, Postal officials said, exceeded the calendar year 1946 by approximately $367,000.

These figures, the Post Office Department pointed out, do not include first-day sales receipts at post offices where new issues are first offered for sale to the public, nor do they include philatelic revenue derived from the sale of stamps through local post offices.

Thomas Edison, inventor, and Joseph Pulitzer, journalist, were honored by the Department by 3c commemoratives. The Edison stamp was first placed on sale at Milan, O. on February 11, and the Pulitzer stamp went on sale at New York City on April 10, 1947.

Other stamps issued during the calendar year included commemoratives honoring the nation's doctors, the Utah Centenary, the USS Constitution—Old Ironsides—and the Everglades National Park which was dedi-

cated by President Truman on December 5, 1947.

Marking the 100th anniversary of the United States Postage Stamp, the Post Office Department issued a special sheet containing reproductions of the original five and ten cent stamps of 1847. This sheet was issued in connection with the International Philatelic Exhibition at New York, May 7 to May 25,

California Gold Discovery Stamp

January 7, 1947

Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson announced last night that the recently authorized 3c postage stamp commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Discovery of Gold in California will be placed on first-day sale at the Coloma, Calif., Post Office on January 24, 1948.

The new stamp, the Postmaster General revealed, will have as its central design a reproduction of Sutter's Mill at Coloma. Arranged in six lines of dark Gothic lettering in the upper left portion will be the description, "California Gold Centennial Sutter's Mill, Coloma, Where James W. Marshall's Discovery Started Rush of Argonauts."

In the upper right corner will appear a crossed pick and shovel on which is superimposed a prospector's pan bearing the denomination "3c" in dark Roman. Across the bottom on a white ribbon is the wording "1848 U. S. Postage 1948" in dark Gothic.

The new stamp, which will be purple in color, will be 0.84 x 1.44 inches in dimensions, arranged horizontally, the identical size of the current special delivery stamp. It will be printed by the rotary process with electric eye perforations, and is to be issued in sheets of 50.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of this stamp may send a limited number of addressed envelopes, not in excess of 10, to the Postmaster, Sacramento, Calif., with postal note or money-order remittance to cover the cost of the stamps to be affixed, for servicing, after which they will be sent to Coloma, Calif., for cancellation.



January 24, 1948

Address of the Honorable Joseph J. Lawler, Third Assistant Postmaster General, at the ceremonies incident to the first-day sale of the Gold Discovery Centennial Stamp, Coloma, Calif., January 24, 1948.



The Post Office in Coloma, Calif., where the Gold Discovery stamp went on first-day sale, Jan. 24th.

It is a great honor and a deeply appreciated privilege to be here in Coloma today representing your distinguished Postmaster General, Honorable Jesse M. Donaldson, in these magnificent exercises incident to the issuance and first sale of the California Gold Discovery stamp commemorating the 100th anniversary of the discovery of gold at this very spot on January 24, 1848, by James W. Marshall, pioneer and partner of John A. Sutter.

The issue of a new stamp is a noteworthy event. It may not be generally understood, but it is the fact that when the Post Office Department authorizes the issue of a new stamp, it can do so only after very weighty deliberation. There are many, many requests each year for commemorative stamp recognition, some of which carry great merit. However, it is practicable to issue but 8 to 12 each year. This begets discriminating selection. In the first place, be it a great man, a great event, or a great idea, it must be one of national significance and importance; there should be great public interest and demand; it should be a subject which will lend itself to adequate portrayal or proper symbolization within the dimensions of the tiny postage stamp; it must be considered not only from its philatelic aspect but from a standpoint of utility in its elemental use as indicia in transmitting mail matter.

But granted these conditions prevail, the Department has but a limited selection it can make. Therefore, be it said to the credit of the sponsors of this great occasion that while it is indisputable the discovery of gold was an outstanding epic in American history and progress, because this case was so ably and compellingly presented by its advocates the issue of this new stamp we finally decided was a project of outstanding merit and great demand.

Among those who have worked diligently in behalf of bringing about this new issue is the chairman of the California Centennial Celebrations Committee, editor Joseph R. Knowland; Arthur Dudley, chairman of the Commemorative Stamp Committee; your distinguished United States Senators, Sheridan Downey and William F. Knowland; your good Governor, Honorable Earl Warren, and your Sacramento Postmaster, the Honorable James R. Wilson. To these men must go a major share of the credit for this Gold Discovery Centennial stamp. So, in granting your case was most deserving, these advocates of the new stamp merit the deepest appreciation of California and the nation.

This 3-cent stamp, in purple, the orthodox color of this denomination, has for its central design a reproduction of John A. Sutter's mill and the millrace at the spot where James Marshall uncovered the first precious nugget. The overall scene comprehends in bold detail the broad expanse of the American River with the foliage and plant growth of the region. In the fine detail may be seen engraved in this stamp two men standing at the side of the millrace. In the upper right corner is a symbol of the Argonauts of 1848 and 1948—a crossed pick and shovel upon which is superimposed a prospector's pan inclosed in which is the denominational indicia 3c. Inscribed in the upper left hand corner arranged in six lines are the words: "California Gold Centennial Where James W. Marshall's Discovery Started Rush of Argonauts."

Across the bottom on a ribbon of white is the wording "1848—U. S. Postage—1948" showing the centennial dates and its authority as a postage stamp.

There in both minute and comprehensive detail is the story of Marshall's discovery—encompassed on a tiny tab of paper with only 1.2 square inches of surface—a philatelic achievement and a credit to the artists, the designers, and the engravers of the U. S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, D. C., who produced this stamp after ideas and designs submitted by the California Centennial Celebrations Committee.

It is truly a show of discerning wisdom by the committee that a commemorative stamp is one of several projects in the expansive program of the state of California to memorialize the discoveries, the deeds and the accomplishments of 1848—of 1849 and of 1850. For I will venture to say that no instrumentality that may be chosen will have a greater potential for carrying the story of the Gold Centennial than this tiny but mighty postage stamp. The ends to which messages of good will shall be carried by this stamp are limitless, as it will carry a message from "anywhere to everywhere."

Here today, from this modest post office, will be dispatched the first cover bearing the

Plate Numbers

List of postage stamp plate numbers issued during the month of December, 1947:

Plate Number	Denomination	Class	Series	Subjects
23750	3c	Ordinary	1938	170-curved
23751	3c	Ordinary	1938	170-curved
23752	3c	Ordinary	1938	170-curved
23753	3c	Ordinary	1938	170-curved
23754	1c	Ordinary, Electric Eye Convertible	1938	400-curved
23755	1c	Ordinary, Electric Eye Convertible	1938	400-curved
23756	1½c	Ordinary, Electric Eye Convertible	1938	400-curved
23757	1½c	Ordinary, Electric Eye Convertible	1938	400-curved
23758	3c	Ordinary, Book, E. E. New Design	1938	360-curved
23759	3c	Ordinary, Book, E. E. New Design	1938	360-curved
23760	3c	Ordinary, Electric Eye Convertible	1938	400-curved
23761	3c	Ordinary, Electric Eye Convertible	1938	400-curved
23762	1c	Ordinary	1938	170-curved
23763	1c	Ordinary	1938	170-curved
23764	1½c	Ordinary, Electric Eye Convertible	1938	400-curved
23765	1½c	Ordinary, Electric Eye Convertible	1938	400-curved
23766	1½c	Ordinary, Electric Eye Convertible	1938	400-curved
23767	1½c	Ordinary, Electric Eye Convertible	1938	400-curved
23768	1½c	Ordinary	1938	170-curved
23769	1½c	Ordinary	1938	170-curved
23770	3c	Ordinary, Book, E. E. New Design	1938	360-curved
23771	3c	Ordinary, Book, E. E. New Design	1938	360-curved

List of postage stamp plates sent to press for the first time:

