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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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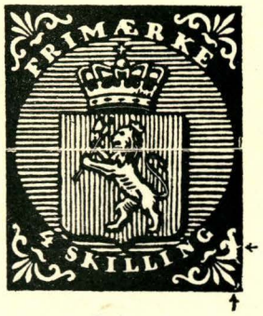
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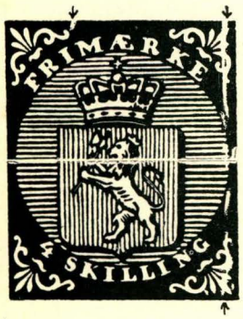
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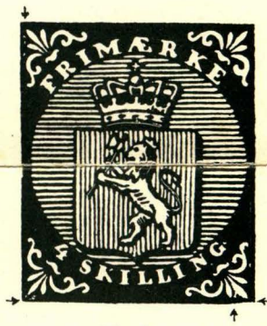
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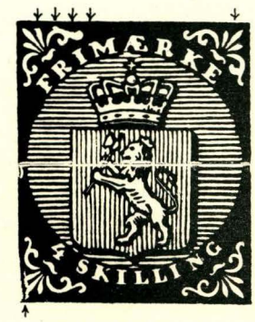
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Supplement to the
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H. L. LINDQUIST, *Editor*
Volume X, No. 3. July 1931.



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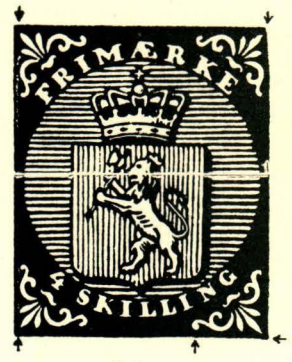
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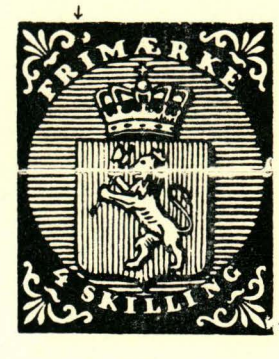
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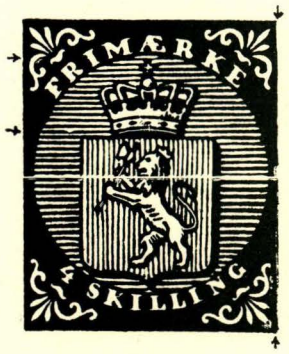
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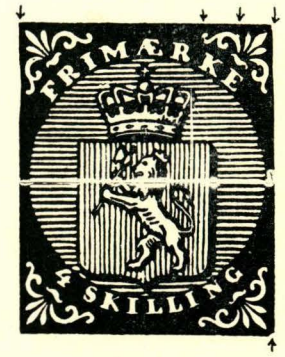
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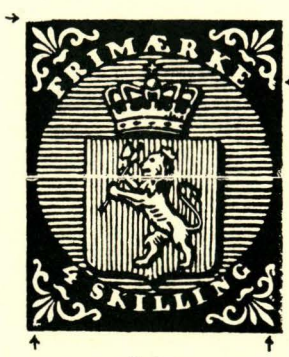
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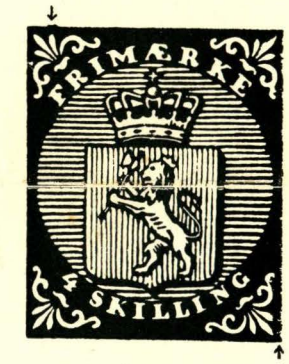
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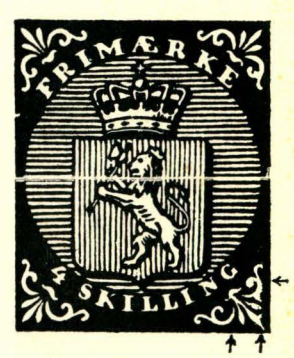
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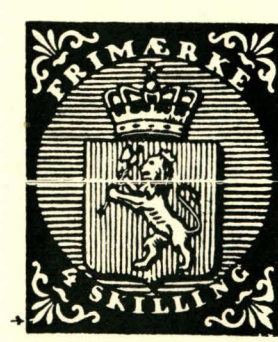
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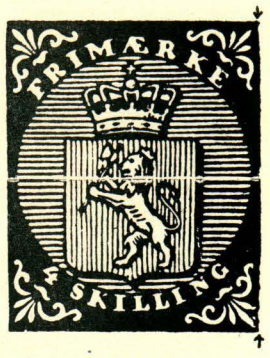
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PLATING NORWAY NUMBER 1

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H. L. LINDQUIST, *Editor*
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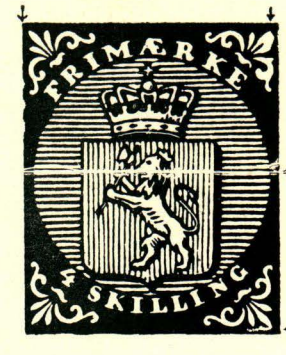
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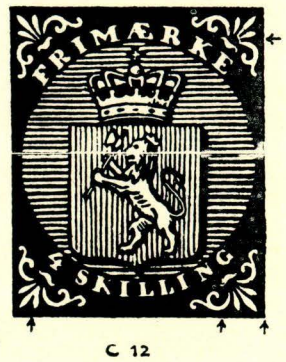
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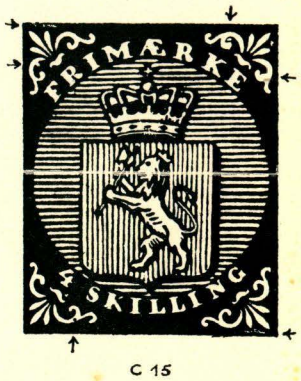
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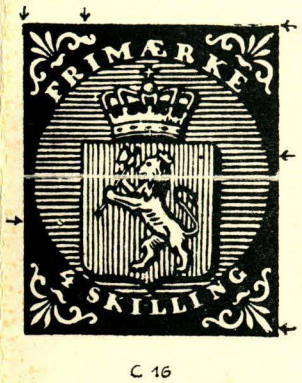
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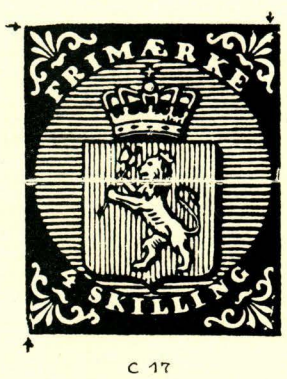
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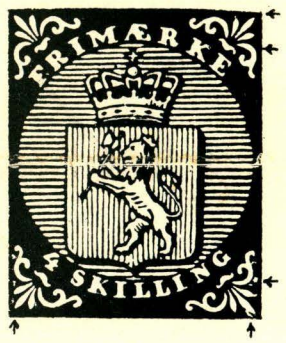
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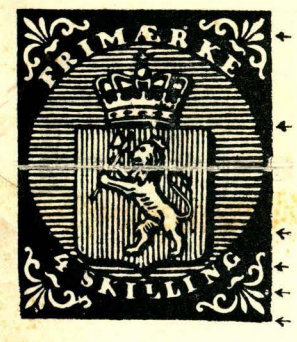
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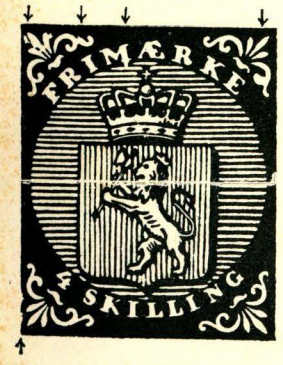
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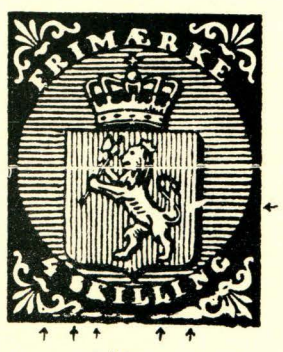
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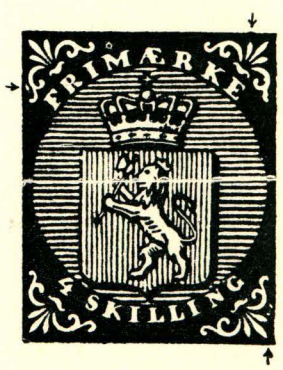
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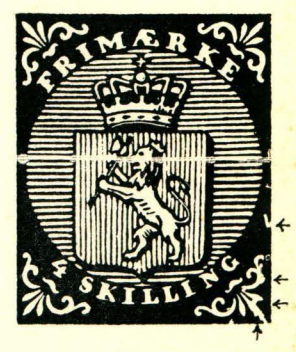
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PLATING NORWAY NUMBER 1

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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Vol. X. JULY, 1931. No. 3.

The Franks of the Everts Expresses

By E. A. Wiltsee and W. R. Parker.

IN considering the Gold Belt of California, so celebrated by the "Gold Rush" of 1849 and succeeding years, it should be divided into six sub-divisions, which were found necessary by the early Express Companies due to natural causes, the various hardly surmountable difficulties of the mountains, and the exceedingly broken country, in which the Gold Regions occurred. The approach from the Valley on the West was easiest, up the great ridges gently rising to the Eastward as the ascent to the summit of the Sierra progressed. Deep canyons or chasms divided the various portions of the belt; and these formed such stern natural obstacles, that they were in early days almost insurmountable. Therefore access was had to each natural sub-division by trail and then road from its own portion of the Valley. And consequently, each was most easily supplied, both as to mail, provisions, and shipments of gold dust by the access to its own practically separate territory. We find six, beginning at the South as follows:

Sub-division 1. The "southern mines" from the Mariposa River to the Calaveras River, including Mariposa, Tuolumne, and Calaveras Counties, and supplied from Stockton as a base town.

Sub-division 2. Extended from the Calaveras River to the Bear River, which included practically all of El Dorado and Placer Counties, Sacramento City being the base town.

Sub-division 3. Extended from the Bear River to the North Fork of the Yuba River, including Nevada County and the greater part of Sierra. Marysville was the base town.

Sub-division 4. The Gibsonville Ridge, including that part of Sierra County lying north of the North Fork of the Yuba, and also that portion of Plumas County lying south of the North Fork of the Feather. Marysville was the base town.

Sub-division 5. The Magalia Ridge, the Cherokee section, and the balance of Plumas County, extending over the Sierras into Lassen County, which terminated the main belt to the north. Marysville was the early base town, afterward with Oroville as an auxiliary.

Sub-division 6. The northern counties of Shasta, Trinity and Siskiyou and the widely scattered gold regions that they contained. Shasta was the base town in the interior, and Crescent City on the Coast.

As it happened each of these six sub-divisions produced a strong personality who dominated the Express situation therein during the early and most prolific years. The subject of this article is Frank D. Everts, who from the earliest days was the dominating personality in sub-division 4.

This fourth sub-division is a most beautiful and mountainous region, rising gradually out of the western plain, sloping ever upward to the east, until finally the high summit of the ridge was attained. Rabbit Creek, afterward called

Rabbit Town and then LaPorte, was the most important camp. The high and scenic ridge had been traversed by the richest of the ancient river channels before the great lava flow in prehistoric times, and through the following ages the capping was in many places removed, with a resultant erosion that laid bare the rich channels, and even in many instances produced a concentration. So that for several years Sierra County was the leading gold-producing county in the State, the rich mining camps of the ridge practically adjoining each other. While to the north, the many bars of the Feather River and its tributaries yielded gold for years.

When the necessity for Expresses arose, Frank D. Everts made his way into this region, the exact date being unknown. In all probability, he acted as a "one-man Express" company in the earliest days, as did James S. Tolles, Alexander H. Todd, William Ballou, John Keeler and others in the subdivisions to the south, and probably S. W. Langton in sub-division 3. But unfortunately we have no record or statement of Everts' activities as early as that. We know that Rabbitt Creek was not "struck" until the autumn of 1850, although the camps lower down on the Ridge and the lower bars of the Feather were being worked at the earliest date after the discovery of gold on the Feather River by John Bidwel , at Bidwell's Bar in the late spring of 1848. But we do know that Everts and Co's Express, as he then called his organization, was operating in full force on August 10, 1851, and with a handstamp for the letters that it carried. The first frank in this article is a folded letter-sheet of that date.



Frank No. 1—Collection of W. R. Parker, of Oroville, California. Handstamped frank in black on letter dated August 10, 1851. Mailed at Marysville August 26, 1851 to San Francisco.

The above frank is a great rarity and probably the first of the Everts and Co. handstamped franks, although we would not be surprised to see earlier varieties appear as continued search proceeds. Shortly after this we find the following item in the *Sacramento Union*, September 5, 1851:

"Another loss reported. Central House, owned by Everts & Co., a total loss. Mr. Everts' Express list for the Feather River mines was also lost and about 1300 letters destroyed. Loss about $4000.00."

Central House was a ranch in Butte County, about 12 miles above Marysville, where Everts had his headquarters, because of rich feed and the ease of getting the large quantities of hay required for his stock, pack animals and

horses. Because all the early day work in the rough region of the fourth subdivision was by horse back and by pack trains, although wagons probably ran in the valley approaches during the dry season. The present road to Quincy was not completed until the sixties.

It is a curious fact that there were fashions in these early day express franks, just as there were in women's clothes. The earliest franks bore only the name of the express company, as did the earliest Todd & Bryan, Berford & Company, Reynolds & Company, Hunter & Company and Freeman & Company. But this was soon found to be insufficient, and the second fashion appeared, followed by Everts & Company, Langton & Company, Hunter & Company, Brown & Company, etc. This second fashion, if such it may be termed, commenced the hand stamped frank with the words "Forwarded by".



Frank No. 2—Collection of E. A. Wiltsee. Mailed from Albion, Michigan, "Paid 6", but postmark omitted. Handstamped in blue "Forwarded by Everts & Co's Express". Contains letter dated Albion, Michigan, September 26, 1851.

This early, rare frank bears on its face the full history; postal rate paid 6, also the delivery charge of $1.50, and in addition thereto a notation in pencil giving the camp to which it was to be delivered. In this instance, the letters "Br V" probably stand for Brown's Valley.

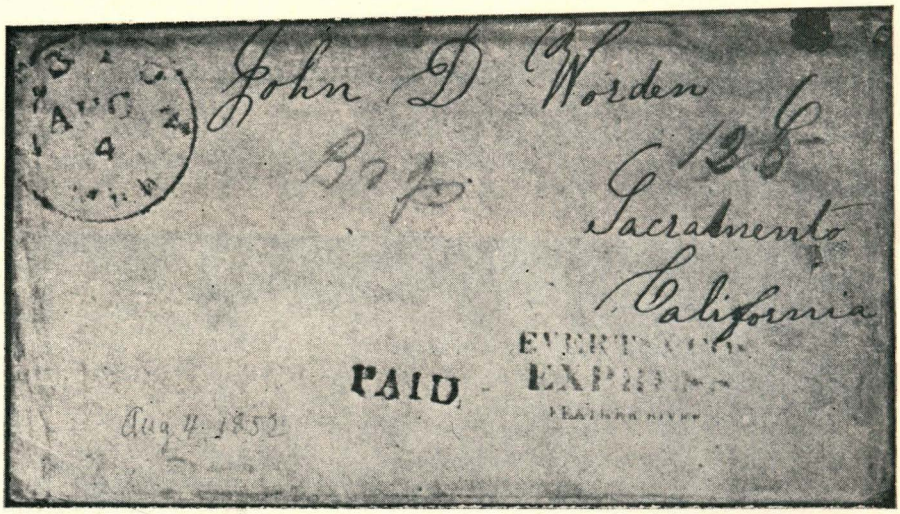
We now come to the next change in Express fashions. It seemed to have occurred to the operators that the words "Forwarded by" took up space that could be better occupied, consequently it was dropped by all of the companies who had used it and they substituted something giving the general locality of the frank, or the office at which it was affixed. In the case of Everts, "Feather River".

Frank No. 3 on next page.

Again, we have the full story. The delivery charge was reduced to $1.25, pencilled in, and the destination "Br V" again appears.

It now seems as if Mr. Everts needed more assistance in his business. The Gibsonville Ridge was becoming a great producer. Also Nelson Creek and the camps on the Feather. Business was doubtless booming in an Express way. There was no other way yet for the miner to get his much-longed-for mail; and no post office was established on the entire Gibsonville Ridge until later in 1855, when "Rabbit Town" became the first and only post office in the entire

region. Up till then one hundred per cent of the mail had to be delivered by the express companies, to the richest mining district on the great gold belt. Consequently Mr. Everts takes in a partner and we have the first change in ownership.



Frank No. 3—Collection of E. A. Wiltsee, containing letter dated Albion, Michigan, August 4, 1852, postmarked "Albion Mich Aug 4", handstamped frank in blue "Everts & Co's Express Feather River".



Frank No. 4—The error. Collection of E. A. Wiltsee, postmarked "Albion Mich Mar 31". "X" for collect 10c. Contains letter dated Albion March 27, 1853. Handstamped in blue in oval "Evert Snell & Co's Express Feather River".

Mr. Everts' Company, like others, now abandoned "straight-line" franks for the succeeding all-prevalent oval, which with the circle lasted until the introduction of printed franks.

This large and beautiful handstamp contains the names of "Evert Snell & Co." well displayed, and the cover also carries the full history. The delivery charge being pencilled on and also the destination "B vy", evidently for Brown's

Valley. The prosperity of the Company is now evidenced by the advertisement in the *Marysville Herald* of a new list of the many mining camps which the Express served. It is worth giving, and appears in the *Marysville Herald,* May 18, 1853:

Rabbit Creek	Onion Valley	Bidwell's Bar	Spanish Ranch
Gibsonville	Richmond Hill	Hansonville	Meadow Valley
Forbestown	Stringtown	Pine Grove	Jamison Creek
Columbus House	Enterprise	Chandlerville	Canyon Creek
Lexington House	Wyandot	Spanish Flat	Ophir
Warren Hill	Long Bar	Independence Bar	Thompson's Falt
Hopkinsville	Spring Valley	American Valley	Oregon Gulch
Nelson Creek	St. Louis	Elizabethtown	City of 76.

Of these, there were in Butte County and low-lying the following: Stringtown, Enterprise, Wyandot, Bidwell's Bar, Ophir (now Oroville), Forbestown, Hansonville, Columbus House, Thompson's Flat and Oregon Gulch.

The camps on the Gibsonville Ridge were Rabbit Creek, Gibsonville, Hopkinsville, St. Louis, Pine Grove, Chandlerville, Canyon Creek, Spanish Flat, Lexington House and Warren Hill.

The camps on the Feather and in Plumas County were Nelson Creek, Long Bar, American Valley, Spanish Ranch, Meadow Valley, Jamison Creek, Onion Valley, Richmond Hill, Spring Valley, Independence Bar, City of 76, and Elizabethtown, afterward renamed Quincy and now the county seat of Plumas County.

Many of these were in the roughest and most mountainous part of California, up to an elevation of nearly 6000 feet, a country of scenic peaks, high divides, and deep canyons with superb distant views. It had to be visited in winter over snows ten to twenty feet in depth, and accessible with difficulty even in the summer time. This gives some idea of the untiring energy and fortitude of the early express man.

But evidently inaccurate data had been given the maker and Mr. Everts' name appears as "Evert", an error not long permitted by that doughty operator.



Frank No. 5—Collection of E. A. Wiltsee. Handstamped in blue. Postmarked "Albion Sept 20", contains letter dated September 18, 1853. Manuscript "X" in NE corner for the 10c collect rate. Delivery charge now raised to $1.50, pencilled on.

From the date of the "error's" receipt, May 11, 1853, and our next item of November 8, 1853, the use of the "error" could not have been six months and it was doubtless far less.

Our next handstamped frank shows that Mr. Snell did not long remain a partner. This is confirmed by a notice of dissolution, dated July 25, 1854, and the Express Company from that date was in the name of F. D. Everts & Co., the firm now being composed of F. D. Everts and H. D. Everts, probably a brother. Also Everts & Co. were connecting with Adams & Co. at Marysville, who delivered all franked letters to San Francisco and the remote East.



Frank No. 6—Collection of E. A. Wiltsee, postmarked "Georgetown Ky May 10". Handstamped in blue on a pair of 3c 1851. "Everts & Cos Express Marysville connecting with Adams & Co". Delivery charge of $1.25 written on in ink.

But contemporary history did not allow this state of affairs to continue long. As Adams & Co. failed in February, 1855, the above frank could only have been dated May 10, 1854, as we know that Everts was using the previous handstamp in September, 1853.

All who are conversant with the history of California are aware of the stupefying effect of the failure of Adams & Co. upon the Coast in 1855. The Company was doing about twice as much business as Wells Fargo as we know from the bullion shipments by each steamer. Its offices were widespread and well conducted and it had the public's fullest confidence. But Adams & Co. were not the powerful Eastern Express "Adams Express Co.", but only its agents on the Pacific Coast. It failed following the failure of the banking house of Page, Bacon & Co., with which it had some unknown affiliation.

Everts had sold his company to Adams a few days before the failure. But he at once took it back and strengthened his organization by taking in four partners, the notice of partnership appearing May 10, 1855 between F. D. Everts, G. O. Davis, J. StClair Wilson, H. C. Everts, and M. W. Hannon, the firm being called Everts, Davis & Co. We now come to the last of the handstamped franks.

Frank No. 7 on next page.

Handstamped in blue, postmarked "Georgetown Ky", date illegible, "10" in red. "Everts Davis & Co Express Marysville" in large oval. No delivery charge stated but "C. O. D." in pencil. Marysville erased by expressman and "Opposite Mouth Nelson Creek Plumas County" written in. Envelope dated in manuscript "June 3 1855" doubtless the date of receipt by Mr. Haun. The pencilled letters probably mean that it was to be delivered to James H. Haun "Opposite Mouth Nelson Creek" and that the expressman was to collect the delivery charge.



Frank No. 7—Collection of E. A. Wiltsee. Handstamped in blue, postmarked "Georgetown Ky", date illegible, "10" in red. "Everts Davis & Co Express Marysville" in large oval. No delivery charge stated but "C. O. D." in pencil. Marysville erased by expressman and "Opposite Mouth Nelson Creek Plumas County" written in. Envelope dated in manuscript "June 3 1855", doubtless the date of receipt by Mr. Haun. The pencilled letters probably mean that it was to be delivered to James H. Haun "Opposite Mouth Nelson Creek" and that the expressman was to collect the delivery charge.

It has been stated by the former authorities on this subject that Wells Fargo & Co., under the management of Louis McLane inaugurated the use in 1855 of printed franks upon government stamped envelopes, which were sold to the public. We have every reason to doubt the accuracy of this statement. Perhaps Mr. Phillips and those who followed him did not take the trouble to look up the record in the matter. Nor in all probability did they have the dated franks which we have, and which apparently prove the converse of this statement.

In the first place it is now known that Louis McLane did not assume the management of Wells, Fargo & Co., until late in December, 1855. We call attention to the notice recently discovered in the fire of a mountain newspaper under date of August 24, 1855:

"The Pacific Express Co. will carry letters to their offices in California for 10c. Government envelopes will be supplied."

This notice clearly shows that the Pacific Express Company, which had been formed in March, 1855, out of the ruins of Adams & Company, by its former employees, had cut the letter rate to 10c, and was selling government stamped envelopes. But if this be not conclusive, the notice dated November 4, 1855, certainly was:

"Pacific Express Co.

Reduction of Letter Rates

On and after this date the Pacific Express Company will carry letters on all their routes in California for 10c, letters to the Atlantic States 20c, including the government envelope."

But it is possible that Everts & Company may have even ante-dated the Pacific Express Company in this practice. Our next frank, Number 8, printed on a government stamped envelope, contained a letter dated April 1, 1856.

We know that Wells, Fargo & Co. was still using hand-stamped franks from the San Francisco main office, from a cover of Mr. Wiltsee's dated September 18, 1856. Also a correspondence has been recently brought to light wherein all the envelopes bear upon their face the date of their receipt and the writer, all written in with ink, with meticulous care. Among these are five of what should be the earliest Wells, Fargo franks, all having the printed frank to the left. And all are dated in the spring of 1857. Had there been earlier ones in this voluminous correspondence of over one hundred letters, they should have appeared; but on the contrary the correspondence shows the hand stamped Wells, Fargo frank in September, 1856. From this it would seem that Wells, Fargo did not use printed franks until the spring of 1857. And that they were reluctantly compelled to follow the cut in rates inaugurated by the Pacific Express Company in its desperate and losing contest, which came to an end in the autumn of 1857. Or the method may even have been inaugurated by the ingenious Everts, who connected with the Pacific Express Company, they copying his simple but effective practice.