Plate Number	Denomination	Class	Series	Subject	Date Sent to Press
23436	1c	Ordinary, Electric Eye Convert.	1938	400	Dec. 12, 1947
23452	1c	Ordinary, Electric Eye Convert.	1938	400	Dec. 12, 1947
23662	3c	Ordinary, Coil	1938	170	Dec. 8, 1947
23663	3c	Ordinary, Coil	1938	170	Dec. 8, 1947
23744	3c	Everglades National Park Comm. U.S. Postage Stamp, E.E. Convert.	1947	200	Dec. 2, 1947
23745	3c	U.S. Postage Stamp, E.E. Convert.	1947	200	Dec. 2, 1947

List of postage stamp plate numbers issued during the month of February, 1948:

Plate Number	Denomination	Class	Series	Subjects
23790	3c	Ordinary, Electric Eye, Convertible	1938	400-curved
23791	3c	Ordinary, Electric Eye, Convertible	1938	400-curved
23792	1c	Ordinary	1938	170-curved
23793	1c	Ordinary	1938	170-curved
23794	3c	Ordinary, Electric Eye, Convertible	1938	400-curved
23795	3c	Ordinary, Electric Eye, Convertible	1938	400-curved

List of postage stamp plate numbers sent to press for the first time:

Plate Number	Denomination	Class	Series	Subject	Date Sent to Press
23747	1c	Ordinary, E. E. Convertible	1938	400	Feb. 3, 1948
23754	1c	Ordinary, E. E. Convertible	1938	400	Feb. 3, 1948
23675	3c	Ordinary, E. E. Convertible	1938	400	Feb. 16, 1948
23676	3c	Ordinary, E. E. Convertible	1938	400	Feb. 16, 1948
23677	3c	Ordinary, E. E. Convertible	1938	400	Feb. 18, 1948
23678	3c	Ordinary, E. E. Convertible	1938	400	Feb. 18, 1948
23695	3c	Ordinary, E. E. Convertible	1938	400	Feb. 19, 1948
23696	3c	Ordinary, E. E. Convertible	1938	400	Feb. 19, 1948
23720	13c	Special Del., E. E. Convertible	1944	200	Feb. 10, 1948
23721	13c	Special Del., E. E. Convertible	1944	200	Feb. 10, 1948

California Gold Discovery stamp. I predict at least one half million additional covers bearing this stamp and the Coloma, Calif. postmark will emanate from here today. These letters will reach every corner of the globe. The first printing order for these stamps called for 125 million. These will be distributed to every post office in the United States. More will be printed if the public indicates a continued demand. And tomorrow and tomorrow and tomorrow, so long as public interest in this stamp prevails, messages bearing this stamp will be going from "anywhere to everywhere" and always carrying the message: "California Gold Centennial, Sutter's Mill, Coloma, Where James W. Marshall's Discovery Started Rush of Argonauts."

We of the Post Office Department attach great and unusual significance to the issue of every new stamp. We are proud and happy then, when those we seek to honor reciprocate by a show of interest and appreciation commensurate with the dignity which we attach to such an occasion. California has reciprocated in a mighty way in having here today not only so many distinguished citizens, but in having here her first citizen and chief magistrate, the Honorable Earl Warren, Governor of California. I am grateful for his presence.

Governor Warren, on behalf of our distinguished Postmaster General, the Honorable Jesse M. Donaldson, I wish to present to you this album covering the first sheet of this beautiful stamp commemorating the centennial of the discovery of gold in California, 100 years ago today.

February 10, 1948

On the first-day sale of the 3c Centennial of the Discovery of Gold stamp at Coloma, Calif., on January 24, 526,154 covers were serviced, and 1,002,898 stamps were sold.

5c Airmail Coil

February 10, 1948

A total of 192,084 covers were canceled and 210,251 stamps were sold on the first-day sale of the new 5c air mail coil stamp at Washington, D. C. on January 15.

Six Issues Authorized

February 10, 1948

With two commemorative stamps already issued in 1948, Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson today revealed the Post Office Department's stamp program for the remainder of the year.

Special and commemorative stamps to be issued by the Post Office Department between now and the end of the year include a Mississippi Territory commemorative to be released on April 7, at Natchez, Mississippi, commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Old Mississippi Territory.

In addition, Mr. Donaldson said the 1948 program calls for a Four Chaplains Memorial stamp, honoring the heroic chaplains who gave their lives when the Dorchester was sunk in the North Atlantic in February, 1943; a Wisconsin Centennial stamp commemorating the 100th anniversary of the admission to statehood of that state; a Francis Scott Key stamp, honoring this famous American; a Gold Star Mothers stamp in honor of the Gold Star Mothers of all wars; and a Will Rogers commemorative stamp paying tribute to the famed humorist.

In making this announcement, Mr. Donaldson pointed out that it is impossible at this time to give either the dates or the places of first-day sale of any of these new stamps, except the Mississippi issue, the date and first sale place of which has already been decided.

Further details on the afore-mentioned approved issues will be announced as soon as a decision on the design, date and first-day sale of each is reached.

3c Mississippi Territory

February 13, 1948

The Post Office Department today made



public a description of the new Mississippi Territory commemorative postage stamp which is to be placed on sale for the first time at Natchez, Miss., on April 7, 1948.

The new stamp, which will be of the 3c denomination, will be 0.84 by 1.44 inches in dimensions, arranged horizontally. Its central design will be an outline map showing the old Mississippi Territory and its growth from 1798 to 1812, the left portion of which appears in a darker tone denoting the State of Mississippi as it is today. Upon this map is superimposed the seal of the Mississippi Territory.

In the upper right portion of the stamp will be a portrait of Governor Winthrop Sargent, the first Governor of the Mississippi Territory, directly below which will be his name in white gothic. Across the top in dark gothic will appear the wording "1798 Mississippi Territory 1948." The left border will be formed by a dark vertical panel in which will be inscribed "U. S. Postage" in white gothic.

The dates, 1798, 1804 and 1812, denoting the area of the Mississippi Territory at those respective times, will be in white gothic as will be the denomination designation 3c in the lower right corner on a dark background.

The color of the new stamp will be announced later.

In making this announcement, the Post Office Department pointed out that the word Mississippi appearing on the official Territory seal on the new stamp is spelled "Mississippi." This, the Department said, is the spelling used on the original seal and in view of the fact that it was the desire of the proponents of the stamp to reproduce the official seal without change, neither the Post Office Department nor the Bureau of Engraving and Printing felt justified to alter the seal in any manner.

The Department of State, the Post Office Department pointed out, had the Territory seal made in 1798 and sent it to the Mississippi Territory with the word Mississippi spelled "Missisippi." This seal with this spelling was used as the official seal of the Territory of Mississippi from 1798 until 1817 when Mississippi became a state, at which time the new state seal appeared with the present spelling of Mississippi.

Stamp collectors desiring to obtain first day covers bearing the new Mississippi Territory Stamp may send a limited number of covers, not to exceed 10, to the Postmaster at Natchez, Miss., together with a money order or postal note remittance covering the amount of stamps to be affixed.

April 14, 1948

The Post Office Department also announced that sales of the Mississippi Territory commemorative postage stamp at Natchez, Miss., on April 7 amounted to 880,346 stamps sold, which figure included 434,804 first-day covers canceled at that office on that date.

It was also announced at the Post Office Department that the new 3c Mississippi Territory stamp will be printed in maroon ink.

Joel Harris, Uncle Remus Author

March 4, 1948

Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson announced last night that he has authorized the issuance of a special 3c postage stamp commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Joel Chandler Harris, the creator of the immortal Uncle Remus.

The new stamp, the Postmaster General said, will be placed on sale on December 9, 1948, the 100th anniversary of Harris' birth.

Further details with respect to the first-day sale, the size, design and color of the stamp will be announced later, Mr. Donaldson said.