We now come to the remarkable series of nine printed franks upon government stamped envelopes.



Frank No. 8—Collection of W. R. Parker of Oroville. Printed in black upon U. S. government stamped envelope.

The firm still continues "Everts Davis & Company" as in the last hand stamped frank. This envelope contained a letter dated April 1, 1856. This was before we have any evidence of Wells, Fargo & Company's use of a printed frank. It will be seen that it was also the brief era when the Companies considered it advisable to state that it was a "Daily" Express. They soon outgrew this. Also Everts Davis & Company will be seen to be still connecting with the Pacific Express of Marysville.

We now arrive at another change in the firm. It is not known at what exact date Everts changed this so as to drop Davis; we must depend upon private records coming to light to prove this. But in the many kaleidoscopic changes of Everts, we now come to the one with the longest name.



Frank No. 9—Collection of W. R. Parker of Oroville. Black printed frank of Everts Hannon Wilson & Co. on U. S. stamped envelope No. 2314.

This rare printed frank, with the handstamp of St. Louis on the Gibsonville Ridge, is struck with the cancelling stamp of Everts Davis & Co., which was still being used at that particular office. As the cover shows, Everts Hannon Wilson & Co. were still connecting with the Pacific Express Co. at Marysville, so this date cannot have been later than November, 1857. This particular frank is of great rarity.

We now come to the sub-division of what may be called the Everts Wilson & Co. family of this interesting series of Expresses, which are seven in number



Frank No. 10—Collection of E. A. Wiltsee. Printed in blue upon a 10 cent U. S. stamped envelope, No. 2318, postmarked at Strawberry Valley, Cal., May 19.

that we know of, although they may be augmented at any time. While the exact order is not proved as exactly as it should be, we have endeavored to set them out in the probable order of their occurrence.

This exceedingly rare frank is addressed to Lancaster, Pa. and was dropped in the U. S. Mail at Strawberry Valley, one of the leading stage stations on the road to Marysville. It was probably printed at LaPorte, and is the only one of this series that was printed in blue. It is very similar to the rare frank of Francis & Co's Express, which ran locally from LaPorte to Gibsonville and other nearby points further up the Ridge. In both this frank and the Francis & Co. frank, there are certain crudities which betray the small country printing office. It is natural to expect that Francis & Co., being only a local express, would patronize the local printing office. And the two franks have exactly the same border and general composition.



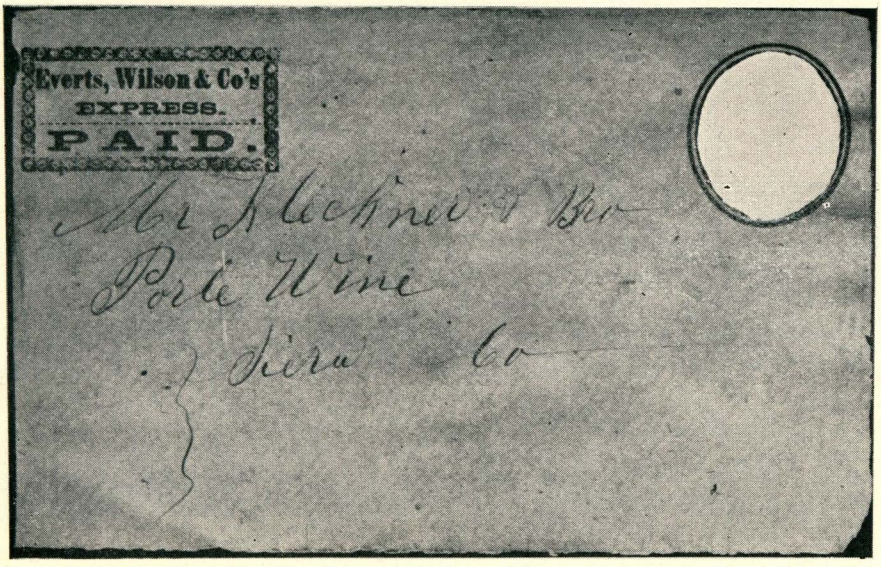
Frank No. 11—Collection of W. R. Parker of Oroville. Printed in black on 10c U. S. Government stamped envelope No. 2318.

This frank was dropped in the U. S. post office at LaPorte, September 3, 1858. And consequently it does not bear the hand stamp of any connecting express company.

To perfect our history for those unfamiliar with the region, the first name of this town was "Rabbit Creek", which continued up to September, 1855, and never had a post office. The government then installed a post office and called it "Rabbit Town". This lasted until November, 1857, when the citizens held a meeting and renamed the town "LaPorte", after the birthplace of Frank D. Everts, namely LaPorte, Indiana. And as such it still continues.

The United States post office was now beginning to function with better efficiency. This began late in 1855 after the most strenuous complaints throughout California against the almost useless service. It must be remembered that the leading newspaper of the State, the San Francisco *Alta* in July, 1855, even demanded that the United States postal service in California be entirely abrogated and not forced upon an unwilling public, as it was nothing but a nuisance, a humbug, and a detriment, and that the entire conduct of postal affairs be left to the express companies.

Our next frank is doubtless locally used.



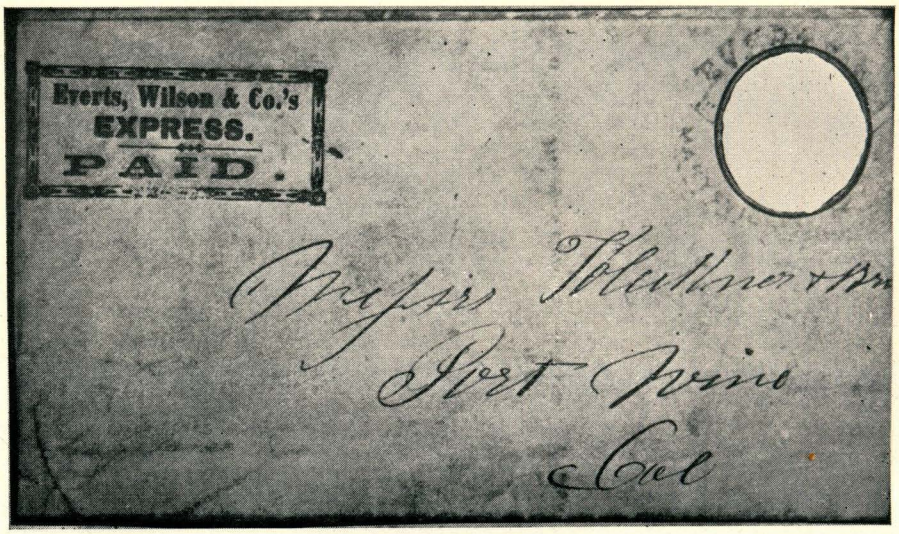
Frank No. 12—Collection of W. R. Parker. Printed in black on U. S. Government 3 cent stamped envelope No. 2314.

This frank substitutes a fancy border for the plain one heretofore used. It was used locally and delivered at the well-known store of Kleckner & Co. in the now absolutely ghost town of "Port Wine", once such a roaring camp and so prominent in the early history of the County, where now no human habitation remains. The stout old stone-store still rears its head, and we here reproduce its recent photograph showing the change that time and the exhaustion of the rich gravel deposits has produced since the early sixties.



Photograph of Kleckner's Store, Port Wine, Sierra County, California. Taken in July 1930.

We now come to another locally used frank, also directed to Kleckner's Store at Port Wine.



Frank No. 13—Collection of W. R. Parker. Printed in black on 3 cent U. S. stamped envelope No. 2314.

While this design is similar to No. 12, it is much larger, with an entirely different border and the dotted line between "Express" and "Paid" changed to an ornamented solid line.

And now a word as to the comparative rarity of the handstamped franks of the earliest Express companies, and these later printed franks of the strictly mountain Express companies.

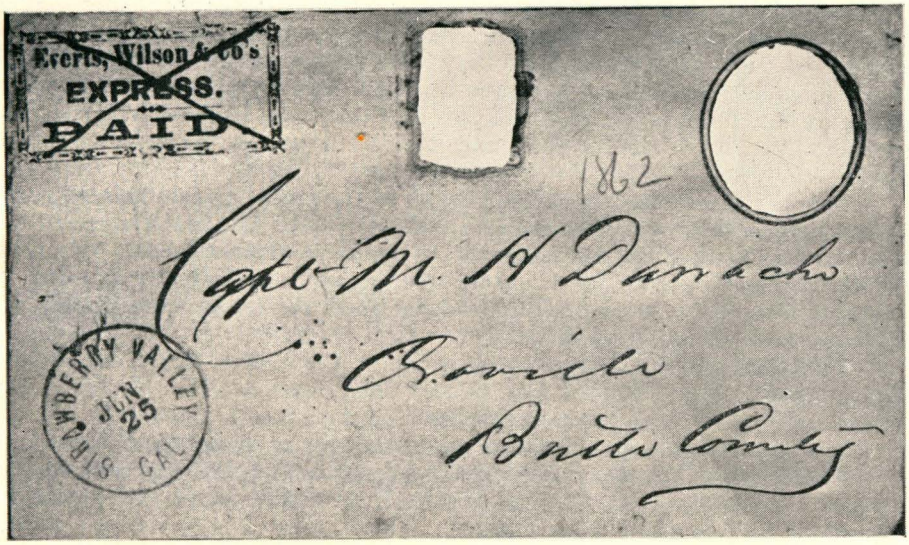
It would naturally be supposed that on account of the very early use of the handstamped franks, they would be rarer than those printed some ten years or more later. But it is a question whether this is the case. The mining population was in reality larger in 1850 and 1851 than in 1859, '60 and '61. These early letters to the East were often treasured in the farmhouses throughout the country where they were largely received. Of course, there was more local use in 1860. But local letters were rarely preserved. Also the small mountain Express companies had little means. It was necessary for them to have editions of printed franks on U. S. envelopes after the law of 1855, while in the early days every letter got the imprint of a handstamped frank. Consequently they evidently got out small editions of printed franks, probably due to lack of funds, or maybe fears of changes. At any rate, the collector realizes that it is more difficult to procure many of the rare later printed franks of the smaller mountain companies than the handstamps of even the earliest companies.

We now come to the most familiar of the Everts Wilson series.



Frank No. 14—Collection of W. R. Parker. Printed in black on 3 cent U. S. stamped envelope No. 2314. Cancelled by old oval of Everts Davis & Co. applied at Forbestown.

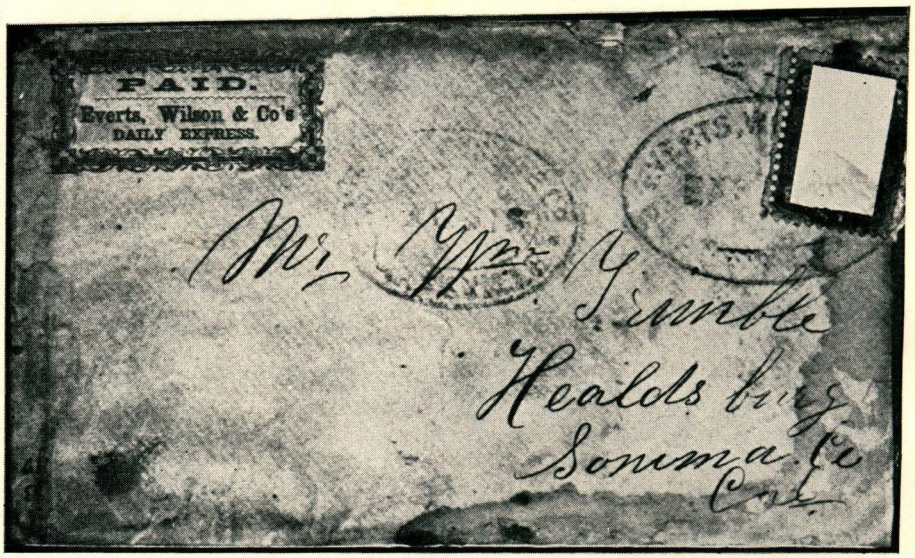
Another locally used frank dated October 29, 1860, and coming from Forbestown to Oroville.



Frank No. 15—Collection of W. R. Parker. Printed in black on 3 cent U. S. Government envelope No. 2330. Bears date of June 25, 1862. Posted at Strawberry Valley, California to Oroville. Also bears adhesive 3c No. 65.

While this frank shows but little difference from No. 13, it must be considered a separate item. In the first place it is much later. Also it is shorter, and there is a marked difference in the center of the border and no period after "Co" as in No. 13. Other details of difference might be mentioned.

We now come to the last of the series.



Frank No. 16—Collection of E. A. Wiltsee. Printed in black on white unstamped envelope. Bears 3c adhesive No. 65. Contained a letter dated 1862 and cancelled at LaPorte with the oval handstamp of Everts Wilson & Co.; connected with Wells Fargo & Co. at Marysville.

Mr. Parker has the only other so-far known item; but on 3 cent U. S. Government envelope of 1862 No. 2330.

No. 16 is of great rarity because Everts Wilson & Co. were bought out by Holland Morley and Co. in the latter part of 1862, but before Jany. 10, 1863, the exact date being yet unknown. And it must be remembered that the preceding No. 15 bears date of June 25, 1862. Consequently the use of this frank could have only been for a few months in the latter part of '62. The Holland Morley & Co. frank which succeeds this and which we know was in use on January 10, 1863, is of exactly the same design except for the substitution of the name.

This is the only known printed frank of the entire Everts printed series not found upon a Government-stamped envelope. Until this frank came to light in a recent find of an old correspondence the use of an adhesive stamp was unknown. It was probably due to the country printing office at LaPorte spoiling one or more handstamped envelopes and making good the lot by substituting a plain envelope with an adhesive affixed.

This ends this most interesting series of the Everts & Co. Expresses. As above stated, other varieties may at any time come to life. No early day Express company, except the neighboring Langton in sub-division 3, had a longer life, and none such a varied and continuous series of franks.

The Express business in the beautiful foothill region was now rapidly declining. Wells Fargo & Co. had obtained the entire south end of the region, absorbing one company after another. The mining population had greatly decreased. And on the other hand the U. S. Post Office was functioning better year by year. The same exigencies that called forth the various individual Express companies throughout the Gold Region no longer existed. And shortly, Wells, Fargo & Co. were to reign supreme throughout the entire region as they did throughout the State. But at least we can be thankful that the early days and mining requirements in this rich and beautiful region enforced the conditions that produced this long and interesting series of Western franks, so eagerly sought by collectors, and so rarely secured in their entirety.

Boyd's City Express Post

By H. Warren K. Hale.

AMONG the United States local stamps, the types of the early issues of the private post established about July 1st, 1844, by John T. Boyd in the city of New York are confusing. The published illustrations necessarily fail to show the many fine details that differentiate the types. The following study will, I believe, help the philatelist to identify the varieties.

Check List.

Date Issued (Coster)	Scott No.	Type	Color Ink	Kind	Color	Style Printing	Sub-variety
1844	6281	I	2c black	glazed, surface colored	green	litho.	
1844	6282	II	2c black	glazed, surface colored	green	eng'd	
1845	6283	III	2c black	glazed, surface colored	green	eng'd	
1845	6284	IV	2c black	glazed, surface colored	green	eng'd	Shades
1849	6285	V	2c black	glazed, surface colored	green	eng'd	
1849	6286	VI	2c black	glazed, surface colored	green	litho.	
	6287		2c gold	glazed, wove	white	"	
1854	6288	VII	2c black	glazed, surface colored	green	litho.	
1856–7	6292	VIII	2c black	unglazed, col'd through	olive green	litho.	
	6290		2c orange	unglazed, wove	white	"	
	6291		2c red	" "	"	"	
1865	6289		2c black	glazed, surface colored	red	"	
	6289a		2c "	" " "	"	"	Tête bêche
1857	6293	IX	2c black	glazed, surface colored	green	litho.	
1860	6294	X	2c black	glazed, surface colored	red	litho.	
	6294a		2c "	" " "	"	"	Tête bêche
1863	6295		2c gold	glazed	white	"	
	6295a		2c "	"	"	"	Tête bêche
	6296		2c "	glazed, surface colored	green	"	
	6296a		2c "	" " "	"	"	Tête bêche
	6297		2c "	" " "	navy blue	"	
	6297a		2c "	" " "	"	"	Tête bêche
	6298		2c "	" " "	crimson	"	
	6298a		2c "	" " "	"	"	Tête bêche
1857	6299	XI	1c black	glazed, surface colored	green	litho.	
	6299a		1c "	" " "	"	"	"CENTS"
1860	6300	XII	1c black	glazed, surface colored	lilac	litho.	
	6300a		1c "	" " "	"	"	"CENTS"
	6301		1c "	" " "	bluish grey	"	
	6301a		1c "	" " "	"	"	"CENTS"
1867	6302	XIII	1c black	glazed, surface colored	lilac	litho.	
	6302a		1c "	" " "	"	"	"CENTS"
	6303		1c "	" " "	blue	"	
	6303a		1c "	" " "	"	"	"CENTS"

Types of Early Issues, 1844-1867.

Design: Eagle, essorant on segment of a terrestrial globe, in an upright double elliptical frame carrying the lettering: "BOYD'S CITY EXPRESS" above and "POST 2 CENTS" or "POST 1 CENT" below. On certain types the design is surrounded by a rectangular frame of fine guide lines.

Key to Types.

To distinguish the types, note the following:

(1) Type I is distinctly larger than any other type, the outer oval being about 24 mm. wide by 27 mm. high. The other types are 16 to 17 mm. by 20 to 21 mm.

(2) Types II and III are the only types having a plain, unprinted background for the eagle.

Type VIII is the only type with a printed, solid-color background.

All other types have a reticulate, or cross-hatched, background. But the type IV plate became much worn through long use and stamps from this plate frequently show mere traces of the cross-hatching.

(3) Type II has outlines of a map on the globe. Type III has no map, only the lines of latitude and longitude and lines of shading. The eagles of the two types are different. On type III the top of the eagle's left wing is almost on a level with the top of its head.

(4) Type I has a period after EXPRESS and after POST.

Types II, III, IV, V and XIII have no periods or dots in the lettering.

Types VI, VII, VIII, IX and XI have periods after CENTS or CENT.

Types X and XII have center dots before POST and after CENTS, or CENT.

(5) The outer oval frame consists of two or of three lines, but the inner oval frame has two lines in all types.

Type V is the only type having an outer frame of three lines. Of these, the outer one is heavy, the two inner ones light. On some impressions these three lines may appear as two.

Types I and IV have two thin lines for the inner oval.

Types II, III, V and VI, for the inner oval, have the outer line thin and the inner line heavy.

All other types have for the inner oval, a heavy outer line and a thin inner line, the latter merging sometimes with the background.

(6) The only types now undistinguished are VII and IX. These perhaps are best identified by the eagles, the dtails of which differ. *Inter alia,* in type VII the eagle has a pointed tail, in type IX a square tail. The lettering is different, noticeable the fact that in type VII the ST of POST is wide at bottom; in type IX these letters are closer at bottom. If the stamp shows any part of a rectangular frame line it is not type VII.

Notes.

Frame Guide Lines. Types I, II, III, IV, V, VI, IX, X, XI and XII have rectangular frame lines. The frame is from 18 to 21 mm. wide and from 21 to 23½ mm. high, excepting the large type I. It varies in size not only with the type but also with different subjects on the same sheet, and is frequently doubled in parts.

Types VII, VIII and XIII have no frame lines.

Reprints. Type VI was reprinted about 1880 (and possibly again later) by J. W. Scott in black on glazed paper, surface colored. There are two shades, apple green and olive green; originals are on a lighter green.

Reprints of type VIII exist in black on red glazed paper, surface colored; also in dull orange on cream-toned unglazed wove paper and in black on pale greenish unglazed wove, colored through.

Type XIII 1c has been reprinted in black on blue glazed paper, surface colored.

Errata. Referring to the 1924 edition of Scott's Catalogue of United States Local Stamps, it may be noted that No. 6290, 2c orange on white, type VIII, and No. 6291, 2c red on white, type VIII, are on unglazed paper, not on glazed.

No. 6292, 2c black on green, type VIII, is on unglazed paper, not on glazed paper: and the paper color is *olive* green.

The colors of the paper of the 1c, type XII, and the 1c, type XIII, are distinctly different. The lilac type XII is of a paler shade than the lilac type XIII. The "blue" type XII is not at all a blue, but a grey with a bluish tone; the type XIII blue is a true blue.

Glazing. Type X stamps on green and on blue paper sometimes appear as though unglazed. It would seem that the glaze in these cases has been lost through exposure to moisture.

The stamps on red glazed paper are generally discolored by sulphuretting. The original color is easily restored with peroxide of hydrogen.

Shades. Type IV early clear impressions appear on the usual medium bright green glazed paper. About 1847 a duller blue-green paper, lightly glazed, appeared with poorer impressions. Later a green paper rather lighter in shade than either of the previous papers was used, and very poor impressions are found in which the cross-hatching has almost disappeared.

Postage Rates. The rate for city delivery by carriers was at first *two cents* for letters and *one cent* for printed circulars. For letters or circulars to be delivered to the government post office the charge was *one cent.*

In 1857 Boyd reduced the postage for city letters to *one cent.*

In 1860 (June or later) the letter postage was restored to *two cents,* but printed matter remained at *one cent.*

Errors. The tete-beche pairs of type VIII occur in the two middle rows of the sheet of one hundred subjects, the designs being transferred on the printing stone by a "turned sheet" of fifty.

The tete-beche pairs of type X occur in the top two rows of the sheet, the upper horizontal row of ten being printed in an inverted position.

In 1857, the letter postage having been reduced, the stone for type XI 1c was prepared from the type IX 2c stone. In altering the stone or in the transfer, there was left on a number of the subjects traces of the "S" of "CENTS", or the full "S", and traces of the figure "2".

Type XII 1c was made from type X 2c, involving errors of "CENTS" as in type XI. The tete-beche positions were corrected at the time and do not appear in the 1c value.

Use. Coster gives the following months of issue: Type I, July 1844; type II, October 1844; type III, January 1845.

No. 6287, type VI, 2c gold on white glazed, was used for *billets doux,* wedding invitations, etc.

Nos. 6295 to 6298, type X, 2c gold on white, green, blue and crimson, were issued principally for collectors, but were accepted for postage.

Types IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX and XI occur "die cut" to the line of the outer oval frame. The machine for this work was owned and used by Boyd. Stamps so cut, when tied to cover, should not be rejected for lack of margins, as they show an interesting use.

Interesting Side Lights on the Franking Privilege

By H. M. KONWISER.

LORD STIRLING, otherwise William Alexander, was a Major General on the Staff of General Washington and I have a franked letter front, with the franking signature "Stirling" addressed to Samuel Tucker, Esq., President of Congress of New Jersey, Brunswick, on the reverse of which is reference to arms from New York, and on the upper right the inscription is "On the Public Services."

This style "On the Public Service" or "Public Service" was originated by the British officials and was so used by them. During the Revolutionary War Period these styles of Official Inscriptions with the signature prevailed.

I also have a George Washington item, addressed to Brigadier General Glover, Springfield, New Jersey. The Franking signature at the lower left is "G. Washington" and in the upper right is the term "Public Service." As this was sent whilst Washington was head of the army, not long after the battle of Springfield, it seems that Washington, as other army chieftains, who had the franking right, noted the words "Public Service" or "On Public Service" on their letters to get them sent by the posts.

I have a letter by Benjamin Stoddard, addressed to the Governor of Delaware, about returning troops of the State, written 1780. This letter front has "Public Service" on the upper right section. The inscription "War Office" at the lower left, acted as a frank here.

Jno. Trumbull—Brother Jonathan—wrote letters whilst an officer of the Army. I have two such. They are franked "Public Service Jno. Trumbull." That style was the Army Type of Franking Signature, not the *Continental Congress* type.

I have a Franked Cover (Front) of Ben Lincoln, the General who received the Cornwallis sword in surrender at Yorktown. This has the words "On Public Service" as well as his signature, plus FREE handstamp and circular postmark.

Checking back on my notes, and from checking up on several hundred franked items I know that members of congress, as a general rule, in the days of the Continental Congress, as well as during the Articles of Confederation period and the early Constitutional period merely wrote the word "Free" and their names. If *any* of these gentlemen used the words "ON PUBLIC SERVICE" after 1782, as members of Congress, they may still have been connected with the Army, and my conclusion is that "On Public Service" was intended primarily for Army franks.

Any and *every* member of Congress (1774 etc. period) had the franking privilege which included the signers of the Declaration.

U. S. Department Stamps—Plate Varieties

By Charles J. Phillips.

IN the *C. C. P.* of April 1929 (Vol. VIII, No. 2) I listed some unrecorded varieties found in the Post Office 3c and 6c.

I now list a number of plate varieties, re-entries, etc., which I have, and most of which have never been recorded.

Executive.

6 cents. I have a mint copy with the design of the left side not printed. I think during the printing a piece of paper overlapped this stamp and picked up a part of the design. On my stamp the whole of the left side is omitted. The design at the top commences along the left side of the "U" and extends about 1mm. to the left of SIX, not a trace of the left side of the stamp showing.

2 cents. I have a block of 50 Plate Proofs from upper portion of sheet, Nos. 1 to 50 and on this I find one important, and a few minor varieties.

No. 40 is a re-entry of the entire stamp. This is most marked in the letters E C U and I in Executive, in the figure "2" and in the N of CENTS. The broad white line over the middle of the word "EXECUTIVE is filled with short vertical lines, none of which show on other subjects on the sheet. This is a major re-entry.

No. 39 on the sheet has a thin diagonal line right across the broad tail of the "2".

No. 16 on the sheet shows a marked scratch extending from the bottom of the N. diagonally down into the gutter.

There are slight double transfers at the top or bottom of stamps Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 20, 30 and 47.

3 cents. I have a full sheet of 100 Plate Proofs of this value. The chief varieties I have found on this are:

A long diagonal scratch between the vertical pair Nos. 50 and 60 on sheet. This extends across "T" of CENTS, across bottom half of "3", right across the margin and partly towards the "U" in upper left corner.

No. 61 on this sheet is slightly re-entered at bottom.

10 cents. I have a full sheet of 100 Plate Proofs of this value.

No. 20 the bottom left corner is not entered and appears very defective many fine lines being absent.

Nos. 99 and 100 have slight double transfers at top.

Navy.

2 cents. One cannot be too particular in noting new varieties. For some years I have had a block of 6 of the 2c. proofs with a well defined scratch across the figure "2". As I was about to write these notes I happened to rub this stamp with my finger and the scratch came off!! It was nothing but a fine colored hair!!

6 cents. I have a block of 8 plate proofs from the two lower rows of the sheet with the imprint below. The whole of the "C" and part of the "O" of CONTINENTAL were not printed.

6 cents. I have several blocks and three used copies with the catalogued variety, line through N of NAVY. I think this variety was caused by a little thin sliver of metal adhering to the transfer die. Eventually it probably disappeared. There are several stages of this variety found on the issued stamps.

I have a block of 4 on which the vertical line in the upper stamp is strong and thick across the N and extends nearly to the small star; it then reappears in the gutter between the vertical pair and continues across the N of the lower stamp, but in a thinner line than in the upper one. I have another block of 4 with the strong thick line on the upper stamp, but no trace of line on the lower ones.



Navy 6c and 10c.

10 cents. I have a very marked variety here, and this is a case where I have the same variety on the proofs and on the issued stamps. A strong vertical line extends from the top of the head and across the cheek nearly to the neck. I have this in a block of 6 plate proofs and also in a strip of six issued stamps. This strip is from the left hand corner of the sheet with full Imprint and Plate No. 101. The variety is No. 3 on the sheet.

10 cents. I have a block of 4 of the 10c. with a marked scratch in the upper margin extending into the design over the "E" in DEP on the right.

I also have a used copy of this variety.

State.

I have a remarkable set of all values of the State Department 1c. to 90c. in full sheets of 100 plate proofs on India paper. With this wonderful material I have been able to locate numerous varieties.

2 cents. No. 98 is a remarkable double entry. This is most marked in the figure "2", the "O" in TWO, "C" in CENTS and in the "U" of U. S.

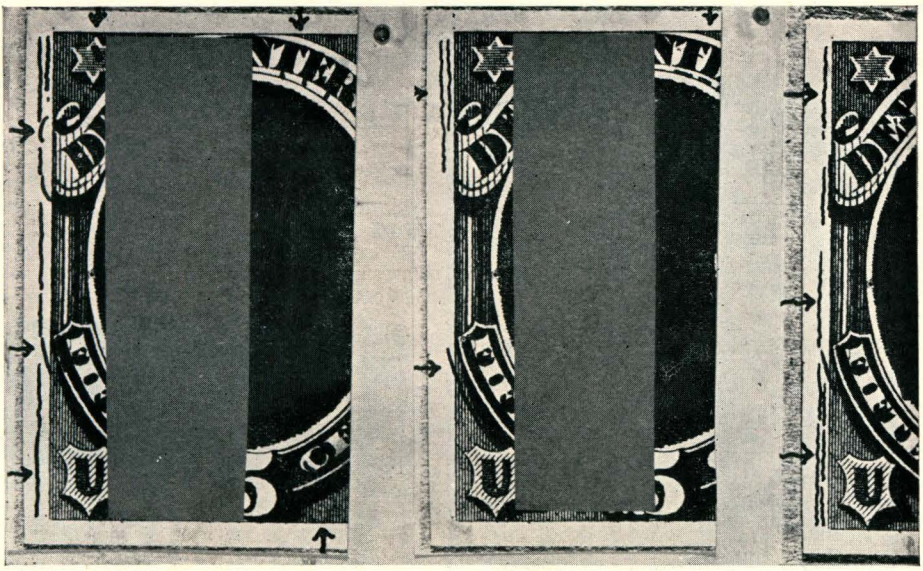
No. 40 is a double transfer at bottom.

10 cents. No. 34 is a very marked short transfer at top on the right side. The whole of the horizontal frame line is omitted and many of the short vertical

lines. I have two copies of this on issued stamps and the one on my proof sheet. Nos. 92 and 94 are marked double transfers at top.

12 cents. No. 2 is a slight double transfer of the whole stamp, noticeable in the white oval around the head in STATE, etc.

24 cents. No. 66, line through "R" of FOUR, "C" of CENTS and through the curved ornament over "S" in CENTS.



Interior 15c.

Interior.

There is a major re-entry in the 15c. which is found in three distinct varieties from three positions on the sheet.

1st. Left frame line doubled from top to bottom. Lines ½mm. apart.
2nd. Left frame line doubled towards the top only. Lines ¼mm. apart.
3rd. Left frame line doubled almost from top to bottom. Lines ¼mm. apart.

In all three re-entries the outer curved line under FIFTEEN projects beyond the frame line on left. In the normal stamps this curved line never projects beyond the border line. It is possible that a fourth variety of this re-entry exists but I have no positive proof of this.

Treasury.

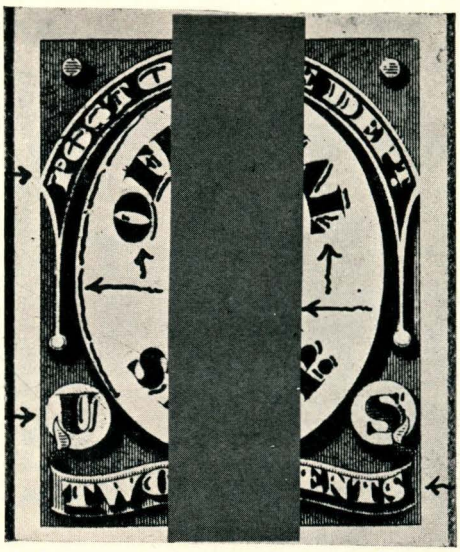
2 cents. I have a very marked cracked plate variety. The crack commences in the gutter at the top of the stamp and extends from left to right across the "S" in TREASURY.

6 cents. The original die of the 6 cents contained many finely drawn lines, therefore the transfer die made from it was shallow and this plate No. 51 as originally laid down by the Continental Bank Note Co. soon showed a wearing away of these very fine lines, in which state the plate must have come into the

hands of the American Bank Note Co. Their printings do not show the plate seriously worn, therefore the impressions of this Company appear as though they were from an entirely new plate. I have blocks of four in plate proofs and in issued stamps of the worn state, and a block of ten with plate No. 51 of the printings of the American Bank Note Co.

6 cents. I have a used copy with a large dot in the "E" of TREASURY.

30 cents. I have a copy with a remarkable short transfer at top, the greater part of the top of the stamp missing.



Left—**Postoffice 2c.**

Below—**War 10c.**



Post Office.

2 cents. I have two copies of this stamp double printed all over. This is one of the most marked varieties in the department stamps. It is very clear all over. Perhaps the variety may be quickest seen by noting the period after STAMP. Two periods are seen, partly overlapping the other, but about 1mm. apart.

6 cents. I have a single copy with a marked double transfer at top, especially noticeable on left side.

War.

10 cents. I have a block of four showing two cracks on the plate under the two lower stamps of the block. These show best in the margin under the "E" in TEN and extend downwards from right to left.

10 cents. I have what looks like a broad thick crack extending from the left hand margin right to the bust.

I think these few rough notes will serve to indicate that a lot of research work is well worth while in our Department stamps. Scores of other valuable and interesting varieties may be found by those who will take the trouble to examine their stamps.

Plating of Norway Number 1

By J. JELLESTAD AND A. ODFJELL.

(Continued from page 120.)

BLOCK C.

C. 1. N. E. corner is pointed. The right edge is rough.

C. 2. The lower part of the right edge is rough. S. E. 2 and 3 are thick. There are two white dots outside G. G is thick. S. O. 5 and 6 join each other in the root. There is a white dot in the curl of S. W. 1. S. E. 7 is short. A thin line runs out from S. E. 7.

C. 3. There is a tiny blur above N. W. 8. Under the S. E. corner there is a blur. S. E. 10 has a ball.

C. 4. There is a large cut in the lower edge under IL.

C. 5. N. W. corner has a large cut on the top side. N. E. 8 is thick. A white line runs from the right edge along S. E. 6, 7, 8 and 10 out in the lower edge—thereby forming an island of the S. E. corner and part of the lower edge.

C. 6. N. W. 5 has a colored dot. N. E. 9 and 10 is thick. There is a tiny cut on the right side close to the point of the S. E. corner.

C. 7. The left edge is rough. N. E. 6 and 7 form one flaw. N. E. 8 and 9 are thick. The bottom line behind the lion's mane is broken. There is a horizontal line under S. E. 6 and 7.

C. 8. There is a thin white line outside N. W. 3. The right edge of the N. E. corner is bent inwards. S. E. corner is pointed. S. E. 10 has a ball.

C. 9. N. W. 10 is broken. The right edge outside S. E. has a cut.

C.10. The left side of the N. W. corner is bent inwards. N. W. 3, 5 and 6 join each other in the root. The upper stroke of Æ has a tiny ball. The lower part of the right edge is rough. The points of S. E. 5 and 6 are cut.

C.11. N. W. 3 is thick. S. W. 1 is thick. S. W. 5 and 6 join each other in the root.

C.12. N. E. 6, 7 and 8 are connected in the root with a thin line. The right edge is uneven. S. W. 5 and 6 join each other in the root.

C.13. There is a blur in the upper edge above and to the right of the second R in FRIMÆRKE. S. E. 5 is short. S. E. 6 has a white dot under the point.

C.14. There is a white dot between N. W. 5 and 6. The upper edge has a cut above N. E. 6. There are two white dots above N. E. 3 and 5.

C.15. The left upper edge is rough. There is a white line running inwards from N. W. 3. N. E. 2 and 10 are thick. The right lower edge is rough. There is a colored dot in S. W. 2.

C.16. The upper left side is uneven. N. W. 10 has a hump. There are a few colored blurs on the edge above N. E. 3 and 5. The third white bottom line in the shield counted from the right is broken. S. E. 6 is cut. A bottom line to the left of the shield and in line with the end of the axe handle is broken.

C.17. The left upper edge is bent downwards. N. E. 6 is short. The left edge of the S. W. corner is bent inwards.

C.18. A tiny white line on the inside of N. W. 3. The right edge is rough. There is a colored dot in the point of S. E. 6.

C.19. The left edge has a dent outside N. W. 1 and 3. N. E. corner is bent on the side. S. E. corner is broken. N. E. 1 is broken. There is a white dot on N. E. 3.

C.20. The left upper edge slightly bent downwards. N. E. 10 is thick. S. E. 1 has the curl prolonged. The lower right edge is rough. There is a white line running out from the point of S. W. 6.

C.21. N. E. 8 and 9 are thick. There are two white flaws on the outside of S. E. 3. S. E. 6 has the point divided. There are a few tiny white dots outside the S. W. ornaments.

C.22. The left upper edge is blurred. S. E. 3 has a hump. There are tiny white dots outside the points of S. E. 5 and 6. There is a colored flaw on the edge under S. W. 5 and 6.

C.23. The upper edge is blurred. The edge outside N. E. ornament is worn out.

C.24. The right edge is rough. S. E. 3 is flat. S. E. 5 is short. S. E. 6 is long. There is a thin curled line under the second L.

C.25. The upper edge is rough. The curl of S. E. 1 is pointed. S. E. 6 is long and thick.

C.26. The right edge is rough. There is a white dot outside S. E. 5. The first L is divided, partly covered with ink.

C.27. There is a white dot inside the left edge. There is a white line running downwards from S. E. 1. The side of the S. E. corner has a dent. S. E. 10 has a ball. The left leg of the N has a white dot.

C.28. The upper stroke of K in FRIMÆRKE is missing. Inside of N. E. 8 there is a white line. There is a tiny white line running out from S. E. 1. The first L. has the lower part prolonged.

C.29. Not recorded.

C.30. The upper edge has a colored flaw above N. W. 7. The right edge is rough.

C.31. N. E. 8 and 9 are thick. S. E. 1 has a small dot on the outside. S. E. 6 is larger. There is a tiny cut in the S. E. corner.

C.32. N. E. 6 and 7 form a white flaw. N. E. 9 forms a large ball. There is a white line crossing the bottom lines above the lion's tail. S. E. 2 and 3 are thick. S. E. 5 and 6 form a white flaw.

C.33. S. E. 6 has a white dot at the point. S. W. 5 is slightly thicker than usual.

C.34. N. E. 1 is thick. N. E. 5 is pointed. There is a tiny white dot between N. E. 6 and 7. S. W. 8 and 9 are thick.

C.35. S. E. 1 is thin. S. E. 2 and 3 are thick. S. E. 4, 5 and 6 are crippled.

C.36. N. W. 5, 6 and 7 are crippled. N. W. 10 has a hump. N. E. 9 is thick. The left side of the S. W. corner has several dents.

C.37. There are three cuts from the upper edge into N. E. 5 and 6. S. E. 6 is club-like. S. E. 10 has a ball.

C.38. There are several colored flaws above the left part of the upper edge. N. E. 3 has a hump. A white line runs upwards from the lower edge under the second L.

C.39. The upper edge is rough. The upper right edge is rough. S. E. 1 has a white line running out. S. W. 7 is short.

C.40. S. E. 3 is thick and forms an angle. S. E. 5 and 6 are thick and join each other. S. W. 6 has a tiny white dot on the outside. The lower edge has two cuts under S. E. 6 and 7.

C.41. A white line breaks the lion's tail and the bottom lines above the lion's rump. Another white flaw breaks the right shadow line of the shield. The S. E. ornament is damaged and white flaws form a broken line towards the S. W. ornament. The lower edge is rough. The letters in SKILLING are disformed.

C.42. N. W. 1 is thick. S. E. 5 is short. S. E. 6 has a white dot on the lower side. S. W. 2 is thick.

C.43. The right upper edge is rough. The lower end of the right side bends inwards. S. W. corner is rounded. The lower edge is rough.

C.44. There is a white dot outside N. W. 2. There is a hump on the edge above N. E. 5. The lower end of the right side has a dent.

C.45. The right edge has a cut in line with the lion's hindquarter. S. E. 1, 3, 5 and 6 are crippled. S. E. 6 reaches the corner. The lower edge has a cut under S. E. 8.

C.46. N. W. 3 and 4 are connected with a white line. There is a white dot between N. E. 6 and 7. S. E. corner has a blur. The upper right edge is rough.

C.47. There are several white dots in the bottom lines on both sides of the shield and around the crown. A white line runs from the circle through the right leg of the N into S. E. 4 and further to S. E. 8. The S. E. corner is broken. The first L has an upper stroke, forms an E with the middle stroke missing.

C.48. A white line runs out from S. E. 1. A white line runs from the lower edge up to the point of S. E. 6. The S. E. corner is rounded.

C.49. The left upper edge bends downwards. N. W. 5 is short. To the right of N. W. 10 there is a white dot and a line forming a "comma." The S. E. corner has a dent on the side. There is a white dot between S. W. 7 and 8.

C.50. There is a white dot outside N. W. 1. The main stroke of the Æ touches the circle. S. E. 6 runs out in the edge. There is a tiny cut under the S. E. corner.

BLOCK D.

D. 1. S. E. 1, 2 and 3 are thick with several tiny lines running out.

D. 2. N. W. 18 is thick. N. W. 10 has a dot on the top side. N. E. 9 and 10 have both a ball. S. E. 1 has a hump. S. W. 1 has a dot on the underside. There is a white dot between S. W. 7 and 8.

D. 3. The upper edge is blurred at the left. N. W. 10 is a white flaw. N. E. 8 and 9 are thick.

D. 4. N. E. 8 and 9 are thick. The ink to the right of the circle is worn. The side of the S. W. corner is rough.

D. 5. There is a white flaw to the left of the crown. There are several white lines under and along the upper edge. S. E. 6 has a thin line running from the point downwards.

D. 6. The S. E. corner has a cut on the side. S. E. 2, 4, 9 and 10 are thick.

D. 7. Outside N. E. 10 there is a tiny dot. Outside S. E. 1 and 5 there are two cut in the edge. S. W. 5 is rectangular.

D. 8. N. E. 8 has a hump. Æ is crippled. N. E 6 forms a club—a broken line touches the points of S. W. 6, 7 and 8. The horizontal stroke of the second L is thick and has a white line running upwards.

D. 9. The back of the lion is broken. S. E. 9 is thick The S. W. ornament and the letters SKILL are thick.

D.10. The upper and the right edges are rough. N. E. corner is pointed. There is a white line between S. E. 6 and 7. S. W. 5 has a colored dot in the point.

D.11. N. W. 7 is divided by a colored dot. N. E. 8 and 9 are thick.

D.12. There is a white line above N. W. 6. N. E. 6 has a diagonal white line from the point. N. E. 8, 9 and 10 are deformed. Outside of S. E. 2 there is a white dot. The lower edge is bent upwards at the left.

D.13. There is a white line in the lower line of the crown above the axe. N. W. 7 is short.

D.14. N. W. 5 is short. The upper stroke of the Æ has a tiny ball at the right. S. E. 3 has a hump. S. E. 6 is wide. S. E. 4 forms a ball. The second L has a stroke at the top thereby forming an E without the midstroke.

D.15. The left end of the upper edge is bent downwards. S. E. 1 has a ball.

D.16. The cracked plate. The upper edge has a cut to right of N. W. 10. There is a crack running through N. E. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10—forming several white lines on the side of the circle and downwards through S. E. 1, 3, 5 and 6.

D.17. The left edge is uneven. N. W. 1 is thin. N. E. 6 and 7 are connected in the root. The edge outside of the S. E. ornament is rough.

D.18. The edge about MÆ is blurred. The curl of N. E. 2 is long. N. E. 10 is thick.

D.19. Details unknown.

D.20. There is a white line outside N. W. 1. The right edge is uneven. The N. E. corner is pointed. S. E. 1 has a ball. The right leg of N is covered with ink.

D.21. Outside and below the N. W. ornament there are a number of white dots and lines. The S. W. corner has a tiny dot on the outside.

D.22. There is a white line outside N. W. 3. S. E. 3 has a hump. Two white lines run from the points of S. E. 5 and 6 out in the edge of the stamp.

D.23. There is a cut in the left edge in line with the lower part of the crown. There is another cut in the edge outside S. E. 6.

D.24. The N. W. corner is rounded. A thin horizontal line runs above N. W. 6 and 7. There is a white dot between S. E. 5 and 6. There is a tiny cut in the left edge in line with the end of the axe handle. The lower edge is uneven.

D.25. N. W. 3 is thick. N. E. 5 and 6 joins in the root. S. E. 6 is long and touches the lower edge. The horizontal stroke of the first L runs out to the left of the vertical leg. S. W. 6 and 7 are connected with a white dot.

D.26. There is a white dot on the inside of N. W. 8. A tiny white dot on top of N. W. 10. The lower part of the right edge is rough. There is a tiny dot between S. E. 6 and 7. The lower edge has a bend upwards at the left end.

D.27. M. Æ and K in FRIMÆRKE are crippled. N. E. 5 and 6 are wide. N. E. 7 and 8 join in the root. N. E. 9 are thick. There is a cut in the edge outside S. E. 3. S. W. 3, 5 and 6 are connected with each other.

D.28. N. W. 6 and 7 are wide and flat at the points. The right edge is rough. S. E. 1 forms a blur.

D.29. The N. E. corner is prominent. The S. E. corner is pointed. S. W. 7 and 8 join in the root.

D.30. There are a few tiny white dots outside N. W. 3, 5 and 6. A white line runs out from the left side of S. E. 6. Both ends of the lower edge are bent upwards.

D.31. A colored bottom line is broken to the left of the crown. N. E. 1 has a hump. From the point of S. E. 6 a white line runs vertical, another runs horizontal forming a prominent angle. There is a white dot at the end of S. E. 10. Inside S. W. 10 there is a white dot.

D.32. There is a white dot between N. W. 3 and 5. N. W. 10 is thick. N. E. 2 forms a ball. N. E. 6 is longer than usual.

D.33. The lower part of the right edge bends inwards. A thin white line between S. E. 7 and 8. The S. W. corner has both sides bent inward.

D.34. There is a big cut in the N. W. corner. The N. E. ornament is reengraved. S. E. 6 has a ball at the point. Outside S. E. 5 there is a cut in the edge.

D.35. The sides of the N. W. corner is bent. A bottom line is broken to the right of the upper part of the shield.

D.36. There is a tiny white dot on the top of N. E. 3. There is a white flaw at the point of the long N. E. 6. N. E. 6 and 7 are joined in the root. N. E. 7 is short and thick. The lower ends of the left and right edges are bent inwards.

D.37. There is a white flaw in the point of the shield. The lower part of the left edge bends inwards.

D.38. N. W. 10 has a white dot. A white line shoots upwards from N. E. 3. There is a thin white line running from the point of the N. E. 6 to the corner. A white horizontal line runs under S. E. 10 and touches the bottom edge. This is bent upwards in both ends.

D.39. There is a small cut in the edge outside N. W. 6. A tiny white line shoots upwards from N. E. 6. S. E. 9 has a white blur. The S. E. corner has dents on both sides.

D.40. The double Foot. The left foot and the bottom line form a triple lump. A diagonal white line runs across the tail. The bottom lines to the right of the lower part of the crown are too short—and the top line of the shield is broken—forming a white flaw. There are several stages of both the double foot and the short bottom lines. There is a white dot between R and I.

D.41. The left edge is rough at the N. W. corner which is broken. The S. W. ornament is weak and over inked. The horizontal stroke of the second L is broken.

D.42. N. W. 5 is thin and short. The lower part of the left edge bends inwards.

D.43. S. E. 3 has a hump. S. E. 4 has a white flaw.

D.44. S. E. 6 and 7 are grown together. S. E. 4 and 9 are thick. S. E. 10 is broken.

D.45. The N. W. corner is stumped. The right edge is blurred outside S. E. 1 and 6. S. E. 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10 are crippled. The left leg of N is short.

D.46. There is a thin white line outside N. W. 5. The right edge is prolonged above the N. E. corner. S. E. 9 has a tiny colored line. S. E. 10 is as a rule without a curl.

D.47. The top edge bends downwards at both ends. The bottom edge bends upwards at both ends.

D.48. N. W. 7 is rectangular. N. W. 8 has a hump. N. W. 10 is thick. There is a white flaw above the left corner of the crown. N. E. 9 is thick. The edge outside S. W. 6 and 7 is rough. A white line goes through the points of S. W. 6 and 7.

D.49. There are two white flaws on top of N. W. 8 and 10. The top stroke of Æ is thick. N. E. 1 has a hump. N. E. 9 is thick.

D.50. There is a white dot in front of F. and several white dots above MÆR. The right end of the top edge is uneven. The right end of the bottom edge bends upwards.