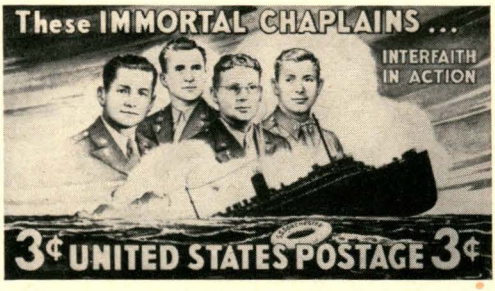
Plate Numbers

List of postage stamp plate numbers issued during January, 1948:

Plate Nos.	Denomination.	Class.	Series.
23772	3c	Discovery of Gold	1948
23773	3c	Discovery of Gold	1948
23774	3c	Discovery of Gold	1948
23775	3c	Discovery of Gold	1948
23776	3c	Discovery of Gold	1948
23777	3c	Discovery of Gold	1948
23778	1½c	Ordinary	1938
23779	1½c	Ordinary	1938
23780	8c	Ordinary	1938
23781	8c	Ordinary	1938
23782	1c	Ordinary	1938
23783	1c	Ordinary	1938
23784	5c	Ordinary	1938
23785	5c	Ordinary	1938
23786	15c	Ordinary	1938
23787	15c	Ordinary	1938
23788	9c	Ordinary	1938
23789	9c	Ordinary	1938

List of postage stamp plates sent to press for the first time:

Plate No.	Denomination.	Class.	Series.	Date Sent to Press.
23772	3c	Discovery of Gold	1948	Jan. 14, 1948
23773	3c	Discovery of Gold	1948	Jan. 14, 1948
23774	3c	Discovery of Gold	1948	Jan. 19, 1948
23775	3c	Discovery of Gold	1948	Jan. 15, 1948
23776	3c	Discovery of Gold	1948	Jan. 15, 1948
23777	3c	Discovery of Gold	1948	Jan. 19, 1948
23437	1c	Ordinary	1938	Jan. 15, 1948
23451	1c	Ordinary	1938	Jan. 15, 1948
23455	1c	Ordinary	1938	Jan. 16, 1948
23456	1c	Ordinary	1938	Jan. 16, 1948
23529	1c	Ordinary	1938	Jan. 20, 1948
23530	1c	Ordinary	1938	Jan. 20, 1948
23650	1c	Ordinary	1938	Jan. 20, 1948
23651	1c	Ordinary	1938	Jan. 20, 1948
23679	1c	Ordinary	1938	Jan. 26, 1948
23680	1c	Ordinary	1938	Jan. 26, 1948
23697	1½c	Ordinary	1938	Jan. 8, 1948
23698	1½c	Ordinary	1938	Jan. 8, 1948
23673	3c	Ordinary, coil	1938	Jan. 19, 1948
23674	3c	Ordinary, coil	1938	Jan. 19, 1948
23708	3c	Ordinary, coil	1938	Jan. 19, 1948
23709	3c	Ordinary, coil	1938	Jan. 19, 1948
22837	5c	Ordinary	1938	Jan. 12, 1948
22838	5c	Ordinary	1938	Jan. 12, 1948
22844	8c	Ordinary	1938	Jan. 26, 1948
23167	8c	Ordinary	1938	Jan. 26, 1948



March 16, 1948

Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson today announced the dates and first-day sale points of five commemorative postage stamps, recently announced for issuance this year.

These five stamps with places and dates of first-day sales follow:

Four Chaplains Stamp
Washington, D. C.
May 28, 1948

Wisconsin Centennial Stamp
Madison, Wis.
May 29, 1948

Francis Scott Key Stamp
Frederick, Md.
August 9, 1948

Will Rogers Stamp
Claremore, Okla.
November 4, 1948

Joel Chandler Harris
Eatonton, Ga.
December 9, 1948

100-Year Progress of American Women

March 25, 1948

Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson announced last night that the President has directed the Post Office Department to issue a special commemorative postage stamp commemorating 100 years of progress by the Women of America.



The first-day sale of this new stamp will be held in Seneca Falls, New York, where the first Women's Rights Convention was held in 1848.

Further details relative to the date of issue and the description of the stamp will be announced later, the Postmaster General stated.

Four Chaplains and Wisconsin Stamps

April 14, 1948

Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson today made public descriptions of the Four Chaplains and the Wisconsin Statehood commemorative postage stamps which are to be issued on May 28 and May 29, respectively.

The Four Chaplains stamp, which will honor the heroic Chaplains who sacrificed their lives in the sinking of the S. S. Dorchester in the North Atlantic in February, 1943, will have as its central motif the sinking of the Dorchester with the four Chaplains, George L. Fox, Clark V. Poling, John P. Washington and Alexander D. Goode grouped above in that order from left to right.

Across the top of the stamp will be the inscription, "These Immortal Chaplains . . . Interfaith in Action" in white Gothic. Across the bottom of the stamp in the same style will appear "3c United States Postage 3c."

The stamp will be 0.84 by 1.44 inches arranged horizontally. The color of the stamp will be made public later, Mr. Donaldson said.

This Four Chaplains stamp will be placed on first-day sale at Washington, D. C. on

(continued on page 89)

U. S. ENGRAVERS

of Bank Notes and Stamps

Data on the development of the Bureau of Engraving & Printing in the U. S. Treasury Department

By Clarence W. Brazer

In 1861, when the Civil War came on, there were only three bank note engraving firms operating in the northern states that, according to W. L. Ormsby, were capable of producing satisfactory bank notes. These firms were the American Bank Note Co., formed in 1858; The National Bank Note Co., founded in 1859; and the short-lived New York Bank Note Co. Waterman L. Ormsby, bank note engraver since 1844, had produced good bank notes, but then was probably not equipped for large production. In 1863 he became an employee of the newly founded Continental Bank Note Co.

It has previously been reported,[1] that all three existing firms, prior to President Lincoln's proclamation of April 18, 1861 against trading with the enemy, had produced banknotes and bonds for the Confederate States. The *New York World* of April 26, 1861, reported government seizure of some of these C. S. A. bond and bank note plates. On July 17, 1861, Congress passed an act providing for U. S. notes to be signed by the Treasurer and Register of the U. S. Treasury, and a contract for producing them was awarded the American Bank Note Co. Sheets of four of these notes were delivered to and signed in the Treasury Department, and a woman was employed to cut and trim.

The July 11, 1861, Act of Congress had authorized a second issue of legal tender notes, and Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, instructed S. M. Clark, Chief Clerk, to prepare designs for them; James Duthie was the first vignette engraver employed Since the Comptroller did not approve, proposals were invited and the contract was awarded to the American Bank Note Co. which produced the first U. S. greenbacks from their own designs with portraits of Chase and Hamilton.

Congress by Act of July 11, 1862, authorized the Treasury Department to produce paper money:

> "SECTION 2—AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized in case he shall think it inexpedient to procure said notes, or any part thereof, to be engraved, printed, and executed in such form as he shall prescribe, at the Treasury Department in Washington, and under his direction; and he is hereby empowered to purchase and provide all the machinery and materials, and to employ such persons and appoint such officers as may be necessary for this purpose."

About this time the various operations which had been performed in separate divisions of the Treasury Department were consolidated into one division known as the "First Division of the National Currency Bureau," which by January 1, 1869, was changed to the "Bureau of Engraving and Printing." Prior to the consolidation, the work was done under S. N. Clark, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Construction, who had a hand-operated machine constructed to cut the notes apart.

[1] The Collectors Club Philatelist, January, 1941, by the author.

The Act of July 11, 1862, authorized 70 clerks to perform this work, and the signatures and seal previously engraved by the American Bank Note Co., were printed on the notes. This work began on August 29, 1862, under Chief Clerk S. M. Clark in a room in the basement of the south wing of the present U. S. Treasury building.