We are still short of identification marks to C.29 and D.19. Any information obtained from pairs or strips about these two stamps will be appreciated.

We beg to extend our heartiest thanks—which is joined by all collectors of Norway—to all who have assisted us with their knowledge. Special thanks are due Messrs. Lindquist, Goodfellow, Mossin, Justus Anderssen and Schou for their courtesies, for their willingness to lend their material and for their never tiring response to our many inquiries. Only by their assistance were we able to complete the work.

U. S. ISSUES CHARTED.

Clyde P. Ross has produced an interesting chart, illustrated, 9½ by 12 inches, valuable for finding the Scott numbers. The three Bank Note issues, 1870-1883, with their twelve designs and forty-six stamps have been "charted" to the point where the many types are easily understood. Students of these stamps ought to hail this chart as an aid to their studies. The chart, copyrighted, is published by Clyde P. Ross, Kenilworth, Ill., at $1.50.

NEW YORK CANCELLATIONS.

On page 10 of the January 1931 issue Mr. Milliken mentions that the distinguishing mark of his supplementary cancellation "C" is the number, but he does not definitely say "No. 15."

Herewith is a sketch of a similar cancellation with "2" at the bottom, apparently a rail station form which I have on a Scott No. 412, 1c coil vert. 8½, 1908-9.

C. GARRETT.

Washington Postmarks, 1800-1901

By HARRY M. KONWISER.

THE list herewith presented is aimed to correct a few minor errors of omission that crept into the listing of Washington Postmarks, 1800-1901, which appeared in the *Collectors Club Philatelist*, Vol. VIII, No. 1, January 1929.

This list also includes a few "new items," the philatelic friends having received proper recognition for such items. As now offered the list is practically a complete picture of the postmarks used at the National Capital.

No illustrations are offered with this list of chronological changes and year combinations to the first printed list, as almost all these postmarks are of the familiar type and were illustrated in the previous article.

Millimeter measurements are in many instances the most important changes, and while these may be important to the pseudo-scientific philatelists, their existence need cause no one great alarm as they are all obtainable.

Washington postmarks (on covers) are not rare, by and cut large. Some "years" may prove elusive but it is safe to state none are "unique."

Readers are earnestly requested to "check up" their Washington Postmarks with the listings that have now appeared in this paper and send same to the writer.

Every effort has been made to carefully prove the existence of every postmark listed in this compilation. The measurements are presumed to be correct.

1800–01 WASH-CITY with month and day. Period after "WASH" centered. Circle, 26mm. diameter. Red-brown.

1807–08 WASHINGTON CITY with month and day and ornaments at bottom. Period after "WASHINGTON". Circle, 28 mm. Red-brown.

1809–13 WASHN CITY with month and day. Period under "N" of "WASHN" for abbreviation. Circle, 28 mm. Red-brown.

1815 WASHN. CITY with month and day. Circle, 25 mm. Red-brown. (Same style as 1809-13).

1817 WASHN. CITY with month and day, also ornamental bottom and "N" with period underneath. Circle, 29-30 mm. Red-brown.

1824–28 WASHN. CITY. with month and day. Period under "N" of WASHN. and after "Y" of "CITY". No ornaments. Circle, 30 mm. Red-brown.

1827–29 WASHN. CITY with month and day. No ornaments. Circle, 33 mm. Red-brown.

1830 CITY OF WASHINGTON with month and day. Dash between "N" of "WASHINGTON" and "C" of "CITY". Circle, 33 mm. Red.

1830–35 As 1830 without dash between "N" of "WASHINGTON" and "C" of "CITY". Circle, 33 mm. Red.

1832–35 CITY OF WASHINGTON with month and day. Circle, 35 mm. Red-brown. (Also 1837).

1847 WASHINGTON RAILROAD. Circle 30 mm. diameter. Blue. With "3" handstamp in blue. (Addressed to Pittsburg, Nov. 9.)

1849 WASHINGTON CITY D. C. with month and day. Circle, 30 mm. Red. (On cover with 5c 1847, dated Sept. 1849).

1850 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day and "5 cts" (Or "10 cts" or "FREE" at bottom). Circle, 33 mm. Black.

1850 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day. Circle, 30 mm. Black. With accompanying large "10" handstamp. (Reported by S. W. Richey).

1851 WASHINGTON CITY D. C. with month and day, also "5cts" at bottom. Circle, 30 mm. Black. (Reported by S. W. Richey).

1851 WASHINGTON CITY D. C. with month and day. Circle, 33 mm. Black. (Also 1853).

1853 WASHINGTON CITY D. C. with day above month. Circle, 30 mm. Black. Usually accompanied by "PAID 3" circular handstamp. Black. (Also 1855).

1853–4 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day, with "5 cts" (or "FREE") at bottom. Circle, 33 mm. Black.

1854 As 1853-4 with accompanying "PAID" handstamp. Circle, 33 mm. Black. (Reported by S. W. Richey).
1854 GEORGETOWN, D. C. with month and day. Circle, 33 mm. Black. (On 1c cover with Georgetown D. C. month and day and "I c, PAID". Circle, 33 mm. Black. (1c Paid Indicating Carrier Fee). (In collection of Lawrence Mason.)
1856–61 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day, year and "FREE" at bottom. (Also without "FREE"). Circle, 33 mm. Black.
1860 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day. Circle, 25 mm. Black.
1861 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day. Double circle, 26 mm. and 14 mm. Black. (Used with killer on 3c 1861.)
1862 WASHINGTON D. C. with "Sep 24 1862" in inner circle. Outer circle, 33½ mm. Black. (Also 30 mm. Black). (Similar type to 1862-6. Circle, 30 mm.).
1862 CONGRESS WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day in inner circle. Outer circle, 25 mm. Black.
1863 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and year. Circle, 31 mm. Black.
1864 WASHINGTON D. C. with "Jul 8 '64" in inner circle, 16 mm.; outer circle, 30 mm. Black.
1864 WASHINGTON CTIY D. C. with month and day. (CTIY—error). Double circle, outer 25 mm. Black. (Two covers shown by Roscoe Martin).
1865–66 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day. Circle, 24 mm. Black.
1866–67 WASHINGTON CITY with month and day. (Thick letters). Circle, 22 mm. Black.
1869 WASHINGTON CITY with month and day. Circle, 26 mm. Black.
1871 WASHINGTON CITY with month and day. Circle, 24 mm. Black. (On 7c 1871 cover to Austria, dated Feb. 24, 1872.)
1873 WASHINGTON D. C. with 1873 (year date) above "Jun 20" and "8 P. M." Circle, 25 mm. Black. (Used with grid killer for 1c stamp, addressed to Penna. for printed matter). (Reported by Elliott Perry.)
1878 WASHINGTON CITY with "DEC" above "8" and "7 PM". Circle, 25 mm. Black. (Same style, 28 mm., on cover with 3c P. O. adhesive.)
1884 WASHINGTON REC. D. C. with "Apr. 20, 3.30 PM 1884 7". Circle, 28 mm. Black. (Receiving Postmark). (Also 1891, 25 mm. with year abbreviated).
1885 WASHINGTON D. C. with "Aug. 6, 7 P. M. 1885". Circle, 28 mm. with grid numeral killer. Black. (Also 1886).
1886 WASHINGTON D. C. with "MAR 30" above "3.30 P. M." Circle, 23 mm. Black. With "I" grid killer, 15x30 mm. Black. (Cover had Receiving Postmark).
1886 CARRIER MAR 16 6 P. M. 2" in circle, 27 mm. Black. (Local Postmark).
1886 WASHINGTON D. C. with "MAR 16" above "4.30 P. M." Circle, 23 mm. Black. With "3" grid killer. Black.
1887–88 WASHINGTON D. C. with "MAR 24" over "3.30 PM". Circle, 24 mm. Black.
1889–90 WASHINGTON D. C. with "DEC 11—10.30 A. M.—'89" (three lines). Circle, 25 mm. (Note—Year abbreviation).
1891 Receiving Mark. (See 1884).
1891 UNCLAIMED. Straight line, 5x44 mm. Black. (Post Office Handstamp).
1891 ADVERTISED MAY 21 WASH. D. C. Circle, 27 mm. Black.
1897 WASHINGTON—D. C.—Oct 16 630PM '97. Three lines. Black. (Also 1898).
1898–99 WASHINGTON D. C.—DEC 12 3 PM 98 with bars at top and bottom. Black.
1898 COLLECT'N & DIST'N. WASH'N. D. C. JAN. 31 TRIP 4 WAGON NO 2. Circle, 31 mm. Black. (Post Office mark indicating pick-up by Wagon). (Also probably earlier). (Reported by Herman Toaspern).

President Washington himself chose the site for what he called the "Federal City" and laid the cornerstone of the first "Capitol on Sept. 18, 1793." The name "Washington" was bestowed upon the city-to-be by its first commissioners, David Stuart of Virginia, and Thomas Johnson and Daniel Carroll of Maryland. Plans for the city were made by Major Charles Pierre l'Enfant.

The offices of the government were moved from Philadelphia to the New Capital in 1800, in the closing months of the Presidency of John Adams, and the Congress of the United States assembled in the new Capitol for the first time on November 17, 1800. Jefferson was the first President to be inaugurated in Washington.

The growth of the city was very discouraging and slow in the earliest days and in 1806 "the wilderness on the Potomac" had a population under 3000 and there was constant agitation to move the nation's Capitol to some other place.

Propaganda in favor of some other site persisted during the work of reconstruction after the ravages of the British in the War of 1812 and was intensified during President Jackson's administration. As late as 1869 a serious and determined effort was made to remove the Capital to St. Louis.

However, the improvements in transportation had eliminated the argument of distance, and Washington was saved.

The District of Columbia was established under 17th clause of the eighth section of Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States, formed from territory ceded to the United States by the State of Maryland, legislative act of Dec. 23, 1788, and by the State of Virginia, legislative act of Dec. 3, 1789; cessions accepted by Congress by act of July 16, 1790, and lines and bounds were established by proclamation of President Washington, March 30, 1791.

By act of July 9, 1846, Congress retroceded the county of Alexandria, incorporated in the District, to the State of Virginia.

A territorial form of Government was enacted by act of Feb. 21, 1781, with the right of a Delegate representation in Congress. This form of Government was abolished in 1874 and the Government was ordered administered by a board of three commissioners, by and with the consent of the Senate.

A Sunday's Reverie With Stamps

By L. M. RELLIM.

"And he wrote in King Ahasuerus name, and sent letters by post on horseback, and rides on mules, camels and young dromedaries."

—Esther VIII:10.

THE above sharply aroused me from my drowsiness while in Church as the story of Esther was unfolded. As my thoughts thus travelled afar, thinking of the posts of the ancients, as compared with the swiftness of the present means of conveyance, it was but natural that on my arrival home for me to drift into the library and reach for the stamp albums. Not so much on this day of rest to cut and tear, or mount or remount the various specialties, but rather "philate" a little with the album containing a pageant of the World's history. In other words, to study the stamps, symbols indicative of the World's efforts in the arts, sciences and literature; in the strife of mankind, by and with one another; the demolition of mighty empires and creation of new nations, rulers and emperors, rising and falling.

I truly say "philate" and do not mean stamp collecting. In the use, or coinage of the word, I may be criticized by the lexicographer because I destroy the original root of the last half of the word, but what other word have I to convey my meaning without the cumbersome and awkward "philatelicize", when I peruse the stamps and study the designs, reflecting on the causes and purposes of their selections and presentation? I could not say I was stamp collecting, which presupposes their accumulation and pasting in albums provided therefor. We have the noun, the adjective and adverb, why should there be an omission of the verb? As a philatelist, I have just as much right to create "to philate" as a motor car enthusiast has to invite me "to motor" to the club or downtown, and play either field or "peewee" golf, after precariously participating in the new American game of hide-and-seek on the public highway, which for want of a better name, I call rubbing fenders. Were I H. L. Menken, its use would suffice without apology or explanation.

And so on this day of rest, I philated thru the album until I came to a page which made me halt as the religious thought and spirit shown by the display of stamps and their impressive notations gave much food for reflection and meditation. Passing strange it seems to me, that with all the stamp emissions there should be so few countries which gave a thought or two about the Good Book and its teachings, exemplifying brotherly spirit and toleration and without thought of any victories, conquests and subjugation of other nations and peoples. A calmness of spirit comes over you and your soul is satiated with the thoughts of unselfishness and good done for mankind.

Appropriately heading the page is a picture showing Christ preaching, the top inscription "III Centenario di Propaganda Fide" and date of 1622-1922. At the left we read "Italia Gens", Latin for Italian Nation and at right in Italian "Patronato Romano", Roman group. Under the picture are the words "Praedicate Evangelium Omni Creaturae", meaning "Preach The Gospel To Every Creature", (St. Mark XVI:15). Our own Post Office Department could well take an example when contemplating new designs and instead of war-like glorifications, give us something of the spirit from the Hebrews of old, with the well-known quotation of:

"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself", Leviticus XIX:18, or as conversely presented in the Gospels, "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise", Luke VI:31.

In the center of the page there is a double row of portraits of some of our Presidents, with scriptural references under each. Above that we have pictures of Madonnas, below a series of stamps showing saints of several countries depicted thereon, and at the bottom are stamps giving us presentations of crosses of various kinds.

Rather curious are the different conceptions of the Madonnas of the various stamps. We see in lower mark values of the 1920 issue of Bavaria the full figure, while on the 1921 issue of Hungary, the Madonna is in Royal vestments and crown of St. Stephen on her head, with the inscription, "Patrona Hungariae", indicating that she is the Patron Saint of that country. In the issue of 1926 we find though the stamp is in smaller format, we are presented with full figure in sitting posture, with the same crown which is so much in evidence on nearly all the stamps of that country.

The crosses at the bottom of the page seem to make a pressing appeal for attention so that we pass unto them. There is the Latin and the Greek, the Celtic cross of the 1921 issue of Irish Free State and another ornamental style known as cross potance on the 1913 issue of Greece, symbolized with rays of radiance. Similar thereto is the cross with the ends spread, known in heraldry as a cross patte, and presented so clearly on the postage due stamps of Danzig, though better examples are the adjacent 100 R. stamp of the 1900 issue of Brazil, and the 150 R. stamp of the Vasca da Gama issue of Portugal. Of Catholic significance is that known as patriarchal or archiepiscopal cross and is used on the 1925 semi-postal issue of Belgium.

However, we are more familiar with the cross of heavy arms of equal size, utilized to surcharge so many stamps during and after the World War. In exemplification the unusual are shown by presenting the Cross of Savoy, shown on the stamps of Naples before becoming a part of the Kingdom of Italy and subsequently incorporated as the central design of many of its stamps; the red cross on stamps of Switzerland and the white cross on 1914 issue of Epirus. Another variety is found on the five penny stamp of 1894 issue of Samoa, between the delicately engraved red cross of 1927 issue of Netherlands and St. Andrews cross on the penny stamp of New South Wales first issued in 1897.

The curious shaped Maltese cross, so familiar to us by reason of its use as cancellations on the early penny stamps of Great Britain, is, of course, shown on the various designs of Malta, best examples being on the postage dues. This

cross, with the eight points converging to the center, was the badge of the Knights of St. John, which order was founded during the Crusades and were also known as Knights Hospitalers by reason of their erection of a large hospital at Malta. Its form was said to have originated by placing four spear heads with their points towards the center.

Discussion of the Maltese brings to attention the other religious stamps of that island—that of St. Paul, founder of Christianity, thus introducing the various Saints. The shipwreck of St. Paul is shown on the ten shilling stamp of 1919 and later his full portrait is shown on the same denomination of 1926, accompanied by St. Publius on the 1½ shilling stamps of the same series, being as the Latin inscription indicates, the first Bishop of Malta.

From Malta it is but a step to Italy, which issued in 1926, a series of five designs to commemorate St. Francis of Assissi, at which church the Italian Princess Giovanna was married to King Boris of Bulgaria. In the heart of Italy, a few miles inland from Rimini, is the little Republic of San Marino, claimed to have been established by St. Marinus, which gives a different version of the death of St. Francis on the stamps issued in 1928.

Crossing the Adriatic we acquire four Magyar saints. St. Stephen (St. Etienne), first King of Hungary during the first part of the 11th Century, had an issue all for himself in 1928, while during the past year, we have him presented on one stamp jointly with his wife, St. Gisele, and on another their youthful son St. Emerich (St. Imre). The last of the quartette is St. Landislas, King of Hungary in the latter part of the same century.

Another King, that of the far distant Norway, lived during the same century, and he was St. Olaf, whom we find also on a stamp issued during the past year. Lest we omit the other gender, we include St. Ursulus and the Virgins, by representation of stamps from the Virgin Islands.

By far the most interesting of all stamps displaying religious sentiment, and perhaps unique in philately, are the St. Anthony of Padua issue of Portugal and its colonies. Besides showing the following four scenes: St. Anthony's vision, St. Anthony preaching to the fishes, St. Anthony ascending unto Heaven, and his portrait from a picture in the Academy of Fine Arts, Paris, we find on the reverse of all the stamps the Latin inscription printed in diamond size type. It reads as follows: "Centenario de Santo Antonio, MCXCV. MDCCCXCV, O lingua benedicta quae Dominium semper benedixisti et alois benedicere docuisti, nunc perspicue cernitur, quanti meriti fueris apud Deum,—S. Bonaventura."

It is said that when the vault in which his body had reposed was opened in order to transfer his remains to the magnificent temple erected by the inhabitants of Padua, the flesh was reduced to dust, but the tongue was fresh and of a lively red color. Saint Bonaventura upon beholding this wonder, took the tongue in his hands and exclaimed the pious words above mentioned.

The idea of the pious Portuguese was that in moistening the back of the stamps, to bring the tongue into contact with that of the Saint, which is venerated as a sacred relic, and either saying the Latin or the Portuguese equivalent of "O blessed tongue that always praised the Lord and made others bless him; now it is evident what a great merit thou has before God".

In my meditations it seemed to me the pious and reverent Portuguese were not so dumb after all and opens up a vista of thoughts to the end of wondering what a fertile idea that could, with good advantage be taken up by the government, if not by the modern advertising genius, and a great field for considerable prohibition propaganda with the billions of stamps annually issued. Intriguing novelty to find on the back of our stamps, "Instead of a drink give a lick for God and Prohibition." Or perhaps the gum medicated with some chemical that would lessen our alcoholic desires. It is indeed a pity that all of it started off on the wrong foot. The American people love to be moved by mass emotion, and as a result we have political campaigns, charity drives and religious revivals.

It is true that the redoubtable and indominatable Col. Woodcock has now been appointed in charge, and knowing him and his ability, it is a pity that he was not appointed in the early days as witness his belief in education and the opening of a school for enforcement agents. He would have inaugurated a campaign of propaganda similar to that during the World War and the backs of stamps would have been a cheap and effective medium. By propaganda we were fueled for war—the sinking of the Lusitania like the blowing up of the Maine being the spark that set it off. And did we have propaganda? We educated the young men to fight, the young women to roll bandages, the mature to give money, even the children asking their parents to buy them a Liberty Bond. On the contrary the prohibition law was passed without attempt whatsoever to popularize the same. It was inevitable that by grown-ups it was ignored and when the adolescent was told he shall not and must not, then with insouciant air the answer would be "Yeh?", but the rising inflection of the interrogation would be sufficient to convey a meaning of positive negation.

But that is all too late, yet I would have liked to ascertain the reaction of the people if Biblical excerpts would have been used on the back of stamps. Bishop Cannon might have suggested "O, thou, man of God, there is death in the pot", Kings IV:40, and Mencken, "Wine that maketh glad the heart of man", Psalm CIV:15. Were the choice to be mine, I would have selected "Stolen waters are sweet and bread eaten in secret is pleasing", Proverbs IX:17. Perhaps the agnostic would object to anything religious, so he can have his preference, either:

"Prevalent illicita", (things forbidden have a secret charm), after Tacitus, or "Forbidden pleasures alone are loved immoderately; when lawful, they do not excite desire", by his contemporary, Quintilian.

But enough of this sophistry, as otherwise, we would not complete the story of the Saints as shown on stamps. The concluding one of St. Martin is pleasurably more interesting Patron Saint of the cavalry officers and that of France, he is presented on the 1910 charity issue of Belgium. It shows St. Martin giving half his cloak to the ragged beggar, an angel in disguise, in the face of the jeers of his fellow officers, but he was rewarded by a vision from Jesus, who wore the same piece that had been given to the mendicant, and inspired him to leave the army for the Church.

The real interesting part of the stamp is the label we see at the bottom of the stamp, which has in two lines the following:

"Ne pas livrer, le Dimanche
Niet bestellen op Zondag."

It being French and Flemish for "Do not deliver on Sunday", its significance denotes that should you desire the letter to be delivered on Sunday, then the label is torn off.

Recalling a cardinal principle of homeletics, not too lengthen a sermon as to induce somnalence, and desiring to practice what I preach, I will proceed with this dissertation and pass on to the scriptural references under each of the presidential portraits in the two rows of U. S. stamps from the series of 1902 and 1922. They were selected by them respectively, when each of them took their respective oath of office and are as follows:

Washington, Genesis 49:24.
Grant, (second), Isaiah 2:2, 3.
Hayes, Psalm 118: 11, 12, 13.
Garfield, Proverbs 21:1.
Arthur, Psalm 31:1, 2, 3.
Cleveland, Psalm 112:4, to 10.
Harrison, Psalm 121:1 to 6.

Cleveland, Psalm 91:12 to 16.
McKinley, (first), 2 Chronicles 1:10.
McKinley, (second), Proverbs 16:20, 21.
Roosevelt, James 1:22 to 25.
Taft, 1 Kings 3:9 to 11.
Wilson, (first), Psalm 119:43 to 48.
Wilson, (second), Psalm 46.
Harding, Micah 6:8.

I have been unable to find any record attributed to the other presidents shown on stamps. In this connection, it is curious to note that with but one exception, all sought the Old Testament for inspiration—most of them from the Psalms—and strangs it seems that Roosevelt, in selecting from the New Testament, should take those which commence with:

"But be ye doers of word, and not hearers only, etc." Reminiscent of the wielder of the Big Stick.

I read the biblical quotations, and with knowledge of the lives of the various presidents I can readily see their significance and so will the readers. They invoked the aid of God to guide them, so fervently expressed in Wilson's first selection:

"So shall I keep thy law continually for ever and ever. And I will walk at liberty; for I seek thy precepts. I will speak of thy testimonials also before kings, and will not be ashamed."

What a prophet! What prevision! And how well he spoke in the councils of Europe. His second selection of the entire 46th Psalm presents to us how poignant was the distress of his mind as he endeavored to keep us out of war.

Then again, we remember the election of Hayes over Tilden, which was so closely contested as to be thrown into Congress, and there only declared to be elected by a vote of eight to seven by electoral commission. We can picture to ourselves his bitterness and the harrassed state of his mind when he selectd:

"They compassed me about; yea, they compassed me about: but in the name of the Lord I will destroy them. They compassed be about like bees; they are quenched as the fire of thorns; for in the name of the Lord I will destroy them. Thou hast thrust sore at me that I might fall; but the Lord helped me." And history tells us that the Lord did.

I could go on and on, but were I to do so I would belabor the reader, which is not to be countenanced on this Sabbath Day. Before concluding, however, I cannot help but touch on the selection made by Taft and meditate on his prognostication. Like Solomon, King of Israel, he took oath of office and asked:

"Give therefore thy servant an understanding heart to judge thy people, that I may discern between good and bad; for who is able to judge this thy so great a people? And the speech pleased the Lord, etc."

Taft, after being president of the greatest country, was subsequently the only president made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Thus does history write, but I would fain quote the two sentences following that selected by Taft.

"Behold, I have done according to thy words; lo, I have given thee a wise and understanding heart; so that there was none like thee before thee, neither after thee shall any arise like unto thee. And I have given thee that which thou hast not asked, both riches and honor; so that there shall not be any among the kings like unto thee all thy days."

Truly in this machine age and era of materialism many wonders abound, yet when I take a last lingering glance at this page, whatever agnosticism we may have departs and in the midst of our revery must soliloquize:

"Yea, verily, the finger of God still writes."

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

By EDWARD STERN.

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

(Continued from page 143.)

The Joy of Collecting "Franked" Envelopes.

A COLLECTOR of postage stamps, coins or books, etc., finds no difficulty in satisfying his desire as there are many dealers throughout the United States who carry extensive stocks. This, however, cannot be said of "Franked" envelopes. Autograph dealers are about the only source of supply and from my experience I can safely state that they have few to offer, but occasionally a few are included in auction sales.