Postage Currency

Postage Currency was authorized by Act of Congress of July 17, 1862, and the National Bank Note Co., which had the postage stamp contract, engraved and printed the faces for the 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents and the American Bank Note Co. produced the backs. The first postage currency was issued August 21, 1862, a week before work began in the National Currency Bureau. In the first four months of 1863 nearly 90 million faces were printed by the National Bank Note Co. under instructions without contract of the latter part of July 1862, which was billed at a fine profit. On October 7, 1862, S. M. Clark recommended, and Secretary Chase approved, a plan to engrave and produce a second issue of fractional currency from a $25,000 plant then established in a room of a new attic of the west wing and in one basement and one cellar room of the Treasury building. Four engravers, including James Duthie and Elisha Hobart, transferrer, were employed on this currency, engraved from a design prepared for S. M. Clark, Chief Clerk. George W. Casilear was employed September 1, 1862, to assist in designing, and he probably was responsible for this fractional currency. Joseph Prosper Ourdan engraved the first portrait of Washington used on the second issue of fractional currency.

By April 30, 1864, James Guthie was Superintendent of the artists room, and Elisha Hobart, Superintendent of the Transferring room with Uzal C. Ryerson as assistant. S. M. Clark was in charge of the First Division of the Currency Bureau, and in December was given the title of Chief of the Bureau. Large parts of the basement and attic were by then occupied in the manufacture of paper money.

Bank Note Paper

Dr. Stuart Gwynn was given a contract to make (in the Treasury building) membrane paper, which could not be split or dissolved with water, with an unremovable non-photographic tint in its spider-leg fiber that wore better than any previous bank note paper.[2] This paper was manufactured by the department until demands exceeded the supply, and then paper was purchased from James M. Wilcox Co., Glenn Mills, Pa., until June 30, 1879. From that time until July 1, 1885 a

The engraving room in the 1914 building as seen about 1919. Engravers at left include E. M. Hall, E. E. Myers, L. K. Siggons, J. C. Benzing, F. Lamasure, et al.

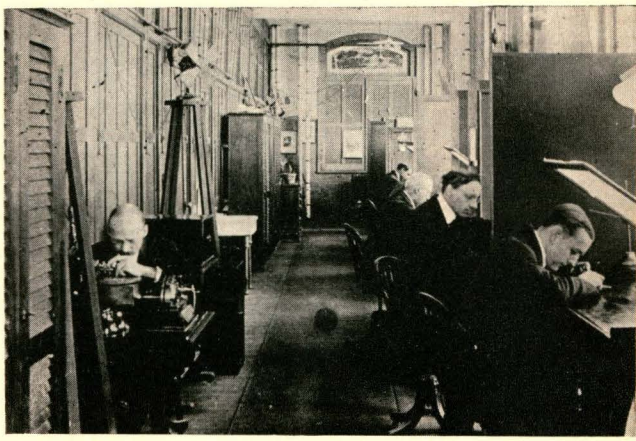


silk-threaded paper was used. The paper used in 1921 was made by Crane & Co., Dalton, Mass.[3] Nylon has now replaced the silk threads in the paper for bank notes.

In 1868 a few essays for postage stamps (112E-A, 113E-A, 113E-B) were produced by the Bureau for George T. Jones, bidding for the contract for the 1869 stamps. The American, National and Continental Bank Note companies continued to produce U. S. bank notes until 1869, when a share in the work was given to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. National bank notes from 1863 to July, 1875, were produced by the Continental Bank Note Co., when the Act of March 3, 1875 provided that not more than one printing should be done by commercial establishments, and the final printing be executed by the Treasury Department. After this the backs only were produced by the Continental Bank Note Co.

In 1872, the Bureau began sharing the production of U. S. Revenue Stamps, including the private proprietary, beer and tax-paid stamps, with the National and Continental which, after consolidation into the American Bank Note Co., continued until 1882; since then all these have been produced by the Bureau.[4] From October 1, 1877, all notes and securities have been produced by the Bureau. From 1878 to July 1, 1889, steam-power presses were used but, on objection of the Plate Printers Union, hand-power presses were used on all work except postage stamps until 1912.[5]

On June 30, 1878, Congress appropriated $300,000 for the purchase of a site and erection of a red brick building for the Bureau at Fourteenth and B Streets, S. W.; the building was completed July 1, 1880. In 1891 a southwest wing, and in 1904 a west wing and fireproof outbuildings, were erected for the mechanical shops. In 1914 the new stone building at Fourteenth and C Streets, S. W., was completed and occupied. The Engraving Division returned to occupy the old red brick building on B Street from 1925 to 1936, when the new Annex on the east side of Fourteenth Street was completed in November, 1938. The former stone building is now known as the "Auditors Building."



The engraving room in the old red brick building, with Edward M. Weeks (left) and Melvin C. Sharpe (right).

Postage Stamps

Upon solicitation of the Postmaster General, the Bureau submitted a proposal for the 1885 postage stamp contract in regular competition with the American Bank Note Co. and Charles F. Steel, but the Bureau's bid was about 20 per cent higher.

On October 16, 1893, the Post Office Department advertised for proposals to furnish postage stamps for four years from July 1, 1894. Bids were received at noon on November 15, 1893, with price per 1,000 ordinary postage stamps from the American Bank Note Co., .0585 cents; Hamilton Bank Note Co., .0642 cents and Charles F. Steel, $5.25.[6] The bids were no doubt publicly opened, and the American Bank Note Co. protested the bid of C. F. Steel.

On November 20, 1893, Charles M. Johnson, the new Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, approved by the Secretary

[2] Considerable information in this section is adapted from a paper given me by Thomas F. Morris Jr., and later published in *The Stamp Specialist*, Gray Book, 1943.

[3] Brief History of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, 1921 and 1929.

[4] The Collectors Club Philatelist, April, 1940, by the author.

[5] Dedication address by Alvin W. Hall, director, November, 1938.

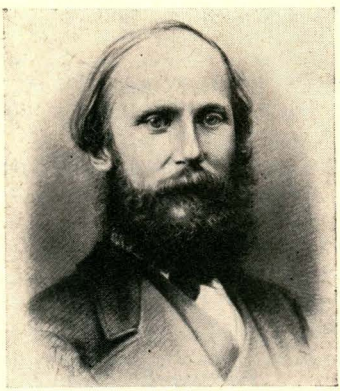
[6] House of Representatives, 53rd Congress, 2nd Session, Ex Doc. No. 223.



S. M. Clark
Aug. 22, 1862 - Nov. 17, 1868



George B. McCartee
March 18, 1869 - Feb. 20, 1876



Edward McPherson
May 1, 1877 - Sept. 30, 1878



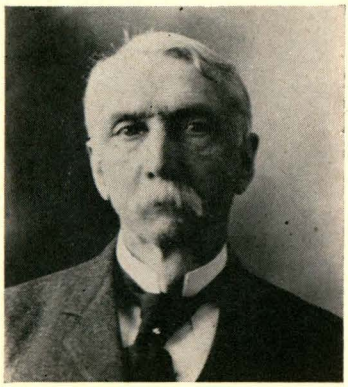
Edward O. Graves
June 1, 1885 - June 30, 1889



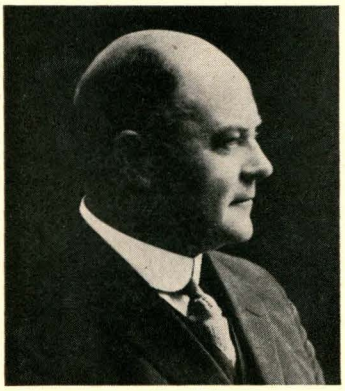
William M. Meredith
July 1, 1889 - June 30, 1893
Nov. 23, 1900 - June 30, 1906



Claude M. Johnson
July 1, 1893 - May 10, 1900



Thomas J. Sullivan
Twice Acting Director
Director July 1, 1906 - May 4, 1908



Joseph E. Ralph
May 11, 1908 - Oct. 31, 1917



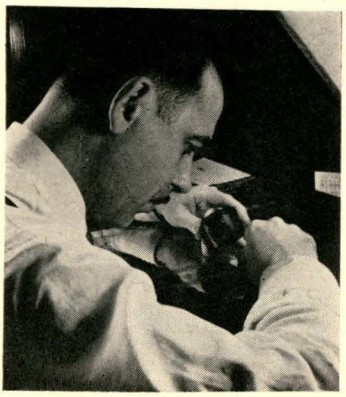
James L. Wilmeth
Dec. 10, 1917 - Mar. 31, 1922



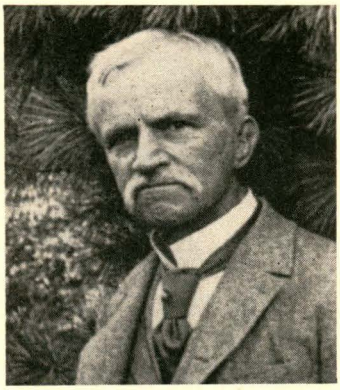
Louis A. Hill
April 1, 1922 - Feb. 14, 1924



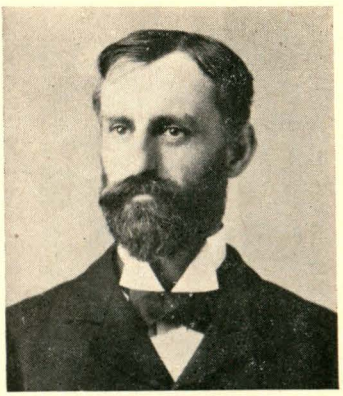
Wallace W. Kirby
June 16, 1924 - Dec. 15, 1924



Alvin W. Hall
Dec. 22, 1924 - To Date.



George W. Casilear
Supt. Engraving Division
(1869? - 1877)



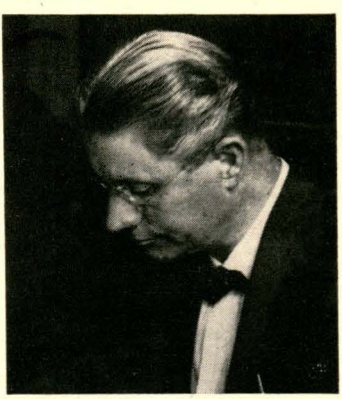
Thos. F. Morris
Chief - Engraving Division
Nov. 1, 1893 - July 1, 1897.



John R. Hill
Chief - Engraving Division
July 1, 1897 - Feb. 14, 1913



George W. Rose, Jr.
Supt. Engraving Division
Feb. 19, 1913 - Mar. 31, 1922



John T. Guilfoyle
Supt. Engraving Division
Apr. 1, 1922 - July 15, 1924



H. Preston Dawson
Supt. Engraving Division
July 16, 1924 - July 1, 1926



Edward E. Meyers
Supt. Engraving Division
July 1, 1926 - Jan. 11, 1933.



Edward M. Weeks
Supt. Engraving Division
Feb. 23, 1933 - Dec. 16, 1935.



Joachim C. Benzing
Supt. Engraving Division
Jan. 10, 1936 - To date.

of the Treasury and before action on the American Bank Note Co. protest, submitted a letter (not on the required form) offering to manufacture all the adhesive stamps required by the advertisement for .05 cents per 1,000. Occupying government buildings, the Bureau had no rent nor machinery depreciation to pay. It was pointed out that this bid would save the government an estimated $28,000 over the lowest bid during the four-year period, that certain Bureau specially skilled labor was then being only partially employed, and that it was already furnishing adhesive stamps for the Internal Revenue Service. All formal bids were rejected on February 21, 1894, and the work was awarded to the Bureau on its offer.

A House Resolution of March 7, 1894, requested all such information from Postmaster General Wilson S. Bissell, and the above information is from his reply of May 16, 1894, accompanied by letters, etc. One of these letters from Charles F. Steel dated February 15, 1894, remonstrated that the specifications advertised no bids would be received after 12 o'clock noon, November 15, 1893, when his bid was the lowest of the three received; that the bid of the Bureau was not handed in until some days later and after it had access to the price named in his bid; that there was no law authorizing the Bureau to do this work, nor any appropriation from Congress to the Bureau to meet the expenditure required for this work; that the Bureau was at a disadvantage of 20 per cent less hours per day's work, etc., etc., and offered to furnish the stamps at (.4975 cents per 1,000) 25 cents per 1,000,000 less than the Bureau offer, for which reduction by the low bidder he cited previous precedents.

The proposal of the Bureau had been accepted, and new steam-power machinery costing over $40,000 was installed to produce the stamps. Thomas F. Morris, Chief of the Engraving Division, due to the short time between February 21 and July 1 when the stamps were scheduled to be ready, decided to add triangles to the 1890 series engraved by the American Bank Note Co. These were laid down on new dies which, in addition to the triangles in the upper corners, had the vignettes re-engraved, mostly by George Frederick C. Smillie, Chief Engraver. The 30-

(continued on page 88)

ROTOGRAVURE

(continued from page 30)

The recession of the ink from the plate surface is made sure by the choice of ink which has a very high surface tension. The use of such ink is an essential in the process. Without it, the use of the blade for wiping becomes impossible. The use of inks with a xylol base is adopted not only for quick evaporative drying, but also to get the required surface tension that will make the ink recede into the etched cells when the film is disturbed by the blade.

The chrome plating of the cylindrical plates does not affect this situation except to provide a surface to which the ink clings even less than to the bare copper. Thus the surface tension of the liquid ink is given still further chance to do its needed work. The incidental fact that the chrome plating is very hard has been cited as the reason for its use. Since there is no actual contact between the wiper blade and the plate, this reason would appear to be of little weight.

Even if chrome-plated, contact of the wiping doctor blade with the plate would show in numerous scratches and rapidly increasing flaws in the stamps. The relatively yielding copper under the very thin chrome might indeed lead to rapid chipping off of flakes of chromium under such conditions.

One curious fact about chromium plating may be relevant. Chromium is a "poorly throwing" metal in electroplating. It deposits on large flat surfaces and portions thereof readily, but does not deposit in fine incised lines or in etched cells to anything like the same extent. Thus chroming a line-engraved steel plate does not narrow the lines; chroming a copper rotogravure plate does not make the cells smaller or shallower. The slightly greater adhesion of the ink to copper than to chrome thus has a differential effect in helping to make the surface-tension wiping more effective.

Literally, it is impossible to be too emphatic on the matter: the doctor blade does not touch the plate, but breaks the ink film only. The surface tension of the ink completes the process. The wiping is thus not mechanical, but physical, in nature.

WE CARRY BRITISH EMPIRE EXCLUSIVELY

Our stock, one of the most comprehensive in the country, offers you the opportunity to select what you need in British in singles or sets, mint or used. Your wants will receive careful attention. For satisfaction the "Equitable Way," send in your want list today.

Equitable Stamp Company, 505 5th Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

THE NEW ISSUE SERVICE PARTICULARS FREE

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

All business correspondence and the New Issue Service will be carried on at the following address until further notice:

Y. Q., ROTHERFIELD, SUSSEX Phone: Rotherfield 153

My Strand Office is still open and a good stock and wide range of British and British Colonials is available for filling in wants and missing varieties.

Business As Usual in Spite of Reduced Staff

R. ROBERTS Dealer In Rare Stamps **430, STRAND, W. C. 2**
PHONE—TEMPLE BAR 2888 Importer of New Issues CABLES—EXSTAMPUS, LONDON

PHOTOGRAVURE

(continued from page 51)

The Victory and Peace Issue of Great Britain consisted of two values, 2½d and 3d. They were issued on June 11, 1946, and remained on sale for about two months. Since the denominations were so high in value, no booklets were issued.