A "Frank" is often attached to an autographed letter of considerable historical value in which case the price asked is entirely too much for the person who merely wishes the "Frank" alone. Letters of Thomas Jefferson can very often be purchased for about $100.00 and if "Franked" this would be a reasonable price as I value the "Frank" at about $40.00 and almost any letter written by him is worth from $50.00 to $100.00. Quite recently a letter written by Thomas Jefferson realized $23,000.00 at an auction sale; it was of important historical interest and if it had had a "Frank" attached the person who bought it would certainly not separate it for any consideration.

PLATE 8

Cover # 1 **MARTIN VAN BUREN**—Franked while President. Dated March 21, 1839, postmarked "Washington City, D. C." Addressed entirely in his own handwriting.

Cover # 2 **MARTIN VAN BUREN**—Franked while in private life, dated Nov. 22, 1843 with private seal on reverse, monogramed "M. V. B." Postmarked "Kinderhook, N. Y." in red, which was his birthplace.

Cover # 3 **MARTIN VAN BUREN**—Franked while in private life. Similar to above, postmarked in black.

Cover # 4 **WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON**—Franked while U. S. Senator, postmarked in red "Washington City," which was the style used about 1828. He was President only one month when he died. He signed "W. H. Harrison." Addressed entirely in his own handwriting.

Cover # 5 **WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON**—Franked while Member of the Fifteenth Congress under Monroe, dated July 13, 1817. He signed "Willm. H. Harrison" instead of "W." "H." as illustration #4. Addressed entirely in his own handwriting.

Cover # 6 **JOHN TYLER**—Franked while President, postmarked "Washington City, D. C." in red and dated July 25, 1841. Addressed entirely in his own handwriting and bears on reverse, his private seal with monogram.

Cover # 7 **JOHN TYLER**—Franked while in private life, postmarked "Norfolk, Va., June 22, 1859" at which time he was Chancellor of William and Mary College. It is addressed entirely in his own handwriting and written on a folded sheet of blue lined paper with seal on reverse inscribed "United States of America and Eagle."

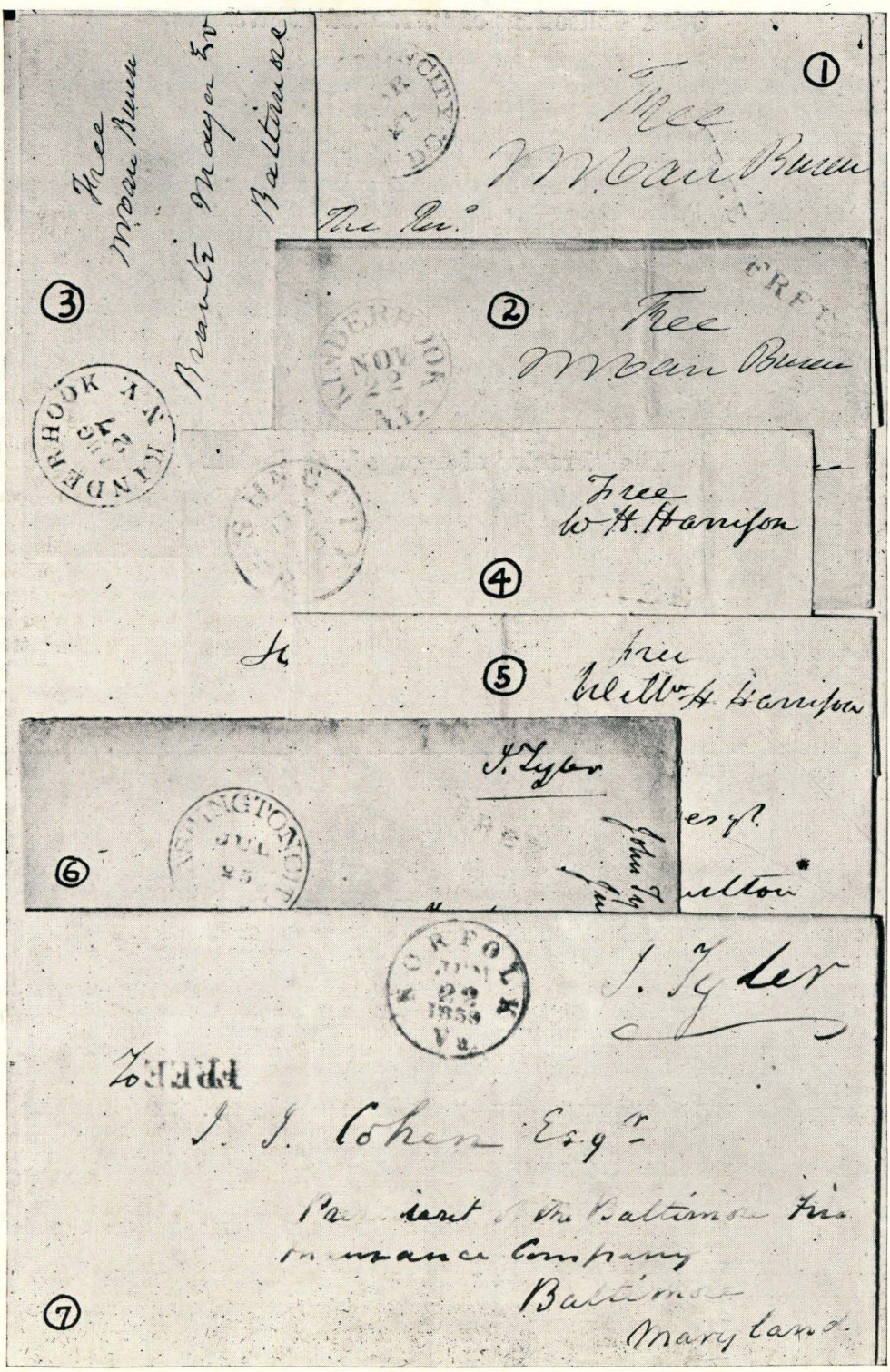


Plate 8—Presidents.

Other Collections of "Franked" Envelopes.

To my knowledge there are but few serious collectors of U. S. Franks. The appearance of these articles has, no doubt, stimulated an interest and if there was a source of supply this hobby would increase rapidly. I predict that in time to come postage stamp collectors will include "Franks" with the various issues of corresponding dates. I have made a special effort to trace Presidential "Franks" in other collections that are missing from mine and have so far seen three. Sidney P. Hessel has the Franks of Chester A. Arthur and Theodore Roosevelt and Philip H. Ward, Jr., also has Theodore Roosevelt and one of Woodrow Wilson.

I should like to hear from any one possessing those of Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison and William McKinley. It will be noted that I have included James A. Garfield; this is extremely common when signed as a Member of Congress but as President it is unknown to me. There is a possibility that he never "Franked" a letter as his term of office was a very short one, lasting only two months, before he was assassinated.

The "Frank" of George Washington.

By the majority of collectors the "Frank" of George Washington would be classified as the rarest of all Presidential "Franks." There is no doubt that it is the most popular, and most sought after, but is, by no means the scarcest. Judging from my experience, both in collecting and viewing other collections, I know of at least six others that are rarer and rank as follows as to scarcity: William Henry Harrison, Abraham Lincoln, Zachary Taylor, Andrew Johnson, James Monroe. Of course, I refer to those which have been actually "Franked" while in office as President.

PLATE 9

Cover # 1 **JAMES KNOX POLK**—Franked while President, postmarked "Washington City" in red with private seal on reverse. Addressed entirely in his own handwriting.

Cover # 2 **JAMES KNOX POLK**—Franked while in the Senate about 1821. Postmarked "Columbia, Ten." in black. Addressed entirely in his own handwriting.

Cover # 3 **ZACHARY TAYLOR**—Franked while President, dated March 2, 1850, postmarked "Free Washington, D. C." in red. Addressed entirely in his own handwriting with private seal on reverse.

Cover # 4 **MILLARD FILLMORE**—Franked while President. Postmarked "Free Washington, D. C." in black and addressed entirely in his own handwriting.

Cover # 5 **MILLARD FILLMORE**—Franked while in private life. Postmarked "Buffalo, N. Y." in black. This was where he died and was buried. Addressed entirely in his own handwriting.

Cover # 6 **MILLARD FILLMORE**—Franked while in private life. Similar to above but with variation of postmark.

Cover # 7 **FRANKLIN PIERCE**—Franked while President. Postmarked "Washington City, D. C. Free" in black. Dated Sept. 17, 1854, signed "Franklin Pierce."

Cover # 8 **FRANKLIN PIERCE**—Franked while President, postmarked "Washington, D. C. Free" in black. Dated April 1, 1854, signed "Frank Pierce." Addressed entirely in his own handwriting.

Cover # 9 **FRANKLIN PIERCE**—Franked while in U. S. Senate, postmarked "Washington City, D. C." in red, about 1841, when he served. Signed "Frankn. Pierce."

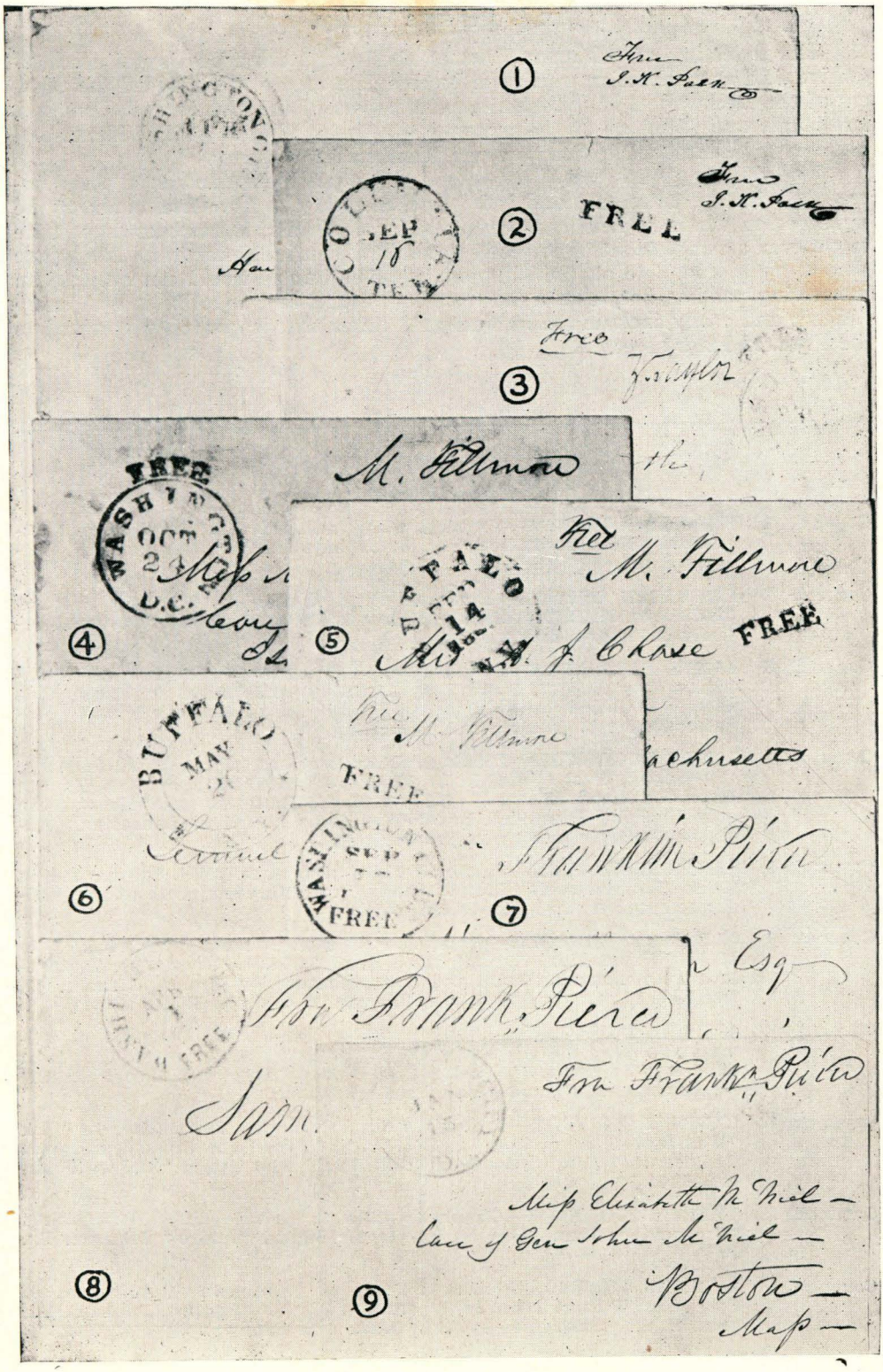


Plate 9—Presidents.

An Expensive Hobby.

The collecting of "Franked" letter sheets and envelopes is quite an extensive field as a collection would not be complete unless one included the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, Members of the Continental Congress, Presidents and Members of their various Cabinets, Widows of Presidents and could even be extended to Senators and Members of Congress.

The various groups that I collect are all properly classified as to their correct date for the office held and it is often necessary to have five or six of the same person where he held numerous positions. So far, it has been impossible to get even a complete set of correctly dated Presidential signatures. If any one should try to complete all the different classifications it would not only be an interesting pastime but, also, a most expensive one, and to make it even more difficult and costly include the autographed letter that is generally attached to the Franked letter sheet.

PLATE 10

Cover # 1 **FRANKLIN PIERCE**—Franked while in private life, dated 1859. Postmarked "New York, Free" in black, signed "Franklin Pierce." Addressed entirely in his own handwriting.

Cover # 2 **FRANKLIN PIERCE**—Franked while in private life. Postmarked "Hillsboro, N. H." in black. This was his birth place. Addressed entirely in his own handwriting.

Cover # 3 **JAMES BUCHANAN**—Franked while President. Postmarked "Washington City, D. C.", dated June 18, 1860, and "Free" in black. Addressed to James Gordon Bennett, Editor of the New York Herald. Addressed entirely in his own handwriting.

Cover # 4 **JAMES BUCHANAN**—Franked while President. Postmarked in black, "Lancaster, Pa.", dated Sept. 18, 1858. Addressed to Miss Harriet Lane, his niece, who was mistress of the White House. He was the only Bachelor President, he died and was buried at Lancaster. Addressed entirely in his own handwriting.

Cover # 5 **JAMES BUCHANAN**—Franked while in private life. Postmarked in black "Lancaster, Pa., May 28, 1862," of different type to above. Addressed entirely in his own handwriting.

Cover # 6 **ABRAHAM LINCOLN**—Franked while President. Postmarked in black "Washington, D. C.," dated April 7, 1864. It is a small Envelope with mourning band and was addressed by Mrs. A. Lincoln. It was in this year that their son, Thomas, died at the White House.

Cover # 7 **ABRAHAM LINCOLN**—Franked while Member of Congress. Postmarked in red "Washington, D. C." and "Free," about 1848. It is addressed to Dr. J. B. Herrick and signed "Free, A. Lincoln, M. C." Addressed entirely in his own handwriting.

Cover # 8 **ANDREW JOHNSON**—Franked while President. Postmarked in black "Washington, D. C. Oct. 10, 1865" and "Free." Addressed to James G. Bennett, Editor of the New York Herald, and signed "Andrew Johnson, Pres."

Cover # 9 **ANDREW JOHNSON**—Franked while in private life. Postmarked "Greeneville, Tenn.," his burial place. Signed "Andrew Johnson, Ex. Pr."

Cover # 10 **ANDREW JOHNSON**—Franked while in private life. Addressed to Col. John Williams, Knoxville, Tenn. Signed "Andrew Johnson, Ex. Pres. U. S." Addressed entirely in his own handwriting.



Plate 10—Presidents.

Franks of Abraham Lincoln.

In my article appearing in the January issue, on page 142, I referred to the historical interest of Presidential "Franks", mentioning that many held numerous Cabinet positions before they became President, but only those were included who actually held Cabinet positions under other Presidents.

"Franks" of Abraham Lincoln are shown in this article, one signed while President, the other while a Member of Congress. It may prove of interest to know that he was also Postmaster of New Salem, Illinois, 1833-1836. A letter sheet used in that period is known to exist signed "A. Lincoln, P. M." This information was kindly furnished by F. G. Sweet who had it in his possession many years ago.

Interesting Cancellations.

If one would carefully scrutinize the illustrations used in this and previous articles a small circular cancellation would be observed in which is enclosed both the day and the month; the latter being abbreviated by two letters in every instance. These cancellations can only be found on covers not later than the Thomas Jefferson period. I found it very interesting to work out the twelve months and name them in consecutive order—(I. A.)—(F. E.)—(M. R.)—(A. P.)—(M. A.)—(I. V.)—(I. Y.)—(A. V.)—(S. E.)—(O. C.)—(N. O.)—(D. E.)—.

The letter of George Washington illustrated on page 137 in my previous article is cancelled 16. I. A. in circle and it will be noted that the manuscript date is January 16th. For other examples I refer to cover number 6 on Plate I, covers number 3 and 9 on Plate II.

PLATE 11

Cover # 1 **ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT**—Franked while President. Addressed to the Secretary of State, Washington, on Official Envelope inscribed "from the President." Signed "Confidential, U. S. Grant."

Cover # 2 **ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT**—Franked while President. Postmarked in black "Washington, D. C." and "Free" on envelope inscribed Executive Mansion. Signed "U. S. Grant" in purple ink and addressed entirely in his own handwriting.

Cover # 3 **ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT**—Franked while President. Postmarked similar to above on same type of envelope. Addressed to Geo. W. Childs, the noted publisher, and addressed entirely in his own handwriting.

Cover # 4 **ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT**—Franked while President. Postmarked "Long Branch" in black on envelope inscribed "From the President of the United States." Addressed to Geo. S. Boutwell, who was Secretary of the Treasury in Grant's Cabinet. Addressed entirely in his own handwriting.

Cover # 5 **JAMES A. GARFIELD**—Franked while Member of the Fortieth Congress. Postmarked "Washington, D. C. Congress and Free" in black. Signed "J. A. Garfield, M. C." Addressed to Joseph H. Wilson, Commissioner Gen. Land Office, Wash., D. C.

Cover # 6 **JAMES A. GARFIELD**—Franked while Member of Congress. Postmarked "Washington, D. C. and Free" in black. Different style to above.

Cover # 7 **JAMES A. GARFIELD**—Franked while Member of Congress. Postmarked "Washington, D. C." and "Free" in black. Another type of cancellation.



Plate 11—Presidents.

The Great Satisfaction of Obtaining a "Frank" from a President While in Office.

I doubt if any of the later Presidents ever "Franked" an Envelope intentionally for the purpose of prepayment of postage. A President very rarely writes a letter in long hand unless of great importance or of a personal nature; they are usually typewritten and signed by his Secretary. The Envelope does not require an autographed "Frank" as Penalty Envelopes are used and have been in use since President Grant's Administration. However, many of the later Presidents did occasionally "Frank" their Envelopes by favor.

It will be noted that a few of them are shown in connection with this article, such as, Presidents William H. Taft, Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover. It has been a pleasure to receive them, personally addressed to myself, but it was necessary to use considerable tact in obtaining them. In each instance when requests were made it brought forth Penalty Envelopes without autographed "Franks" together with a most courteous letter, "complying with your request, etc." It was then necessary to return these Penalty Envelopes together with photographs of many of the Presidential Autographed "Franks" of early periods to show just what was required. By using this procedure and requesting the same Penalty Envelope be autographed by the President and again posted I was then able, with great satisfaction, to add these to my collection.

PLATE 12

Cover # 1 **THEODORE ROOSEVELT**—Franked while Vice President under McKinley. Postmarked "Oyster Bay, N. Y., dated March 25, 1901." On Official Envelope inscribed "The Vice President's Chamber, Washington, D. C."

Cover # 2 **WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT**—Franked while President, Washington, D. C. on Penalty Envelope inscribed "The White House." Addressed to myself, and autographed by special favor of the President.

Cover # 3 **WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT**—Franked while Chief Justice on Penalty Envelope inscribed "Supreme Court of the United States" and signed "Wm. H. Taft, C. J."

Cover # 4 **WARREN G. HARDING**—Franked while U. S. Senator on envelope inscribed "United States Senate, Public Document, Free."

Cover # 5 **CALVIN COOLIDGE**—Franked while President. Postmarked "Washington D. C., Sept. 19, 1928" on Penalty Envelope inscribed "The White House." Addressed to myself and autographed by special favor of the President.

Cover # 6 **CALVIN COOLIDGE**—Franked while Vice President under Harding. Postmarked "Northampton, Mass., March 30, 1923." Envelope inscribed "The Vice President's Chamber, Washington."

Cover # 7. . **HERBERT HOOVER**—Franked while President. Postmarked "Washington, Nov. 7, 1929" on Penalty Envelope inscribed "The White House." Addressed to myself and autographed by special favor of the President.

(The next installment will include Cabinet officers.)

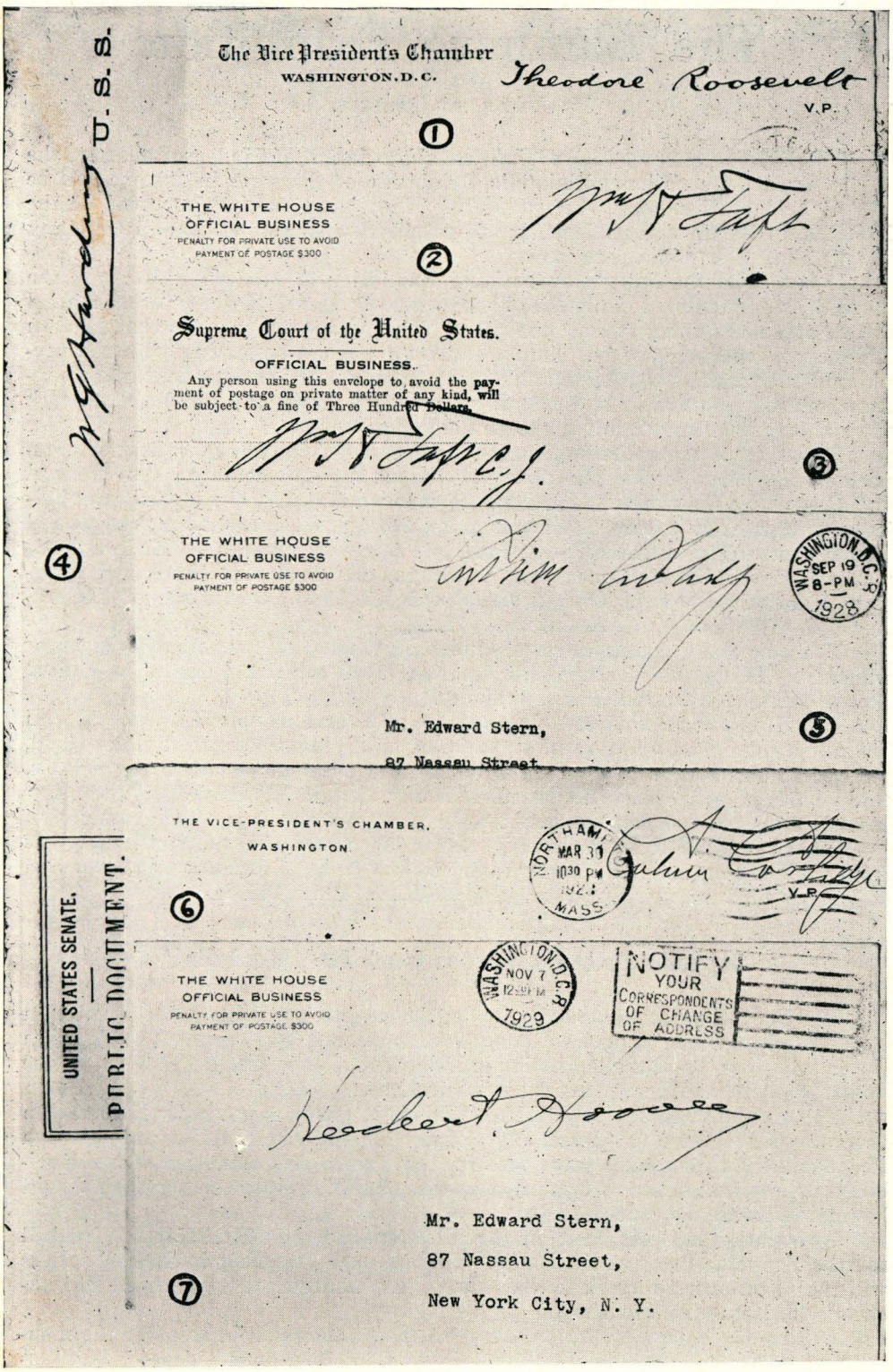


Plate 12—Presidents.