All stamps were web printed, although, like the Centenary stamps, none seem to have been perforated in the web, for the margins of all stamps examined were free of register holes. Since the designs were the same size as the Jubilee stamps and the Coronation stamp, cylinders printed 240, rather than 480, at each revolution. The sheet of 240 stamps was in two panes of 120 each (20 rows of six). Each pane made up a Post Office sheet.

Cylinders for the issue were numbered separately. All printings had the S/46 control. The cylinders were

Twopence halfpenny—3, 4, (6.), 7, 8, 9, 10 11, 12, 13, 15, 17

Threepence—2, 4, 5

A second printing of the 3d was made, using both panes of cylinder 5 (left — cylinder 5; right — cylinder 5). The second printing has a shiny surface, which is probably due to fresh ink used. Though this second printing was made in the last half of 1946, it retains the S/46 control.

Cylinder 4 (no stop) of the threepence value has an interesting gelatine flaw. Doubtless, it is a "bubble flaw." It was touched out as soon as it was discovered.

Row 12, No. 5. (Three Pence) A small, white dot makes it appear that the olive branch carried in the dove's beak has seven berries on it, rather than six. It is known as the "Seven Berries variety."

Several other minor varieties occur in this issue, but they are so small as not to deserve detailed mention.

This is the second of two articles by J. A. Perkins of Dorset, England, with additions by F. E. Sellmansberger of Pittsburg, Kansas.

Boston Auction Sales

I hold auctions regularly in Boston, and would be glad to send my Catalogues to any Collector applying for them.

I am always in the market for collections, U. S. or B. N. A., which I will buy for cash outright, or sell at private sale, or at auction on a commission basis. If desired, a liberal advance against pending sales will be allowed on any desirable items.

DANIEL F. KELLEHER

7 Water Street Room 404 Boston, Mass.

20th Century U. S.

(continued from page 67)

"The cancerous growth of foreign doctrines and isms which has brought chaos and ruin to millions of people in Europe and Asia, could never have taken root had not the liberties and freedoms of millions of civilized beings been taken from them without the protection of a charter such as our own Constitution.

"That is why in this era of privation and suffering on a scale unprecedented in all history the Postmaster General was particularly pleased to authorize the issuance of this Constitution stamp as a fitting symbol of a free America.

"While this new postage stamp, having as its central motif a line drawing of "Old Ironsides" is being offered to the public for the first time here in the cradle of liberty today, general sale will follow within the next few days or as soon thereafter as it is physically possible to provide the new stamp to every one of our some 42,000 post offices in every community in the land.

"Already, there are advance indications that we shall have a record sale of this new Constitution stamp.

"The Post Office Department has directed the requisitioning of 100,000,000 of these stamps from the government's Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and I feel certain that the acceptance of this new issue will be of such proportion that we shall have to increase this order within the not too distant future.

"We chose, appropriately enough, Boston as the site of the first-day sale of this stamp, because it was right here at the historic Charlestown Navy Yard that "Old Ironsides" was launched 150 years ago today. It was from this great North Atlantic port that she sailed to undying fame and glory as one of the nation's greatest fighting ships in a period when the supremacy of individual ships was tantamount to command of the seas.

"In closing, I want to reiterate that we in the Post Office Department are proud to have a part in commemorating "Old Ironsides" with a special postage stamp, and in having this means of visibly reaffirming the faith of the nation in that great doctrine of free America, the United States Constitution."

Regular Monthly Auction Sales

★

Three Days' Sale Each Month

(1800 LOTS)

Catalogue Free Upon Request.

We provide every possible service including appraisal, expertizing, and cash in advance.

Lots will be carefully described.

★

BILLIG & RICH

55 W. 42 STREET, ROOM 630-1

NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Specialists & Experts for Foreign Stamps. Over 25 Years in Business.

Phone PEnnsylvania 6-7637

France and Colonies

still the specialty of

NASSAU STAMP COMPANY

If you wish to be kept informed:

If you want to bring your collection up to date

If you would like to receive our occasional publications, lists, etc.:

COMMUNICATE WITH US

Our concern, keeping an up to date complete stock, is to serve the collector.

NASSAU STAMP COMPANY

APS RAOUL LESGOR ASDA

68 Nassau St., New York 7, N. Y.

In addition to the album presented to the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Lawler also presented albums to Andrew H. Hepburn, designer of the stamp, and to Eleanor R. Williams, daughter of a mail carrier who was in the Naval Service in World War II and killed in action. Miss Williams represented the school children of the United States whose efforts and contributions have kept the Constitution afloat. An album was also presented to the Most Reverend John J. Wright, D.D., Auxiliary Bishop of Boston, who pronounced the benediction.

Robert E. Fellers, Superintendent, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, supervised first-day sales and cancellations.

A total of 4,700,000 stamps were sold, and 683,416 covers were canceled in Boston on the first day of sale.

Plate numbers used and dates to press:

23710 — to press September 30, 1947
23711 — to press September 30, 1947
23712 — to press October 2, 1947
23715 — to press October 2, 1947
23713 — to press October 7, 1947
23714 — to press October 7, 1947

U. S. 1861 ISSUE

(continued from page 21)

trying to fill seven holes with six plugs. No matter how the facts were arranged a gap always remained in the story. The solution which was presented by Stanley B. Ashbrook in the *Stamp Specialist,* Yellow Book, 1942, fails to satisfy students who have studied the available data carefully because that "solution" states assumptions as facts, although they do not agree with the facts, and opens holes worse than those it attempts to fill.

For more than ten years the present writer has been convinced that the reason for using the premier plate (No. 4) of the 10c for postage stamps would appear,[3] and other questions would have satisfactory answers, when the reason for using Brazer's Type II die for the 24c plate, and other facts about the 24c plate, became known.

[3] Mr. Ashbrook's assumptions included a reason why the premier 10c plate *could have been* legally used, but his article is silent about why that plate *actually was used*—a question which still remains unanswered. (See also "An Echo from Bull Run" by E. P. in *Stamps* for September 2, 1933.)

CRYSTAL-MOUNTS

A beautiful, safe, inexpensive protecting mount for stamps, blocks and covers. Used by thousands of collectors. Made of sparkling crystal-clear cellulose acetate, approved for safety by U. S. Bureau of Standards. Trial-order "Assorted Package, 60c" from your favorite dealer, or **send to us for free samples.**

CUTS and FOLDS TO FIT ALL SIZES

H. E. HARRIS & CO.

8 Transit Bldg., Boston 17, Mass.

FOR YOUR

SPECIAL NEEDS

SOMETIME every collector wants some special service. He wants to sell his collection for the best possible price; he wants to buy a great rarity or an unusual group of stamps, not to be found in dealers' regular stocks; he wants reliable information about his philatelic affairs. Just such service is the sole function of J. C. Morgenthau & Co., Inc. The company has nothing to sell; it acts, on commission, for collectors who wish to add to their collections or dispose of them in whole or in part. Collections for disposal are examined without cost (except postage) to the owner and commissions are charged only on completed transactions. If you want to buy or sell . . .

Always Ask Morgenthau

J. C. MORGENTHAU & CO., INC.

(Subsidiary of Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Inc.)

1 West 47th St., New York, N. Y.

U. S. ENGRAVERS

(continued from page 83)

cent value was changed to 50 cents, and the 90-cent to $1. New dies were engraved for the $2 vignette by G. F. C. Smillie with lettering by Lyman T. Ellis, and for the $5 by William G. Phillips with lettering by James Kennedy. Since that time all U. S. postage, as well as revenue, stamps have been produced by the Bureau.

Bureau Personnel

The heads of the Bureau, with dates of appointment, follow.[7] None of these is known to have been an engraver or designer.

Aug. 22, 1862—S. M. Clark, Chief Clerk Construction Division
Dec., 1864—S. M. Clark, Chief
Mar. 18, 1869—George B. McCartee, Chief
Feb. 21, 1876—Henry C. Jewell, Chief
May 1, 1877—Edward McPherson, Chief
Oct. 1, 1878—O. H. Irish, Chief
Jan. 28, 1883—Thomas J. Sullivan, Acting Chief
Apr. 1, 1883—Truman N. Burrill, Chief
May 20, 1885—Edward O. Graves, Acting Chief
June 1, 1885—Edward O. Graves, Chief
July 1, 1889—William M. Meredith, Chief
July 1, 1893—Claude M. Johnson, Chief
July 1, 1896—Claude M. Johnson, Director
May 11, 1900—Thomas J. Sullivan, Acting Director
Nov. 24, 1900—William M. Meredith, Director
July 1, 1906—Thomas J. Sullivan, Director
May 11, 1908—Joseph E. Ralph, Director
Oct. 31, 1917—Frank E. Ferguson, Acting Director
Dec. 10, 1917—James L. Wilmeth, Director
Apr. 1, 1922—Louis A. Hill, Director
Feb. 15, 1924—Paul E. Twyman, Acting Director
Jun. 15, 1924—Wallace K. Kirby, Director
Dec. 16, 1924—Paul E. Twyman, Acting Director
Dec. 22, 1924—Alvin W. Hall, Director

[7] *The Stamp Specialist,* Gray Book, 1943, History of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, by Thomas F. Morris.

MISSION MIXTURE

We have purchased a quantity of mixture that does not appear to have been picked over. Naturally the bulk of the mixture consists of common low values of the current War issue, but there is a fair sprinkling of high values, airmails, specials, commemoratives and Newfoundland. Sold just as received from Canadian and Newfoundland missions.

$1.50 PER LB. 10 LBS. $14.00

J. N. SISSONS

204 Glenrose Ave., Toronto, Can.

Auction

BUYING or SELLING —

IT'S Colby's

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

505 5th AVE., NEW YORK 17

The heads of the Engraving Division, with dates of appointment:

Apr. 30, 1864—James Duthie, Superintendent of Artists Room

1869?-1877?—George W. Casilear, Superintendent of Engraving

Apr. 28, 1885—John A. O'Neill, Superintendent of Engraving

Dec. 16, 1889—George W. Casilear, Superintendent of Engraving

Nov. 1, 1893—Thomas F. Morris, Chief of Engraving

July 1, 1897—John R. Hill, Chief of Engraving

Feb. 19, 1913—George W. Rose, Jr., Superintendent of Engraving

April 1, 1922—John T. Guilfoyle, Superintendent of Engraving

July 16, 1924—H. Preston Dawson, Superintendent of Engraving

July 1, 1926—Edward E. Myers, Superintendent of Engraving

Feb. 23, 1933—Edward M. Weeks, Superintendent of Engraving

Jan. 10, 1936—Joachim C. Benzing, Superintendent of Engraving

Carl T. Alt, Superintendent of Engraving

TO BE CONTINUED

U. S. NEW ISSUES

(continued from page 76)

May 28 with appropriate ceremonies at the White House.

The new Wisconsin Statehood commemorative postage stamp which is to be placed on first-day sale at Madison, Wis., on May 29 will have as its central design a reproduction of the State Capitol Building and a scroll depicting an outline map of the State around which in dark Gothic will be the wording "Wisconsin Centennial 1848-1948." Directly above the Capitol in the same style type will be the word "Forward." Across the bottom of the stamp will appear "United States Postage 3c" in white Gothic.

The Wisconsin stamp will be printed in purple ink and will be 0.84 by 1.44 inches in size, arranged horizontally with a single outline border.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of these two stamps may send not in excess of 10 addressed envelopes, accompanied with remittances for the stamps to be affixed, to the Postmasters at Washington, D. C., and at Madison, Wis., for servicing.

Research Physicist and Stamp Expert

Dr. H. H. WOLFF

offers the

WOLFF — STANDARD

for sale to the serious philatelist.

The Wolff-Standard is a rule of a high quality optical glass which is ground flat to a high degree of accuracy. The scale and the figures are etched in the surface.

The scale unit is one tenth of a millimeter, the total scale length 51 millimeters (about 2 inches) such that all lengths between 0 and 51 millimeters can be measured with better than one tenth of a millimeter accuracy.

The Wolff-Standard has discovered varieties in print and overprint, forgeries of stamps, overprints and postmarks, and is a **must** for philatelic research.

The price for this rule is $15.80

Send your order to H. H. Wolff
Wilson Ave., Matawan, N. J.

THE OHLMAN GALLERIES

PRESENTS

A Plan and a Policy

THAT HAS OPERATED DURING ITS 35 YEARS OF PUBLIC STAMP AUCTION SERVICE TO A WIDE CLIENTELE OF BUYERS AND SELLERS.

Here indeed is a well-knitted organization of expert cataloguers and auction personnel, trained in the traditions of trust and philatelic technique, always cooperating with those who have philatelic properties of value to dispose of and with the bidding-buying collectors.

The disposal of your philatelic property becomes a sacred trust with us. Our terms are reasonable. Satisfaction has been established. We make liberal advances and pay promptly.

Our Illustrated
★ CATALOGUES ★
Are Sent Gratis.

Ohlman Galleries

ASDA (Est. 1912) APS

116-C. Nassau St., New York 7, N. Y.

Have fun remounting your U. S. in a Scott

NATIONAL ALBUM

YOU'VE always wanted a fine printed album for your U. S. stamps — *this is it!* It costs only $10, and there's none better.

You'll like the tasteful, uncrowded arrangement of the spaces. There's one for each major variety, postage and revenue, listed in the Scott Standard Catalogue. Each space carries the catalogue number of its stamp, to make mounting easier.

The *National* pages are printed on heavy quality paper, on one side only. You can get supplementary pages from time to time.

Forest green imitation leather covers the hinged-post binder. It's easy to take out any unwanted pages and put in extra blank pages for covers, cancellations, shades or blocks of your favorite issues.

Get a U. S. album you'll be proud to own and show. Order the *National* from your dealer today!

Extra blank pages, quadrille ruled, $2.50 for 100. Glassine interleaving, $1 for 100.

SCOTT PUBLICATIONS, Inc.

GORDON R. HARMER, *President*

1 WEST 47th STREET • NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

VALUABLE PUBLICATIONS



UNITED STATES, U. S. POSSESSIONS & BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

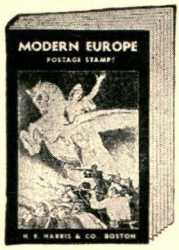
Complete except for the great rarities, this 128-page catalog, with more than 1,000 illustrations for your convenient reference, lists and prices all major varieties of the countries included. It serves not only as a valuable check list and guide, but also as a reliable source of supply for these popular stamps at economical prices. Every collector needs this useful and authoritative catalog. Send for a copy today if you do not already have one.

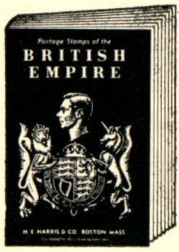
Sent for 10c to Cover Mailing

STAMPS OF MODERN EUROPE

With 128 pages, informative write-ups, and beautiful illustrations, this comprehensive catalog lists and prices one of the most attractive of all special groups: The 20th Century Issues of Modern Europe. Here you will find — from Andorra to Vatican City — those attractive stamps which tell so vividly the story of our own times, and which have enjoyed such rapidly increasing popularity in recent years. Send for a copy today and see for yourself why "Modern Europe" is one of the most interesting and important stamp catalogs ever published.

Sent for 10c to Cover Mailing





BRITISH EMPIRE STAMPS

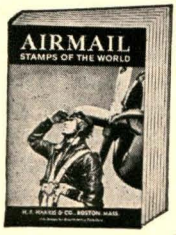
Devoted to one of the most popular of all the special groups, this beautiful illustrated 128-page catalog lists — from Aden to Zanzibar — the 20th Century Issues of the British Commonwealth of Nations. So far as we know, it is the only publication of its kind in the world; and since it is backed by what we believe to be the most comprehensive existing stock of British 20th Century issues, we feel certain you will find it invaluable: both as a reference list, and as a convenient source of supply — at favorable prices — for these none-too-plentiful stamps.