The Hamburg Exhibition

By J. Murray Bartels.

UNDER the name of MOPHILA, an abbreviation of Modern Philately, the great International Philatelic Exhibition of this year in Europe will be held at Hamburg, August 22-30. The signal success last year of the IPOSTA in Berlin was an incentive to go ahead with another one in Germany to take place less than a year later.

It is termed the first "International Exhibition of Modern Philately," the natural consequence of philatelic development to show what has been aspired to and attained during the last ten years. The prospectus informs that Modern Philately is nothing new but simply embraces a scope beginning with the pre-philatelic letter, followed by the first postage stamp and ending with the up-to-date metered postmark. It demands an intensive study and constructive work after a deep penetration into a chosen field of collecting.

It is open to the entire world regarding Philately as a serious field of occupation. The classification of exhibits is divided into two main groups: General and Classes by Countries. Under the former we find 13 main divisions as follows: 1. Stamps on covers, 2. Entires and Cut Squares, 3. Air Mail Stamps and Flown Covers (with five sulb-divisions), 4. Early Postmarks, 5. Modern Postmarks, 6. Pre-Philatelic Collections, 7. Revenue and Telegraph Stamps, 8. Forgeries, 9. Private Posts, 10. Essays and Proofs, 11. Postal Documents, 12. Literature (three divisions), 13. Accessories.

The classes by countries have sixteen sections with many subdivisions of which No. XIII is listed. 1. North America: a) Confederate States, b) United States, c) Foreign Postoffices and Colonies.

The Grand Prize consists of a portrait of President von Hindenburg with his autograph. The other awards consist of gold plaquette with diploma, gold, gilt, silver and bronze plaquettes, diplomas and a certificate for every exhibit. Special honor prizes may be awarded in any classes. Noteworthy is the fact that all divisions and subdivisions are of equal rank and rate a gold medal.

The Committee of Honor contains so far 137 names of prominent philatelists from various countries. Those representing the U. S. in alphabetical order are, J. Murray Bartels, New York, and Eugene Klein, Philadelphia.

Zeppelin Propaganda Cards of the "Mophilia"

The Zeppelin Propaganda Cards can be despatched during the Exhibition by the airship "Graf Zeppelin" to addressees all over the world. The Zeppelin Cards will bear besides the special cancellation of the "MOPHILA" also the cachet of the post office on board of the airship.

The edition of these "MOPHILA" Zeppelin Cards is naturally limited. In order to enable those not personally visiting the "MOPHILA" to receive such Propaganda Cards via the great airship, the Executive Committee of the Exhibition is prepared to accept orders at the rate of RM. 2,—per card, (which should be remitted with the order).

Application has been filed for the admittance of the "MOPHILA" franked for the Zeppelin Propaganda Cards. In case such franking is desired, orders will please contain a remark to that effect. The address is: Sekretariat, Sierichstrasse 42, Hamburg, Germany.

During the entire exhibition there will be a dealers' bourse under the management of the well known Hamburg dealer, Paul Guttmann. A second Propaganda pamphlet was in prospect to be issued some time during May.

The United States Postage Stamps of the 20th Century

By Beverly S. King and Max G. Johl.

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(Continued from page 182.)

LOUISIANA PURCHASE COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS.

1904.

AS early as 1901 the promoters of the proposed exposition to be held in St. Louis in 1904, commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase, succeeded in having a subsidizing bill passed in Congress. This was signed by President McKinley, the Government's interest being assured it was expected that a special series of stamps would be issued to advertise it.

Various philatelic papers carried suggestions as to the designs to be used on these stamps. The reception accorded the Pan American series of 1901 had been enthusiastic and collectors generally welcomed the idea of a new series of commemorative stamps. Among the subjects suggested were Napoleon and Louis XVI, for whom Louisiana was named, but it was finally decided to limit the vignettes to the four Americans who had been identified with the Purchase and the Exposition.

In 1904 the new series was reported as follows:(1)

"The famous diplomat, Robert R. Livingston, who as Minister to France during the period of negotiations, and who in fact was the prime mover in bringing about the sale, will appear on the One Cent. Thomas Jefferson, who as President in 1803, and who officially approved the sale, is scheduled for the Two Cent. James Monroe, who as party to the transaction in Paris along with Livingston, is to be on the Three Cent. William McKinley, as President, signed the bill that interested the Government in the exposition, will appear on the Five Cent. The Ten Cent design shows a map of the United States,—the territory embraced in the Purchase is cross hatched so as to cause it to stand out in relief."

The stamps were placed on sale April 21, 1904, and remained on sale during the exposition which opened May first and continued until the first of December. At the close of the fair all stamps remaining unsold were returned to Washington for destruction. The quantities listed under each denomination were for the total number sold and does not include those destroyed.

These stamps were printed in sheets of 100 subjects divided into panes of 25 by horizontal and vertical guide lines, terminated by arrows in the margin. The full sheets were cut along the vertical guide line into post office panes of 100 and so delivered to the various offices. This method of cutting left a complete arrow at the right and left with the horizontal guide line perforated. Position varieties not obtainable in the 1901 commemorative series became available in this group.

(1) Metropolitan Philatelist, January 2, 1904.

It is important for one collecting blocks to keep in mind the make-up of the plates of the various issues. The Pan American sheets were cut horizontally along an arrow guide line, while these Louisiana Purchase sheets were cut vertically along a similar line. This means that all 1901 series blocks showing a horizontal guide line must necessarily be straight edge along that line. Where the sheets are cut vertically all blocks showing a vertical line or arrow must also lack perfs on that edge. We call particular attention to this point as a reputable dealer recently offered us quite innocently a bottom arrow block from the left pane that had been very cleverly re-perforated along the guide line. This now reposes in our reference collection, but there must be other exampls of counterfeit perfs floating around. Look out for them. All important position varieties are listed under the one cent stamp and are available in all denominations. The sheets of 100 subjects each had two plate numbers and imprints, on the top and bottom, the number being above or below the fourth stamp on the top or bottom row, with the imprint in relative position on the two previous stamps. Plate number strips of this group generally show the complete top or bottom, 50 subject pane, margins with split arrows at either right or left.

The designs were not as pleasing as other commemoratives that had been produced by the Bureau, and this plus the large size, 1⅜x31/32 of an inch, caused them to be rather frowned upon by the public. Their sale finally became so small that the Department notified various Postmasters to push them as strongly as possible, tho not necessarily to force them upon any one who might object to their size.

Whereas the Pan American series won the attention of even non-collectors by their beauty and many copies were saved, this group was generally unpopular with philatelists and the users of postage stamps. This attitude on the part of collectors, coupled with the limited quantity issued, has made this series very desirable to modern philatelists and blocks of four are much sought after.

#323—One Cent, Green.



Portrait of Robert R. Livingston.
Perforated 12.
Watermarked USPS.
Issued April 21, 1904.

The portrait of Livingston from an old picture of unknown origin, was engraved by W. M. Baldwin. The general stamp design was prepared by C. A. Huston, at that time artist of the Bureau, Mr. Smith, who had designed the several previous issues having returned to the American Bank Note Company. The frame is severely plain, the vignette enclosed by two anemic looking columns supporting a flattened arch. In the spaces between the portrait and the columns are suggestions of the general type of country of the Purchase, the swamp lands of the extreme Southern portion depicted on the left and on the right side the mountainous territory of the North, with an immigrant's wagon in the foreground. "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" appears in slightly curved bold lettering across the top of the stamp and "COMMEMORATIVE SERIES OF 1904" in much smaller type in the two upper corners. Small shields in the lower corners bear the numerals "1" and between them are the words "POSTAGE ONE CENT." Directly under the portrait, on a flowing ribbon, is found the name of the subject, together with the years of birth and death, "1746-1813." The frame was engraved by L. F. Ellis, Robert Ponickau and G. Rose. The portrait is much too large for the frame and appears to be pushing the central portion of the stamp upward, the entire design being out of scale.

In cutting the sheets along the vertical guide lines six position varieties became available in addition to the complete arrows at the right and left. These additional position varieties are all part of the vertical guide line. The top and

bottom arrows were split by the sheet cutting and position blocks are obtainable with the cut line at right or left, with the half arrow in the adjacent margin. Where the perforated horizontal guide line intersects the vertical line position varieties are found with the line at right or left along the "straight edge." In collecting these latter position varieties it is essential that some part of the cut line be visible as these positions are very desirable and this line is proof that the blocks from the horizontal centre lines are not "trimmed" copies.

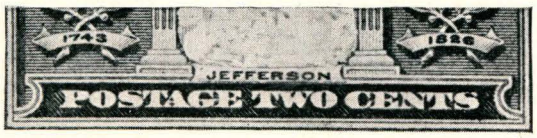
Shades,—Green, dark green.
Varieties,—a: The Specialized Catalogue notes a diagonal scratch thru the left one on a stamp from plate 2138.
b: Position blocks.
1. Right and left arrows complete.
2. Split arrows right and left halves—Top and bottom.
3. Perforated horizontal guide line to vertical guide line at right or left.

Plates used,—

2113—14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32, 37, 38, 39, 40, 49, 50, 51, 52, 61, 62, 63, 64

Number issued,—79,779,200.

#324—Two Cent, Carmine.



Portrait of Thomas Jefferson.
Watermarked USPS.
Perforated 12.
Issued April 21, 1904.

The portrait of Jefferson, from a painting by Gilbert Stuart, was engraved by G. F. C. Smillie, the ornamental frame, lettering and numerals by Ponickau, Rose and Ellis, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The frame, designed by Mr. Huston, is similar to the one cent stamp, the vignette columns and arch being slightly heavier and the views at either side being replaced by the numerals "2" in a small elipse on end surrounded by laurel wreaths, the ribbons of which bear the two dates "1743" "1826." The title "JEFFERSON" appears in a straight panel below the portrait. The balance of the lettering is the same as the lower value.

Shades,—Carmine, bright carmine.
Varieties,—A sheet was found in the Middle West on which all horizontal perfs were missing. This was originally in the Worthington collection, but after his death the sheet was broken up and sold in pairs and blocks of four. It could produce only ten blocks of four and five pairs and we believe some of these blocks have since been broken up into pairs. This was from Plate 2156. Only one complete right arrow block in existence that we know of.

Plates used,—

2069—70, 71, 72, 81, 82, 83, 84, 93, 94, 95, 96
2125—26, 27, 28, 45, 46, 47, 48, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 65, 66, 67, 68, 77, 78, 79, 80, 82, 83, 84, 85

Plates not used,—

2197—98, 99
2200

Number issued—192,732,400

#325—Three Cent, Violet.



Portrait of James Monroe.
Watermarked USPS.
Perforated 12.
Issued April 21, 1904.

This design is more in scale than the two previous ones, tho so far as the general arrangement of lettering is concerned it is the same. The vignette frame consists of a well balanced cartouche flanked on either side by smaller ones bearing the numerals of value. The portrait of Monroe, engraved by G. F. C. Smillie, is taken from a painting by J. Vanderlyn, now hanging in the New York City Hall. It is enclosed in an oval frame and a laurel wreath, the flowing ribbons beneath it carrying Monroe's name and the dates "1758" "1831." Designed by C. A. Huston, and the frame engraved by Robert Ponickau and G. Rose.

This was the only 3 Cent commemorative issued in the twentieth century while the letter rate was 2 cents. In all other short set commemoratives where there was an intermediate value betwen the 2 Cent and 5 Cent denominations a 4 Cent value was used. There was little need for this value on domestic mail and as most of the copies used were in addition to the 2 Cent value for foreign bound mail they are as desirable cancelled as in mint condition. With the exception of the 10 Cent fewer copies of this value were issued than any of the others.

Shades,—Violet.
Varieties,—a: Double Transfer.
There are several minor shifts showing in the vertica! frame lines at the left.
b: Position blocks—same as one cent.

Plates used,—2101, 02, 03, 04—All piates were used.

Number issued,—4,542,600.

#326—Five Cents.



Portrait of William McKinley.
Watermarked USPS.
Perforated 12.
Issued April 21, 1904.

The design is practically a combination of the two and three cent frames. The fluted columns have been placed further apart, one on each side of a circular frame line enclosing the portrait. In this case, however, they do not support anything and their base, being covered by palm branches, seems to rest on thin air. Small cartouches again appear on either side bearing the numerals "5," and on a ribbon beneath the circular frame appears "1813—McKINLEY—1901." "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" in a straight line at the top of the stamp,—"COMMEMORATIVE SERIES OF 1904" in a curved line above the portrait and "POSTAGE FIVE CENTS" across the base complete the design.

This value was also mainly used for foreign bound mail and used copies are almost as desirable as the 3 Cent value.

President McKinley's portrait was engraved from a portrait by G. F. C. Smillie, and the frame by Robert Ponickau and G. Rose, the design being made by C. A. Huston.

Shade,—Dark Blue.
Varieties,—Position Blocks,—Same as one cent.

Plates used,—2097, 98, 99
2100

Number issued,—6,926,700.

#327—Ten Cents, Brown.



Map of the United States.
Watermarked USPS.
Perforated 12.
Issued April 21, 1904.

The central picture is a map of the United States, the territory of the Louisiana Purchase being shown in a dark tint, with the year of the Purchase "1803" obliquely across the face of the shaded portion.

The map is enframed by a plain panel at the top bearing the words "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" "SERIES OF 1904,"—the upper parts of fluted Doric pilasters on either side, a straight panel across the bottom with "POSTAGE TEN CENTS" in bold letters and small foliated elipses in the two lower corners with the numerals of value. The composition is top heavy.

The map from which the drawing was made was furnished to the Post Office Department by the General Land Office. The stamp was engraved by Robert Ponickau, L. F. Ellis and G. Rose, of the Bureau, from a drawing by C. A. Huston.

Shades,—Red Brown, Dark Red Brown.
Varieties,—Position Blocks,—Same as one cent.

Plates used,—2105, 06, 07, 08—All plates were used.

Number issued,—4,011,200.

SPECIMENS.

This stamp is listed as having been over-printed "SPECIMEN" but we find that this was done on but very few copies, no doubt on some of those delivered to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. The Bureau listed the following as "SPECIMEN" stamps.

Year Ending June 30, 1904.

721 copies of each for the Universal Postal Union.
100 of each for the Third Assistant Postmaster General for "SPECIMENS."

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION ISSUE.

1907.

THE settlement of Jamestown is one of the most interesting chapters of our country's history. Captain John Smith, who promoted and saved from disaster the settlement of the Jamestown plantation, was one of the most versatile of the early adventurers to reach our shores. As well as being a soldier of fortune he was a writer of no mean abilitty and a man of great modesty, good judgment and magnanimity. The tale of the beautiful daughter of Powhatan was only one incident in his interesting and varied career, and this episode having an intitmate contnection with the Jamestown settlement, it was most fitting that the portraits of both Captain John Smith and Pocahontas, as well as a picture of the founding of the colony should have been selected for the three stamps of this series.

Early in 1903 the Virginia Historical Society petitioned the Post Office Department to issue some special stamps to commemorate the founding of Jamestown, the tercentenary of which was to be held in 1907.(1) The Society's request was rather broad, as it asked for a complete set from one cent to one dollar, similar to the Omaha issue, and suggested the various subjects to be used, one of which was to be King James of England for whom the colony was named. Since the issuance of the Omaha series, to which there had bee nstrong objections regarding the high denominations, the Department had kept commemoratives to low values, and in approving the Jamestown issue it was decided to issue but three stamps, of the one, two and five cent values. The set was designed by Mr. C. A. Huston, of the Bureau. After considerable study the Department

(1) Metropolitan Philatelist, 1903.

decided to place Captain John Smith on the first stamp, a picture of the founding of Jamestown on the second and Pocahontas on the remaining one.

The Post Office Department at first contemplated issuing only one cent and two cent values, according to the report of the Postmaster General for 1907, leaving entirely out of consideration that figure of romantic interest in the early history of the colony—Pocahontas. Petitions were presented by certain historical associations strongly urging that she be honored with a place in the commemorative issue of postage stamps, and her portrait was, therefore, placed on a 5 cent stamp. It was admitted that this denomination would be used by foreign visitors to the Jamestown Exposition for their international correspondence and was really needed to complete the series.

These stamps were rectangular in shape, 49/64x1-3/64 inches in size. They were printed in plates of 200 subjects and cut horizontally into panes of 100, leaving an intact arrow line through the upper and lower panes. These plates bore the Bureau imprint and a plate number.

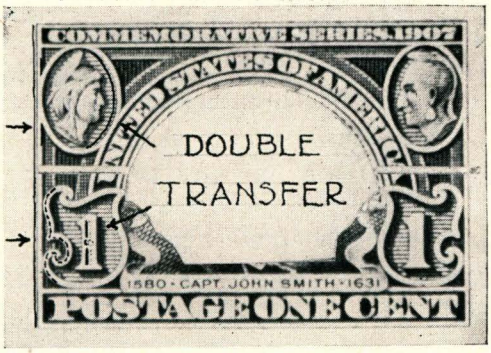
#328—One Cent, Green.

Captain John Smith.
Watermarked USPS.
Perforated 12.
Issued April 25, 1907.



Portrait of Capt. John Smith from an old Engraving by Crispin von de Passe, the Younger

The general design is rather heavy in feeling, the central feature being a portrait of Captain John Smith, the words "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" and "FOUNDING OF JAMESTOWN 1607" in two lines form an arched panel over the vignette, the lower ends of the panel are covered by two rather poorly composed shields containing the numerals of value. In the upper corners of the stamp are replica bas reliefs of Pocahontas and Powhatan. "COMMEMORATIVE SERIES 1907" appears across the top of the stamp and two horizontal panels at the bottom contain the title "1580—CAPT. JOHN SMITH—1631" and "POSTAGE ONE CENT." The vignette, a portrait of Smith from an old engraving by Crispin van de Passe, the younger, was engraved by M. W. Baldwin, and the rest of the design by G. Rose and E. Hall, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.



Double Transfer on 1c as indicated

Shades,—Green, Dark Green.
Varieties,—a: Double Transfer.
There are many minor shifts in this stamp showing best as a doubling of the ornament inside the left numeral. These are quite common. The best of the shifts also show the doubling throughout the left side of the stamp where the Indian head and its oval are doubled. The better shifts are far from common.

b: Position blocks.

1. Top and bottom arrows complete.
2. Upper and lower guide line blocks with vertical guide line bottom or top.
3. Left and right upper and lower with arrow line at top or bottom.
4. Plate number blocks.

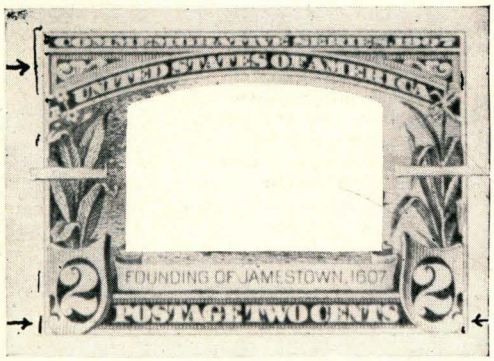
Plates used,—3538—40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46
3799

Plates not used,—3802—04, 07

Number issued,—77,728,794.

#329—Two Cents, Carmine.

Founding of Jamestown.
Watermarked USPS.
Perforated 12.
Issued April 25, 1907.



Double Transfer on 2c as indicated

This is the most pleasing design of this set. The inner lines of the frame are graceful and the general composition is good. The customary commemorative legend appears across the top and immediately below in a slightly curved panel are "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." The sides of the frame are of flowering tobacco and corn stalks, their leaves breaking the sides of the vignette, and their lower parts covered by small simple shields bearing the numerals "2."

The central picture of the landing of the settlers was furnished to the Post Office Department by the Jamestown Exposition Company. An exhaustive search has failed to locate the original and the artist seems to be unknown. On the shore, in the foreground, is a man with upraised sword and carrying a flag, others are disembarking from a small boat at the water's edge. Two boats follow, carrying others of the company and in the distant waters of the bay are three good sized sailing ships of that period. The title "FOUNDING OF JAMESTOWN 1607" is immediately below the picture and "POSTAGE TWO CENTS" in a simple panel across the bottom of the stamp. The central picture was engraved by Robert Ponickau and the frame by G. Rose and E. Hall.

Shades,—Carmine, Bright Carmine.
Varieties,—a: Position Blocks,—Same as 1 Cent.
b: Double Transfer.
There are several good shifts in this stamp. The left and top frame lines are often doubled out into the margins and the vertical shading lines in the left shield are sometimes doubled.

Plates used,—

3504—05, 12, 13, 17, 20, 22, 24, 77, 78, 79, 80, 92, 93, 94, 95
3601—02, 03, 04, 10, 13, 18, 19, 55, 56, 57, 58, 71, 72, 77, 78

Plates not used,—3770—75, 80, 87

Number issued,—149,497,994.

#330—Five Cents, Blue.

Portrait of Pocahontas.
Watermarked USPS.
Perforated 12.
Issued May 3, 1907.

Portrait of Pocahontas from "The General Historie of Virginia, New England and the Summer Isles" by Capt. John Smith, published in 1624

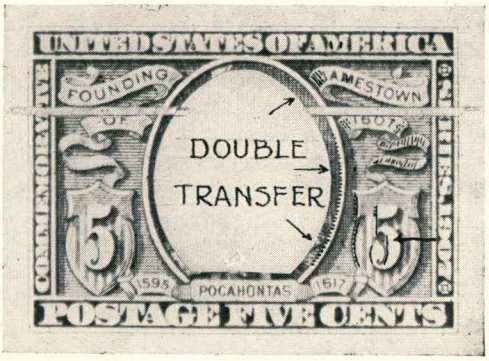


Pocahontas
(From painting taken from life)

The central feature, an interesting portrait of Pocahontas, was engraved from a portrait in "The General Historie of Virginia, New England and the Summer Isles," written by Captain John Smith and published in London in 1624. This old picture was engraved by Simon Van de Passe, of the Dutch School, from a painting taken from life. This painting was owned by Peter Elwin, of Booton Hall, near Aylsham, Norfolk, England, and was presented to him by a Madame Zuchelli, the original artist is unknown.

The portrait is in a simple eliptical frame, a ribbon bearing "1595—POCAHONTAS—1617" breaking its base.

The frame of the stamp is a series of four panels, the top containing the words "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA"—the sides "COMMEMORATIVE SERIES 1907" and the lower one "POSTAGE FIVE CENTS." The spaces between the vignette and side panels are filled with simple shields with the numerals of value and flowing ribbons above with the words "FOUNDING OF JAMESTOWN 1907." The portrait was engraved by G. F. C. Smillie, the ornaments by Robert Ponickau and the lettering and numerals by E. Hall and G. Rose.



Double Transfer on 5c as indicated

Shades,—Blue, Deep Blue.
Varieties,—a: Double Transfer.
There are several shifts in the ribbons and numerals, usually at the right side and occasionally but rarely at the left side.
It has been reported that a lower stamp from plate 3561 has three colorless dots adjoining the P. F. & C. of "POSTAGE FIVE CENTS,"—This is very likely a plate flaw.
b: Position Blocks—Same as 1 Cent.

Plates used,—3554—56, 60, 61—All plates used.

Number issued,—7,980,594.

Stamps delivered by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for "Specimen" purposes:

To the Post Office Department, for the Universal Postal Union, 727 copies of each.
To the Third Assistant Postmaster General, for "Specimens"—100 of each.

SPECIMEN STAMPS.

None of the above were surcharged either "Universal Postal Union" or "Specimen" officially,—the use of the term "Specimen" simply denotes that these stamps were not intended for postal service. The hand stamp was returned to the Postmaster General after the Traevrs' trial, and its use discontinued.

PROOFS.

Large die—We have seen large die proofs, size 75x90 mm. Mr. Brazer's collection contains a set of these large die proofs endorsed in ink "Approved."
Small die—We believe that two sets only were made. These were for the Government Collection Exhibit at the San Francisco Exhibition.

WASHINGTON FRANKLIN SERIES.

1908-21

DURING the latter part of 1908 the Post Office Department issued a new set of ordinary stamps to supersede the then current series of 1902. Some of these new stamps were not replaced by other designs until 1922. They were practically identical except for changes in perforation and watermarks and carried mail as current stamps for a longer period than any previous issue. Some of the designs were slightly changed in 1914 but being part of the current series were considered by philatelists as belonging to the same group.

Collectors have had more difficulty with these than with any of the previous series. It is true that there were only twenty-eight different stamps in this group but they were issued in one hundred seventy-five different *major* varieties. The

Post Office Department does not look at a change of watermark or perforation in the same light as do philatelists and so no records appeared in the official reports when different papers, etc., were used. As late as 1925 the report of the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing still listed some of the stamps issued during the previous fiscal year as "Series of 1908." To a philatelist "Series 1908" means certain stamps perforated 12, printed on double line watermark paper, while to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing or the Post Office Department it signifies a stamp bearing a portrait of Washington made from the same master die as was first used in 1908.

We believe that there is some logic in the Bureau's point of view. After all most of the stamps carrying a portrait of Washington were made from the same master dies, and in many cases the same plates were used for stamps printed on the different types of paper and with varying perforations. A better understanding of these stamps can best be obtained by grouping them together and listing each perforation or type of paper as a major variety of that stamp.

This new issue was designed with the object of obtaining the greatest simplicity commensurate with artistic result. For the sake of uniformity the head of George Washington, (a profile from Houdon's statue at Richmond,) was adopted as a subject for all denominations except the one cent, which bore the head of Benjamin Franklin, the first Postmaster General. The border designs are identical on all stamps, the head appearing within an elipse on end, with laurel leaves on either side; the words "U. S. POSTAGE" appear above in a straight line and below the vignette the denomination is expressed in words on the one cent and two cent and in numerals on the other denominations.

J. E. Ralph, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in his report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, says: "The design was purposely made of a character permitting a style of engraving that greatly enhances the life of the steel plate, with consequent considerable reduction in the cost of producing the stamp."

The peculiar feature of both the one cent and the two cent stamps of this series as first issued was the omission of the numeral of value. The Universal Postal Union rules require numerals to be on all values called for by the postal convention. The omission of numerals was undoubtedly an error but strange to say these two low values were continued in use until 1912 without any change being made to conform to regulations. The Department had at first planned to issue the entire series with the denomination in words, but before the stamps appeared changed to numerals on the higher values. The *Metropolitan Philatelist* of January 2, 1909, commented as follows:

> "The new stamps are coming out slowly and contrary to special information we find that the design has been altered to include numerals on all higher values."

A. E. Owen tells us that the master dies for all plates originally had the denomination in words but were changed before any plates were made, he also states that more than one hundred plates of the one cent and two cent values had been made before the higher value plates were laid down. We have seen essays of the 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 cent stamps which show the denomination in words. Clarence Brazer has several of these in his collection.

A short time before this new issue appeared Charles H. Dalton of Boston, wrote the Hon. Winthrop M. Crane, United States Senator from Massachusetts, sharply criticizing the Stuart portrait of Washington then in use on the 2 Cent stamps and strongly advocating a return to the profile head taken from the Houdon statue that had been retired in 1903.

He further recommended that this head be used for all denominations, citing the hundreds of stamps issued by the British Post Office all bearing the profile portrait of King George VII. This letter, through Senator Crane, received careful consideration by Postmaster General Meyer and the officials of the Bureau,

and it was finally decided to follow the suggestion. It is interesting to note that before the matter was officially passed on it was the intention to use Lincoln's head on one of the new stamps and you will find this story in detail under the Lincoln Memorial Issue.

There were several other matters of importance to philatelists in the first issues of this series, for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing made various experiments with both the quality of the paper and the spacing of the stamps on the plates in an attempt to overcome the waste caused by uneven perforating. These experiments are described under the Lincoln Memorial Issue. The report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the fiscal year of 1909 mentions this change in plate set-up and the reasons for the star plates, as follows:

"The Bureau has accomplished the results, (saving of waste in the perforating of stamps,) by the use of printing plates having longitudinal margins of varying widths between the stamps. The width of the horizontal margins remains uniform, because the shrinking is not perceptible with the grain of the paper, which is endwise of the stamp, but only across the grain. The shrinkage being greater on the outside of the paper than in the midde the outside margins have been slightly widened to give more space for perforating. By this means the waste from imperfect perforation has been reduced from about 9 % to less than 1 %."



Star Plate

These Star plates (illustrated) were not used on all values and will be noted separately under the individual heads of each stamp. The bluish experimental paper is fully described under the Lincoln Memorial Issue.

In the 1902 Series the Government issued a few coils mainly as an experiment, they did not appear, however, until early in 1908, just prior to the change in designs. These coils were satisfactory from the Department standpoint and beginning with the 1908 issue the Government considered issuing coils as part of their work and the production increased, to the business detriment of the private coil manufacturer. A report of A. M. Travers, Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, commented on coils as follows:

"Recognizing that a field exists for stamp affixing and vending machines, and that coil stamps are needed for successful operations of many of these devices, the Department has undertaken to supply stamps in coils in limited quantities. The coils contain 500 and 1,000 stamps, arranged endwise or sidewise and are issued with or without perforations between as preferred by the purchaser."

The imperforate stamps of this and succeeding varieties were also recognized as a new form of issue by the Department. The report above quoted also commented as follows:

"Another new form of issue is the unperforated stamp. Certain types of vending and affixing machines cut the stamps apart instead of tearing them. Perforated sheets are not suited to such machines and the stamps are issued in full sheets or in coils without perforations."

The following official reports for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1910, 1911 and 1912 are interesting:

That of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for 1910 states:

"The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has recently completed a machine for coiling postage stamps which greatly reduces the cost of putting them up in that

form. This is of simple and effective construction and performs the work of about ten operatives. Under the old method of coiling the cost is from 6c to 12c per coil. During the past year the demand for coiled stamps grew to such an extent as to make this expense something of a burden and it became necessary to charge it to the users. With the new machine, however, the coiling is done at a cost of a fraction of a cent and the extra charge can probably be discontinued. If a sufficient number of the machines can be installed during the coming year it should be possible to supply coiled stamps for general purposes The coils will be a very great convenience to users of postage stamps in quantities, whether an affixing device is used or not. They are particularly adapted also to retail sales in Post Offices, as stamps can be torn from the strips much more conveniently and expeditiously than from sheets."

Report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911:

Coiled Stamps.

"The improved machinery for coiling postage stamps mentioned in last year's report has so reduced the cost that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has been enabled to make a very substantial reduction in the coiling charge. A comparison of the present with the former prices follows:

	Former Coiling Charge	New Coiling Charge.
500 stamps perforated	$0.0761	$0.03
500 stamps unperforated	.0547	.03
1,000 stamps perforated	.1122	.06
1,000 stamps unperforated	.0886	.06

"This reduced cost will enable the Department during the current year to decrease the charge to the public for coiled stamps, which will doubtless stimulate the demand for this convenient form of issue.

"The coiled stamps are issued primarily for use in automatic vending and affixing machines. A number of such machines have been developed and additional ones will doubtless be invented and marketed, as a broad field seems to exist for labor saving devices of this kind. The Department has been pleased to do what it could by preparing stamps in coils to facilitate the development and use of these appliances, but it has been compelled to deny many applications for coils in special forms different from the adopted standard. Obviously it is impracticable to keep on sale in Post Offices coils constructed to meet the special needs of many different venders and affixers, and if an exception were made in favor of one firm the demands of others for special construction could not consistently be denied. This office has, therefore, taken the position that vending and affixing devices requiring coiled stamps should be made to conform to the standards which have been adopted by the Department. The standard coils now furnished have 500 or 1,000 stamps perforated or unperforated arranged endwise or sidewise as may be desired by users. From this it will be seen that a considerable variety is provided."

Report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912:

"As suggested in the annual report for the fiscal year of 1911 a reduction of about 50% has been made in the extra charge to the public for coiled stamps, to correspond with the decreased cost effected by the introduction of improved coiling facilities by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The reduced prices were authorized by the Postmaster General in order #5944 of November 29, 1911, to take effect January 1st, 1912, and Postmasters were given credit for the reduction in price of coils which they reported on hand December 31, 1911, the total credit amounting to $6,216.79. A comparison of the former and new coiling prices follows:

	Former Price	New Price.
500 stamps perforated	$0.08	$0.03
500 stapms unperforated	.06	.03
1,000 stamps perforated	.12	.06
1,000 stamps unperforated	.09	.06

"This reduction of the coiling charges has greatly stimulated the demand for coiled stamps. The coils were made by pasting strips of 20 stamps together. The new postage stamp press described elsewhere in this report, printing stamps in continuous strips, should admit of a still further reduction in the coiling charges and possibly these charges can be eliminated altogether."

The first group of these stamps was printed on a paper watermarked U S P S in double line Roman capitals,(1) ninety letters to a sheet of one hundred stamps. This paper had been in use since 1895 when first adopted as a safeguard against such frauds as the counterfeit two cent stamps appearing at that time. The perforating wheels were still set to give 12 perforations to 2cm, this gauge having been in use since 1861.

In 1910 the watermark was changed to single line capitals. The Report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the fiscal year of 1910 called attention to the change as follows:

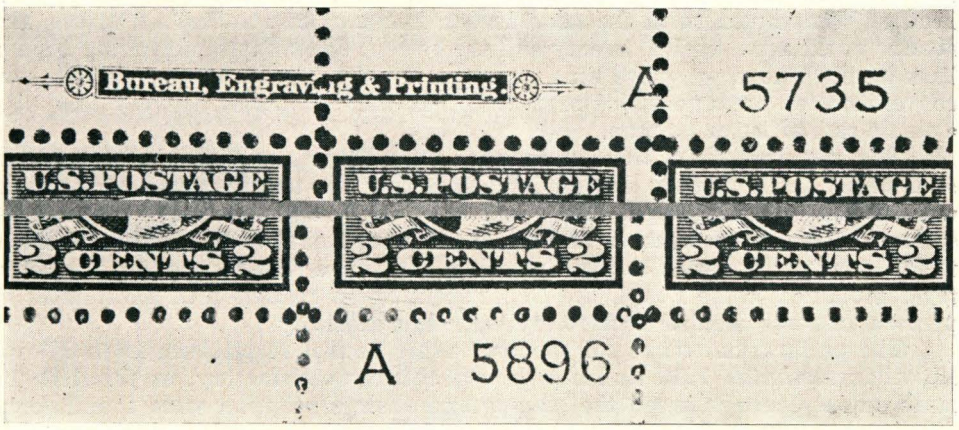
"In April the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing stated that a reduction of the size of letters composing the watermark on our stamp U S P S (Representing United States Postage Stamps,) would increase the strength of the paper and give it a more uniform thickness. He submitted a new design for watermark in which the letters, though reduced in size, were so placed that a portion of the watermark would appear on each stamp. The change was duly authorized and postage stamp paper now being manufactured bears the new watermark."

The single line watermark was set up as follows, with one letter on each stamp:

S U S P S
U S P S
U S P S U
S P S U

F. E. Ferguson, Acting Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in a letter to J. Murray Bartels, dated March 6, 1913, stated that the single line watermark postage stamp paper went to press for the first time on August 22, 1910. The stamps were still being perforated 12 and a few weeks after the coils had been issued in this way it was found that perfs were very brittle and often broke while the stamps were being reeled at the Bureau and also when used in vending and stamp affixing machines. The coil wheels were then changed to 8½ gauge and this decrease in the number of holes punched out naturally strengthened the coils, incidently giving philatelists a new variety.

The plate experiments of using different spacings that had been tried out in the previous issue did not entirely overcome the unequal paper shrinkage but was proof to the Bureau that by making the spaces between the stamps approximately 2¾mm instead of 2mm and 3mm the spoilage due to inaccurate perforating could be kept at a minimum. New plates were of necessity prepared as the star plates became worn, these had the following three types of imprint: (See illustration.)



Types of "A" Imprints

(1) Illustrated, 1901 Issue.

a: Label of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, a capital "A" and a plate number.
b: A capital "A" and plate number only.
c: Only a plate number.

This 2¾mm spacing variety being found satisfactory became standard and the need for the "A" was no longer necessary, so all later plates bore a plate number only. The Bureau label had been previously dropped for the sake of economy.

In 1912 most of the designs of this series were changed. The official report explains the why and wherefore as follows:

"The postage stamps of the 1908 issue, while possessing high artistic merit, had given considerable trouble to the public and to the Postal Service on account of the similarity of designs of the different denominations. All of the twelve stamps were of the identical design, except the one cent denomination which bears the portrait of Franklin, while the others bear the portrait of Washington. There was not a sufficient number of colors for all the stamps, making it necessary above the six cents to use different shades of the same colors given the lower denominations. Thus, the one cent and eight cents were different shades of green; the three cents and fifty cents were different shades of purple; the five cents and fifteen cents were different shades of blue. In the rapid handling of mail matters one denomination was very apt to be mistaken for another, particularly under artificial light. The first six stamps are of sufficiently contrasting colors but it was decided to change the one cent and two cent so as to express the denomination in numerals instead of words, thus conforming to the other stamps of the series. No change was made in the three cent, four cent, five cent or six cent stamps in those of the 1908 issue, but to give more marked contrast to the remaining five denominations (the thirteen cent stamp having been discontinued) a change was made in the border design. The new border is simple and artistic. With these changes the stamps of the 1912 issue will combine utility with art and harmony, presenting the head of the first President on the first six denominations and that of the first Postmaster General, with a different border design, on the last five, description follows:

"The subject of these new stamps is a portrait of Benjamin Franklin, in profile, from Houdon's bust, looking to the left, within an elipse on end. In the upper corners are plain panels in the form of right angles; above the elipse and following it in a curved line are the words "P. S. POSTAGE" in capital letters; on either side of the lower part of the elipse are branches of oak leaf; in the lower corners the denomination appears in numerals, and between them is the word "CENTS" (or "DOLLAR") in a horizontal panel which breaks the base of the elipse."

At this time the Department's supply of the thirteen cent Washington stamp became exhausted and as the registration fee had been increased to ten cents the stamp lost its primary mission of carrying foreign bound registered mail, it was therefore discontinued.

Five new denominations of ordinary stamps made their appearance to replace the distinctive Parcel Post stamps that had been discontinued. These were issued in the early part of 1914 and consisted of a seven cent stamp bearing the head of Washington, with the same border design as on the first six values, and stamps of the nine, twelve, twenty and thirty cent denominations bearing Franklin's head. The new twelve cent stamp, in addition to its use on parcels, was convenient for prepayment of registration as well as special delivery fees, plus a single rate of letter postage.

The increased use of these stamps for Parcel Post, especially in large blocks of a single denomination, disclosed the fact that the twelve gauge perforations were no longer satisfactory. This perf left very little uncut space between the stamps to hold them together and the sheets were found to be brittle and liable to fall apart except with careful handling. Business men throughout the country complained to the Post Office Department and a reduction in the number of perforations was decided upon to overcome this difficulty.

The perforation on the coil stamps having been reduced from 12 to 8½ for a similar reason in 1910 had not proved entirely satisfactory, as this left too much uncut space between the stamps and their separation were found to be difficult. A compromise between the two extremes was decided upon and the

Department requested the Bureau to change their machines to ten gauge perforation. The first machine so set up started work on September 4, 1914,—gradually all were changed to this latter gauge and November 4, 1914, saw the last stamps perforated the old style twelve. This change gave philatelists a further variety, i. e., perforated ten, on single line watermarked paper.

The use of coil stamps had increased at a tremendous rate ever since business firms throughout the country had come to recognize stamp affixing machines as a great labor saving device. In 1910 the combined output of the one and two cent coils, according to Government reports, were 31,975,000, while in 1913 this figure had jumped to 427,654,000. Although the coiling machine perfected in 1910 had greatly reduced the expense of preparing coils, the necessity of pasting the sheets together still involved considerable labor and as the demand for coils increased this work became a burden to the Bureau.

To overcome the necessity of the pasteup it was decided to print coils "by the mile." It was reported from Washington in May 1910 that experiments were being made using an "off-set" press that would print continuous sheets about one hundred stamps wide, automatically dividing and cutting in strips until five hundred or a thousand impressions had been reeled as desired. The perforating was said to have been done simultaneously with the printing. The trial design used consisted of an imaginary head in the center and a numeral in each corner. The first die proof of this experimental surface print was made April 25, 1910. We have illustrated a strip of the endwise coil perforated 12, made by this process. This being purely experimental no record is available of the number of plates prepared or the quantity of stamps printed. The strip illustrated is the only one known to be in existence and reached philatelic hands at the sale of J. E. Ralph's personal file made at the time he was Director of the Bureau. Trial copies made by this method were used for further experiments on coiling and perforating machines and were destroyed.



Offset Trial Coil

Engraved stamps being considered a safeguard against counterfeiting the Bureau felt that further experiments should be made only along those lines and the "off-set" process was dropped. Benjamin Stickney, mechanical expert of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, was assigned to continue experiments for efficiently printing stamps from engraved plates that would eliminate the wasteful "pasteup" on coil stamps. The Bureau had for some time printed Revenue stamps on a rotary press, which printed from curved plates on a continuous roll of paper, which was then cut into individual panes, equal to the size of the single plate. It was hoped that by making special plates for the rotary presses coil stamps could be made by the mile without a "pasteup," furthermore it was believed that on this machine the blank roll could be fed into one side of the press and come out on the other printed, gummed, perforated and coiled.

The Report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912 described the experiments and the new device as follows:

NEW POSTAGE STAMP PRESS.

"Our adhesive stamps are now printed with intaglio steel plates which give excellent results and produce stamps which are difficult to counterfeit. It is a comparatively expensive method, however, as the paper is given a preliminary "wetting down" which necessitates printing on flat plates. After these sheets are printed they are gummed and perforated in separate processes.

"In 1910 the Postmaster General authorized the expenditure of $5,600. from the appropriation for expenses incident to the investigation and testing of mechani-

cal and labor saving devices, for the construction of an experimental machine, after plans prepared by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, designed to print adhesive postage stamps from rotary hardened steel intaglio plates upon dry paper, in continuous rolls. The machine also gums the stamps as they are printed and an exceedingly rapid perforating device has been designed for use in connection with it. This experimental machine is now completed. Stamps produced with it are exceedingly well printed, having a softer and more pleasing appearance than stamps printed with the old method. Another advantage is that the omission of the preliminary "wetting down" of the paper practically does away with the variation due to shrinkage, making it possible to perforate the stamps much more accurately so that the "centering" is substantially perfect, which is not true of stamps produced with the old method. The greater accuracy of perforation not only improves the appearance of the stamps but will facilitate the operation of automatic vending and affixing devices which feed the stamps by means of pins or fingers engaging the perforations. Steps will be taken in due course to equip the Bureau of Engraving and Printing with these new machines."

Contrary to the above report the stamps made on the rotary press were not issued until the very end of the fiscal year of 1914 as further experiments were necessary to render the machine entirely satisfactory. The report of the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing prepared in the fall of 1914 for the fiscal year ending the previous June 30, reported the first issuance of these stamps as follows:

ROTARY PRESS PRINTING PRESS.

"A Rotary plate printing press was constructed from plans designed by the mechanical expert of this Department, and after several years experimenting is now working satisfactorily. Postage stamps printed on rolls on this press have been made into coils which have for several months been issued to Postmasters for sale for use in stamp vending and stamp affixing machines. A device for gumming postage stamps has been attached to the press. Four more of the presses have been ordered to be used in printing postage and Revenue stamps. It is expected that an annual economy of several hundred thousand dollars will be effected when the printing of postage stamps and of certain Revenue stamps has been transferred to these machines."

This again gave collectors a new variety, as "rotary" stamps were of slightly different size than those printed from flat plates. The plate impressions for a rotary press are entered the same way as on the flat plates, but after all designs have been transferred the plate is curved to fit around one half of a rotary plate bed, the plates are always used in pairs.

Plates made for these rotary press coil stamps were divided into two groups, as follows: the sidewise coils, "imperforate horizontally," were made on 170 subject plates, seventeen rows sidewise by ten rows endwise. The plates being in pairs printed 340 stamps with each complete turn of the rotary press, giving thirty-four rows sidewise by ten endwise. The endwise coils, "imperforate vertically," were printed from 150 subject plates, fifteen rows endwise by ten sidewise. One complete revolution of the press would therefore print 300 stamps thirty rows endwise by ten rows sidewise.

This difference in the curving of the plate, i. e. one parallel to the height of the stamp and the other parallel to the width, gave the finished stamps a different size from both the flat plate stamps and also from each other. The flat plate stamps measured 18½ to 19mm wide by 22¼ high, while the rotary press stamps printed from the 170 subject plates being placed sidewise on the curved plates were 19½ to 20mm wide, and those from the 150 subject plates being placed endwise were 23mm high.

This elongation of the plates in either length or width also changed the appearance of the stamps, as the stretching of the plate caused the raised parts to flatten slightly and the finished print lacked the clearness of impression and the fine details obtainable from flat plates. To overcome this difficulty new master dies were made with the shading lines strengthened. These are listed as types II and III of the two cent stamps and type II of the three cent stamps, and are

described under the detailed description of each denomination as they are reached.

The "ten" perforations, however, were unpopular with both the Postal Service and the public, for after having become used to the fragil sheets of stamps with the twelve perforations the sheets perforated ten seemed difficult to tear apart. In fact they were tearing the stamps as often as the perforations, which led the public to believe that the Department was using an inferior grade of paper and resulted in widespread criticism. The *New York Sun* voiced the "prevailing opinion" in an editorial published June 8, 1915, under the heading *"The Burleson Shoddy Two Cent Postage Stamp,"* Mr. Burleson being Postmoster General at that time. This editorial claimed that the paper was inferior and that "caution" was needed in tearing the stamps apart. J. E. Ralph, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, explained that the paper was the same as used heretofore, but that the wide spacing made it harder to tear the stamps apart. A. M. Dockery, Third Assistant Postmaster General, promised a new perforation that would not be as brittle as the twelve perf or as tough as the perf ten.

An experiment was made a few weeks later on a small quantity of two cent stamps which were perforated eleven. These were put on sale in Washington and large users in that city were asked to try them with the understanding that if found satisfactory this type of perforation would be adopted.

The experiment proved satisfactory and it was decided to change all perforating machines to the new type. Due to the stress of war and the plea for eliminating all unnecessary waste, the Bureau did not change any machines until the old perf ten wheels became worn out, they were replaced with new ones set for the eleven gauge perforation. It was not until March 1917, however, that the first of the promised perf eleven stamps were issued and May 10th of that year saw the last machine so changed. This did not affect the coil stamps which still continued to be perforated on the coil machine set for ten gauge.

In the meantime another variety was added to the rapidly growing list. The paper contract between the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the paper mills expired June 30, 1916, and on the following day a new contract went into effect under the terms of which the paper to be furnished for printing postage stamps was to be unwatermarked, and all stamps printed after August 17 were issued on this unwatermarked paper and were perforated ten. According to Director Ralph, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, this change was made because of the financial saving.

As mentioned above, the perf eleven stamps were issued in 1917, and as the paper used was no longer watermarked the two cent stamps of this set cannot be confused with the perf eleven experimental printing of 1915, which was on watermarked paper. All values were issued perf eleven and a new $2.00 and $5.00 value were added to take the place of these denominations of the series of 1902 that had been reissued perforated ten on unwatermarked paper as an emergency issue during March of 1917.

The last of the group of *major* varieties of this series were the offset printings. This was entirely due to the abnormal conditions brought about by the World War. Although from an artistic standpoint these were the poorest appearing specimens ever issued by our postal authorities, the public at large did not criticize them nearly so much as they did some of the finer stamps. Some of these stamps printed by the offset method were so poorly executed it is surprising that no attempt was made to counterfeit them.

Under an Act of Congress, approved October 3, 1917, effective November 2, 1917, the rate of letter postage had been increased to three cents per ounce or fraction thereof and three cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof. This caused a great increase in the demand for this heretofore comparatively

little used value and the presses were constantly busy turning out the three cent denomination.

In the *Philatelic Gazette* of March, 1918, J. B. Levy, the Government philatelist, gave the following reason for the use of offset plates for the three cent stamps, which were the first value issued:

"Owing to the present inferior quality of barytes which is basic in the ink mixture used, the printing inks contain much more grit than formerly and in consequence the stamp plates for the recess engraved printing have been wearing very rapidly. In fact, the average life of the plates has recently been but ten days so that plates of certain denominations have been wearing out in less time than it takes to make them. In order to keep up the supply of postage stamps official instructions were issued by the Post Office Department to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to temporarily manufacture ordinary postage stamps of one cent and three cent denominations from surface printing plates by the offset process."

The method of preparing an offset plate will be described under the heading of the one cent offset stamp.