Sent for 10c to Cover Mailing

AIRMAIL STAMPS

"Quite the finest thing in the airmail line to appear in the U. S. A."—George Van Den Berg. "Best presentation yet made of the fascinations of collecting airmail stamps. A *must* for every collector."—Stamps Magazine. "One of the finest volumes. . . . In effect, a complete priced catalog of the world's airmail stamps."—Linn's Weekly Stamp News. "Attractive prices."—Camden Courier-Post. "Most beautiful price list of airmail stamps we have ever seen. . . . A valuable guide and check list, well worth a dollar." —Weekly Philatelic Gossip.

Sent for 10c to Cover Mailing



IF YOU HAVE STAMPS TO SELL

To replenish our extensive retail stocks we are constantly buying—at generous prices—collections and accumulations of postage stamps, provided they are worth $50 or more. . . . Our free appraisals, good prices and prompt payments—with no haggling or delays—have made us innumerable friends among collectors with stamps to sell. . . . Send for our free booklet of valuable information, "If You Have Stamps to Sell," and read it for your own protection before disposing of your collection. *Free on Request.*

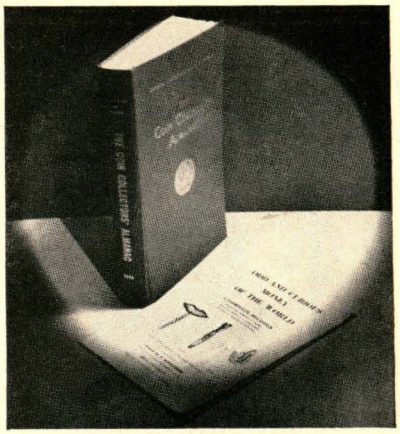
H. E. HARRIS & CO., 61 Transit Bldg., BOSTON 17, MASS.

At last!

THE COIN COLLECTORS ALMANAC

By Hans M. F. Schulman & H. W. Holzer

New one-volume information library of coins of all countries and periods, with their history, value, etc.



DIVISIONS:

United States
Canada (complete with prices)
Ancients
Holy Roman Empire, etc.
Russia, Poland
England, etc.
France, Napoleonic Empire
Scandinavia-Baltic
Lowlands
Spain-Portugal
Italy
Balkans-Switzerland
Germany, German States
Orient
Latin America

DATA GIVEN:

Standard Reference Works
Short Histories
Short Numismatic Histories
Lists of rulers with dates
Lists of denominations
Crowns with their values
Certain gold series, values
Currency systems
Size of countries, etc.

SPECIAL SECTIONS:

"Odd and Curious Money of the World"
"The Romance of 'Pirate Money'"
And other contributions by specialists of renown

CHAPTERS:

Introduction to Coin collecting
Terms used by collectors
Preservations in English, Foreign
Weights, measures
How coins are made
Where coins can be seen
How to buy and sell coins
Auction sales
Rarity
Valuations
How to tell counterfeits
How to photograph coins
How to make plaster casts, rubbings
How to clean coins
List of handbooks in all series
Periodicals
Coin Hoards
Coins, Landmarks in History
Coins of the Bible
Military medals and decorations
Art medals
Semi-numismatic items, etc.
Paper money
Platinum as coin metal
Multiple Crowns
Necessity, Siege, Emergency coins
Far East symbols on jade, coins, medals
Dictionary of coin names
The H. D. Gibbs Register of Odd and Curious Money

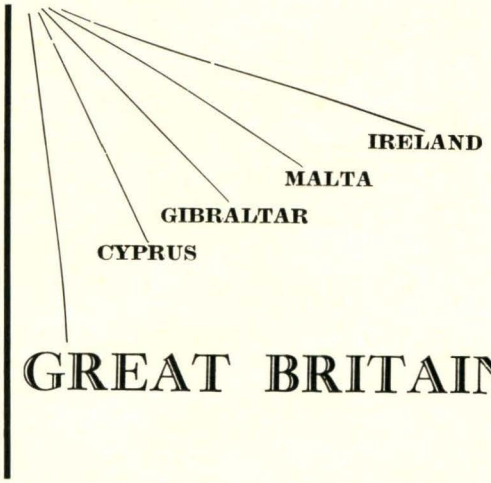
Hans M. F. Schulman, Publisher

545 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

VOLUME I

of the

ENCYCLOPAEDIA



Other British Possessions in Europe

For Immediate Delivery — Price $5.00 post free

This volume includes information on HANDSTRUCK POSTAGE STAMPS, ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS, CANCELLATIONS, POSTAL STATIONERY, PROOFS, ESSAYS and SPECIMENS.

Subsequent volumes will be published as follows:

1948 THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN AFRICA
1949 THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN ASIA
1950 THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN N. and S. AMERICA, including all Western Hemisphere
1951 THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN AUSTRALIA and the Pacific.

"The Philatelist"—the Best Stamp Monthly for Serious Collectors.
Price $5.00 per annum, post free.

Send your Prepaid Orders to:

ROBSON LOWE, INC.

1320 WIDENER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

TELEPHONE: Locust 41367

Branch Offices:
Echo Building, Bournemouth. England.

MR. J. L. PHILLIPS, Melbourne, C. I., Australia. Masons Building, Sugden Place.

Head Office:

50 PALL MALL, LONDON, S. W. I., ENGLAND

TELEPHONE: ABBEY 4034 **CABLES: "STAMPS, LONDON."**

American Philatelic Research Library
P.O. Box 8338
State College, PA 16803

INTERNATIONAL STAMP AUCTIONEERS

"International Stamp Auctioneers" means more than just offices in two countries. It means more than liaison between two offices, to assist clients. It means "International" coverage, advertising in all available countries, air mailing of catalogues or cuttings to long-distance collectors & finally a square deal for the mail bidder from Bombay or Brisbane just as much as the room bidder from Brooklyn or the Bronx.

To quote an instance, in our auction of March 2nd we offered on behalf of a client various China including a number of scarcer items. Only one room-bidder was able even to make a bid against the starting prices on the "book" and he was unsuccessful in obtaining the lot.

From where did the competition come? AUSTRALIA AND CHINA! Surprising? Yes! Australia in the sterling block and China with local dollars that are trying to compete with Post-War I German marks. Yet these buyers bid and bought in American dollars at a level for these stamps far above the present levels in this country.

These Chinese stamps were appraised by us at $389 and realized for the owner $848.25, which represents $678.60 net, more than twice what he had hoped for, he tells us.

It is the same with very many other countries: African stamps being competed for by South Africa, Great Britain, etc.; Scandinavia causing bids to come over from the Scandinavian countries, fine Swiss causing collectors and dealers in Switzerland to rush their bids, and so on.

They know that for fair and accurate descriptions and a straight deal with their bids, it's H. R. Harmer, Inc., truly "International" auctioneers in the widest sense of the word.

Who gains? H. R. Harmer, Inc. certainly! We get a commission on a higher realization. The vendor, certainly! He obtains higher realizations. Yet this international coverage comes to you at the normal commission of 20%, a figure inclusive of all expenses—describing, cataloguing, advertising, free insurance both in transit and while at our Galleries.

Why not join the thousands of vendors who have received satisfaction from the H. R. Harmer organization for more than thirty years? We will be pleased to forward a copy of our booklet "Concerning Your Stamps" which gives full details of our auction facilities.

If you have philatelic properties you wish to sell worth $100 and up, we can help you.

Auction Dates Will Be Announced

H. R. Harmer, Inc.

"The Roosevelt Auctioneers"

32 EAST 57th STREET NEW YORK 22, N. Y.