Inferior ink caused similar trouble in the printing of two cent stamps in 1920 and the offset process was again used until the Department was able to make up additional plates. This method of printing necessitated a slight retouching of the designs of the three values printed by the offset process, they are also described under the proper headings of each denomination.

Several additional varieties were made in experimenting with perforations and in utilizing coil waste. These will also be described under the heading of *major* varieties of the individual denominations which follow.

The One Cent Stamps Grouped.

In presenting the story of the 1908-21 stamps we have grouped each denomination, carrying it right through the different changes of paper, plates, watermarks and perforations. This calls for a certain amount of re-iteration, but we have found this method to be helpful in the studying and assembling of our own collections, and feel that treating each stamp in this way will prove an aid in checking the various varieties. It will also indicate clearly the rarity of certain items and the reason therefor.

#331—One Cent, Green, Franklin.

D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.



Issued December 2, 1908.

Continuing the precedent in vogue since 1851 the portrait of Benjamin Franklin again adorned the one cent stamp, this was taken from a bust by Houdon at that time in possession of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. C. A. Huston, of the Bureau, was the designer, and the engravers were M. W. Baldwin, Robert Ponickau and E. Hall.

When first issued the plates used were of the standard 2mm spacing between each stamp. Forty of these plates were made up each bearing the imprint of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and a plate number.

Early in 1909 it was decided to make a new type of plate in which the longitudinal margins varied. The Bureau had found that the outside edges of the paper would shrink more than the center, and usually in the width of the paper. This shrinkage caused an uneven distribution of stamps on the sheet, with a resultant heavy waste due to poorly spaced perforations.

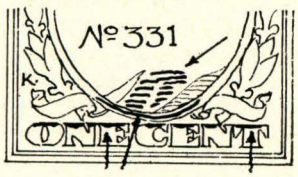
These new plates had a 3mm vertical spacing between the six outside rows on each side, while the remaining eight central rows of stamps were kept with the old 2mm spacing. To enable the workers using the new plates to differentiate between them and the old type a star was added in front of the plate number. These new plates were, therefore, known as "Star Plates."

The general knowledge of detail matters of philatelic interest was very limited and most dealers and collectors were not aware of any change in the plate makeup. Dealers and collectors having obtained copies of the "new" stamp when it was first issued, most of the copies saved were of the standard 2mm spacing. As a result the 3mm spaced blocks of four, though more numerous on the Star plates than the others, are naturally more desirable today.

Only one of these plates had a solid star, although this control was used exclusively on the Lincoln Memorial plates and is fully described under that issue. This occurred on No. 4980, the first Star plate made for the one cent stamp. All the plates bearing a higher number had an open star.

Shades: Yellow green, bright green, green, dark green.

Varieties: a: Spacings.
A—Block of four with 2mm spacing.
B—Block of four with 3mm spacing.
b: Plate number blocks.
A—Imprint, (Bureau of Engraving and Printing) and number.
B—Imprint, small solid star and number.
C—Imprint, star and number.



Double Transfer on #331

c: Double Transfer (see illustration).
The usual shift on this stamp occurs with many minor variations and shows at the bottom of the vignette, in the top of "ONE CENT" and in the shading lines of the bust. A few of them are strong enough to be seen with the naked eye.

Five unusual shifts have been observed as entirely different from the usual shift and they seem to be very rare, only one copy of each having been found in a total of over 70,000.

Plates used,—

a: Imprint and plate number.

4874—75, 80, 81, 82, 85, 86, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 97, 08, 99
4900—01, 02, 03, 04, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 60, 62, 66, 67, 71, 72, 74, 75

b: Imprint small solid star and number.

4980

c: Imprint, Star and Plate number.

4985—86, 89, 91, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98, 99
5000—01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 89, 91, 93, 97, 98
5100—01, 03, 11, 18, 24, 37, 52, 53, 59, 62, 66, 69, 79, 80, 86, 87, 92, 93, 98
5206—16, 23, 27, 32, 24, 42, 55, 59, 79, 87, 94
5300—13, 20, 22, 30, 33, 36, 40, 45, 52, 59, 60, 73, 78, 80, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87
5401—02, 03, 04, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20, 29, 32, 35, 38, 41, 44, 74, 76, 88, 89, 90, 91, 94, 95

Plates not used,—

5427—92

#331—One Cent, Green, Franklin. Booklet. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued November 18, 1908.

During the 1902 issue some years had elapsed before the booklet variety of the one cent stamp appeared. In the 1908 issue, however, some of the one cent

booklet plates were made prior to the regular plates and the booklet stamps were issued some weeks earlier than the ordinary stamps. Because of this fact philatelic writers of the day claimed that the one cent stamp would only be issued in booklet form, this value being used principally for picture postal cards and the booklets would prove more convenient for that purpose.

Only plates having standard 2mm spacing were used to print these booklets as the varying spacing used for star plates would have made the perforating much more difficult and the booklets of varying widths. The early plates were of 180 subjects, divided into three rows of ten panes of six stamps each, with a margin at the top of each pane for binding into book form. The later plates were of 360 subjects, divided into six rows of ten panes each both type plates had vertical and horizontal arrow guide lines and bore two plate numbers. As the margins around the sheets were cut off in perforating these were unobtainable except in two positions. The top arrow and the top plate number being indented appear on the margins of the booklet panes from these two positions. On the 180 subject plates the horizontal guide lines pass below the first stamps of the middle row of panes in the sheet, while on the larger sheets it is below the center row of panes.

Shades: Green, bright green.

Varieties: a: Position panes on 180 subject plates.

A—Ordinary pane.
B—Pane with half of arrow line in margin, guide line at right.
C—Pane with half of arrow line in margin, guide line at left.
D—Pane with plate number on margin.
E—Horizontal guide line through pane.
F—Horizontal guide line thru pane, vertical guide line at right.
G—Horizontal guide line thru pane, vertical guide line at left.
H—Vertical guide line at right.
I—Vertical guide line at left.

Pane A occurs fifteen times on each plate; G occurs eight times and all others only once on 180 subject plates.

b: Position panes on 360 subject plates:

A—Ordinary pane.
B—Pane with half arrow line in margin, guide line at right.
C—Pane with half arrow line in margin, guide line at left.
D—Pane with plate number in margin.
E—Pane with vertical guide line at left and at top of margin.
F—Pane with vertical guide line at right and at top of margin.
G—Pane with vertical guide line at left.
H—Pane with vertical guide line at right.
I—Pane with vertical guide line at left and at bottom.
J—Pane with vertical guide line at right and at bottom.
K—Pane with horizontal guide line at bottom.
L—Pane with horizontal guide line at top of margin.

On the 360 subject plates A occurs thirty-one times, K and L occur eight times each, G and H each occur three times, and the others each once.

Panes A, B, C and D are found on both types of plates and are listed merely to account for the various position panes on each plate. Panes H and I, of the 180 subject plates, are the same as H and G of the 360. They are exactly the same, and there is no method of telling them apart.

The 180 subject plates were only used for the booklets of this issue, while the 360 subject plates were used for this and all succeeding booklets of ordinary stamps. The above list of positions will, therefore, hold true for all succeeding issues unless otherwise specified.

Plates used: 180 subjects.

4867—69, 70, 77
5029—30, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41

360 subjects.

5263—64, 67, 68

Plates not used: 360 subjects.

5465—68, 70, 71

#343—One Cent, Green, Franklin. D. L. Wmk. Imperf.

Issued December 23, 1908.

These imperf stamps were issued primarily for use in making private coils for vending machines. They were printed from the same types of plates as were used for the perforated stamps of this issue, although not all the plates above noted for perforated varieties were used. Solid star plate No. 4980 was used for the imperforate stamps and plate number blocks of this type are much more difficult to obtain than the perforated variety. The imperf stamps (unless in coils) were always issued in full sheets containing 400 subjects, divided into four panes of 100 each by horizontal and vertical guide lines. These guide lines terminated in arrows at the margins. In the perforated varieties the guide lines appear as straight edges at top or bottom and right or left. On the imperforate sheets they permit additional position varieties. The main purpose of this issue being for the manufacture of private coils, we will list the latter as varieties of imperforate stamps.

The report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, stated that up to October 9, 1909, 12,449,300 stamps had been issued imperforate. However, as most of these were used for coil purpose they are readily worth double the value of the perforated variety. To have absolute assurance that the stamps are not trimmed copies or from imperforate coils, it is advisable that imperforate stamps should only be collected in blocks of four and never as single copies.

These stamps were not printed specially for imperforates; as requisitions for unperforated stamps were received the required number would be removed from the stock in process of manufacture before reaching the perforating machine. This accounts for the wide distribution of the plates and also the same general range of shades as found among the perforated varieties.

Shades: Bright green, yellow green, green, dark green.

Plate varieties:

a: Spacings. See #331.
b: Position blocks.
A—Center line block.
B—Right arrow line block.
C—Left arrow line block.
D—Top arrow line block.
E—Bottom arrow line block.
F—Horizontal guide line blocks.
G—Vertical guide line blocks.
H—Plate number blocks.
1A—Imprint and number.
2A—Imprint, solid star and number.
3A—Imprint, star and number.
c: Double Transfer.

The usual shifts of the perforated stamp are also found on the imperforate stamp. One block of four shows four fine varieties of this shift.

Private Coil Varieties:
A—Mail-O-Meter I—II—III
B—Schermack II, III
C—Brinkerhoff I, II
D—U. S. Automatic I—II—III
E—Attleboro I

Plates used: a: Imprint and plate number.
4874—75, 80, 89, 90, 92, 94, 99
4902 4971—72, 74, 75
b: Imprint, small solid star and plate number.
4980
c: Imprint, star and plate number.
4985—89 5011—14, 24, 84, 89, 91, 92, 93, 97
5103—52, 59, 62, 69, 79, 80
5227—34, 42, 59
5322—33, 36, 45, 52, 59, 73, 78, 80, 87
5413—14, 16, 95

#348—One Cent, Green, Franklin. Endwise Coil. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12 Horizontally.

Issued December 29, 1908.

It was not until early in 1908 that the Post Office Department issued some Coil stamps of the 1902 series for use in vending and stamp affixing machines, but purely as an experiment. They were found to be satisfactory and as the Department realized that a demand existed for this type of stamp it was less than three weeks after the new design had been issued in the ordinary form that it was also available in coil form.

As in the previous issue they were made from the regular 400 subject sheets which were perforated twelve in the horizontal spaces between the stamps and then cut into strips of twenty. The horizontal guide line appeared in the middle of each of these strips, which were pasted together by hand and rolled into coils of 500 and 1,000. These were coiled on one half inch diameter pasteboard cores. A "paste up" or line pair, therefore, occurred every twentieth stamp and are about eight times scarcer than the ordinary pairs.

This type of coil was never as popular among users as the sidewise coil, and resulted in a larger stock being on hand at the Post Office when a change occurred. More were, therefore, saved for collectors and it is not nearly as scarce as the later variety.

Shades: Yellow green, green, dark green.

Varieties: Being cut along the longitudinal space between the stamps, there are no spacing varieties.
A: Ordinary pair.
B: Guide line pair.
C: Paste up pair.
D: Paste up pair with plate number.
E: Double Transfer.
The usual one cent 1908 shift has been found on this coil.

Plates used: The plate numbers on the sides having been cut off and those on the top and bottom being covered by the paste up, it is impossible to obtain an accurate list of plates used.

#352—One Cent, Green, Franklin. Sidewise Coil. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12 Vertically.

Issued January 2, 1909.

This type of coil was made by perforating the vertical gutters and cutting along the horizontal spaces between the stamps. As in the first type the "paste

up'' appears after every twentieth stamp and the vertical guide line occurs at the center of each strip.

This being a horizontal coil the spacing varieties found in the ordinary sheets also occur on this variety. Those made from the Star plates have six pairs of 3mm spacing and four pairs of 2mm in each strip of twenty. As the change to Star plates took place a short time after this Coil was first issued, most of those saved for collectors were from these plates. Inasmuch as the wider spaced pairs outnumber the 2mm spacings it is obvious the latter are harder to obtain. Guide line pairs are always 2mm.

Shades: Yellow green, green, dark green.

Varieties: a: Spacings.
A—Pair 2mm between.
B—Pair 3mm between.
b: Position pairs.
A—Ordinary pair.
B—Guide Line pair.
C—Paste up pair.
D—Paste up pair with plate number.
c: Double transfer.
The usual one cent 1908 shift exists on this coil.

The top and bottom numbers having been cut off and the side plate numbers being covered by the paste up, no accurate plate number information is available.

#357—One Cent, Green, Franklin. Bluish Paper. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued February 16, 1909.

This was a printing on special paper containing about one third rag stock. It was hoped that this grade would materially reduce the great waste due to irregular or ''off center'' perforating, caused by the unequal shrinkage of the ordinary paper used.

According to the official report of the Post Office Department 1,480,000 copies of the one cent were issued on this bluish paper. They were sent to the Washington Post Office for sale as ordinary stamps, the Bureau not considering them as anything special. Most of them were printed from the standard spaced plates and blocks of four with the 3mm spacings are almost impossible to obtain, while the others are far from common.

Although this group of stamps have always been noted as having been printed on *bluish* paper, the safest check as to their proper identification is by noting the *greyish* color of the paper through the gum on the back, when compared to the ordinary stamps.

Shade: Green.

Varieties: a: Spacings. See #331.
b: Plate number blocks.
A—Imprint and number.
B—Imprint, star and number.
c: Double Transfer.
The usual one cent 1908 shift has been found on blue paper, but it is one of the minor shifts. Further search should bring to light one of the better shifts.

Plates used: a: Imprint and Plate number.
4889—90, 92, 94, 99
b: Imprint, Star and plate number.
4994—97

#374—One Cent, Green, Franklin. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued November 23, 1910.

Although the new watermarked paper went to press for the first time in August 1910, the one cent variety was not issued until almost the end of that year.

The purpose of this change was to strengthen the paper and to give it a more uniform thickness. The old double line watermark covered too much space and made the lettered area quite a bit thinner than the rest of the paper, which caused uneven distribution of printing ink. The new watermark was also much smaller, occurring 400 to a full sheet instead of 360.

These stamps were printed from the Star plates as well as a new type known as "A" plates. They had a standard spacing of 2¾mm between the stamps and derived their name from the letter "A" placed before the number. As most of the plates used were the Star plates, on which the 2mm spaced blocks were in the minority and the "A" plate blocks being classed with those of 3mm spacing, the narrow spaced blocks are more desirable.

It will be noticed that about fifty of the Star plates had also been used in printing the previous stamps on the double line watermarked paper, and the "A" plates were still in an experimental state when this stamp was being issued. Most of the plates used, therefore, were the Star type, many of which were made after the first four "A" plates had been completed. The Specialized Catalog listing gives the impression that all except two values were printed from all three types of "A" plates. This is incorrect.

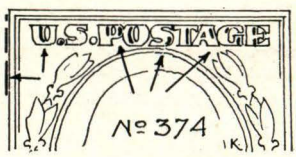
Shades: Bright green, yellowish green, green, dark green.

Varieties: a: Spacings. See #331.
b: Plate number blocks.
A—Imprint, Star and number.
B—Imprint, "A" and number.
c: Double Transfer.

The usual shift of the one cent 1908 is found on this stamp.

The largest shift, so far observed in the one cent 1908-10, has been found in coil #392. Three copies were found in a coil of 900. It shows in the left part of the upper label and is number 61 in a left pane of Plate 5567. There were concealed plate numbers at every paste up in this one coil.

Major Shift on #374, 1c 1910. Plate 5567—#61 in left pane.



Plates used: a: Imprint, Star and number.

5159
5232—55
5300—45, 52, 59, 60, 82, 83, 84, 85
5401—02, 03, 04, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20, 29, 32, 35, 38, 41, 44, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
5591—92, 95, 96, 98, 99
5600—01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 07, 20, 22, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 39, 40, 43, 44, 47, 51, 72, 73
5794—99

b: Imprint, "A" and number.
5566—67, 72, 73
5656—57, 58, 59, 63, 64, 65, 66, 77, 78, 79, 82, 99
5705—06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16

#374—One Cent, Green, Franklin Booklet. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued October 7, 1910.

This variety differed from the previous booklet only in the paper used. The demand for booklets having greatly increased since their introduction it was decided to use only 360 subject sheets and this and all later issues were printed from the large sized plates. There were no spacing varieties.

The booklet, though current for a longer time, was issued in a somewhat smaller quantity as the contemplated change in designs made it essential that the reserve stock at the Bureau be kept at a minimum. It differed only in the watermark and was overlooked by most of the dealers and collectors,—it is today more desirable than the double lined watermark variety.

Shades: Green, dark green.

Varieties: a: Usual 360 subject plate varieties. (See No. 331 Booklet.)
b: Double Transfer.
The usual shift of the one cent 1908 is found on this stamp.

Plates used:
5263—64, 67, 68
5447—49, 52, 54, 55, 57, 60, 63

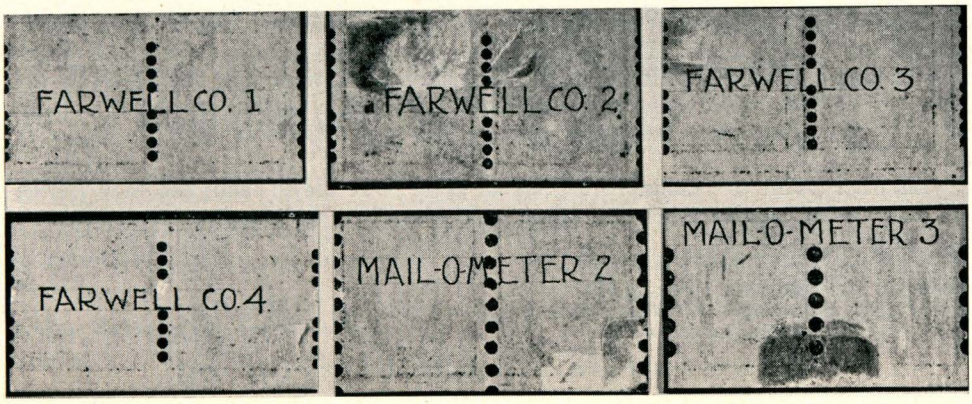
#383—One Cent, Green, Franklin. S. L. Wmk. Imperf.

Issued January 3, 1911.

All plates used for this stamp were star plates with but one exception, No. 5572, which bore the imprint "A" and number, the obvious result being that the narrower spaced blocks are more desirable. Most of this issue were used for private coils, but a sufficient number were saved for philatelic needs. The stamps are fairly common, though scarcer than the perforated varieties.

Shades: Yellowish green, bright green, green, dark green.

Varieties: a: Spacings. See #331.
b: Usual imperf sheet varieties. See #343.
c: Plate number blocks.
A—Imprint, star and number.
B—Imprint, A and number.



d: Private coils.
A—Mail-O-Meter I—II—III (Illustrated)
B—Brinkerhof II
C—U. S. Automatic II—III
D—Chambers I—II—III (Illustrated)
E—Schermack III

e: Double Transfer.
This stamp shows the usual type of shift for the one cent 1908-10. Plate #5651 shows at least one shift. Two small and unusual shifts have also been found.

Plates used: Imprint, star and number.
5300—83, 84, 85
5420—29, 79, 82, 84, 85, 86, 88, 89, 90, 91, 94, 95, 97, 98
5592—98, 99
5600—01, 03, 04, 05, 07, 20, 22, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 39, 40, 43, 44, 47, 51, 72, 73
5709—14, 15, 16

Imprint, A and number.
5572

#385—One Cent, Green, Franklin. Endwise Coil. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 12 Horizontally.

Issued November 1, 1910.

This stamp was identical to the previous endwise coil in all respects except the paper, which in this case had the single line watermark.

It was current for less than two months with this perforation and it is surprising that it is not one of the scarce items among coil stamps. The change in the coil that followed, being a decided change of perforating, was obvious,—many dealers and collectors, therefore, bought copies while this perf 12 variety was still available. Nevertheless, while not scarce it is far from common and more desirable than the catalog value might indicate.

Shades: Green, dark green.

Varieties: a: Usual coil varieties. (See #348.)
b: Double Transfer.
The usual shifts for the one cent 1908-10 stamp are found. Several vertical paste up pairs have been found with concealed plate numbers #5159 and #5179, with the stamp showing the plate number carrying the shift, therefore, in an upper pane.

#387—One Cent, Green, Franklin. Sidewise Coil. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 12 Vertically.

Issued November 1, 1910.

This variety was issued on the same day as No. 385, and like it was current for less than two months. The sidewise type of coil had always been more popular with users of stamp affixing machines than the endwise coil, the result being that more of these were generally used and there was a smaller available supply for collectors. They are decidedly scarcer and more desirable than the endwise coil.

Another point to remember is that as these were made from the Star plates the 3mm spaced pairs outnumber those with narrower spacings.

Shades: Green, dark green.

Varieties: a: Spacings. See #352.
b: Usual coil varieties. See #352.
c: Double Transfer.

None have been found on this stamp, tho they must exist.

#390—One Cent, Green, Franklin. Endwise Coil. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 8½ Horizontally.

Issued December 12, 1910.

As coils had now passed through the experimental stage and business houses

were finding the stamp affixing machines a great labor saving device, the demand for coils increased rapidly.

Complaints were registered, however, relative to the coils not being strong enough and frequently breaking in the machine. It was found that this was due to the small amount of paper between the stamps caused by twelve perforations to 2cm. To overcome this weakness the perforations were reduced to 8½, which left more paper between the stamps and rendered the coils less likely to tear during use.

Increased use of coil stamps made it essential that some method be devised to avoid pasting single strips of twenty stamps together to form a coil. After various experiments a machine was perfected by J. E. Ralph, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, whereby it was possible to feed into the machines a series of part perf 200 subjects half sheets which had been pasted together and thus make ten coils at one time. With this machine two girls could do the work formerly done by seventeen. The only difficulty, however, was due to the frequent breaks caused by the perforation between the stamps as the coils were being cut and wound. This was largely responsible for the change to 8½ gauge for this type of issue.

With this issue collectors came to a realization that coils were a collectable variety. The new 8½ perforation overcame any prejudice philatelists had against coils as now they could not be "made" by trimming an ordinary pair which had been done and was the chief objection to the previous coil stamps.

Shades: Green, deep green.

Varieties: a: Usual coil varieties. (See #348.)
b: Double Transfers.
Four small unusual shifts have been found in one vertical strip of four. More should be found.

#392—One Cent, Green, Franklin. Sidewise Coil. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 8½ Vertically.

Issued December 12, 1910.

This stamp was printed only from the "A" plates with the uniform spacing of 2¾mm spacing. It had been found that the Star plate coils were unsatisfactory as the uneven spacing between the stamps often caused the knife on the vending or affixing machines to cut into the design, this being objectionable to the Department.

To overcome this a group of four plates were laid down with a uniform 2¾mm spacing between the stamps. These were the first of a group of "A" plates and were marked with an imprint, the letter "A" and a number on the margins. These plates were not used exclusively for coils but as the latter were made only from them there are no spacing varieties.

Besides the "A" plates used this variety differed from the previous sidewise coils and the ordinary stamps in its perforations. This marked difference caused collectors and dealers to buy or stock them and they are not as scarce as the earlier coils.

Shades: Green, deep green.

Varieties: a: Usual coil varieties. (See #352.)
b: Double Transfers.
The usual shifts have been found. (See #374.)

This is the last type of the one cent Franklin. It is listed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing as "Series of 1908" without regard to changes in paper or perforations. Their reports for the fiscal years ending June 30, give the following list of quantities issued to Postmasters:

Number Issued:

Ordinary		Booklets		Coils	
1909.....	1,790,563,652*	1909.....	55,124,880	1909	Not listed separately
1910.....	3,493,889,400	1910.....	153,518,640	1910.....	10,906,500
1911.....	3,798,961,039	1911.....	203,084,376	1911.....	37,940,000
1912.....	2,698,084,299	1912.....	129,280,056	1912.....	41,067,500
				1913.....	4,393,000
	11,781,508,390		541,007,952		94,307,000

Specimen Stamps.

None of these were overprinted "Specimen," so they really are of no moment, except to increase the number of known copies. Hereafter no attention will be paid to so called Specimen Stamps.

Statement showing Specimen one cent postage stamps (type of 1908) delivered by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing during the fiscal years ending June 30:

To the Third Assistant Postmaster General:

1—For Official Collection
1909 600 copies
1910 400 copies
1912 24 copies in booklets, 2,000 coiled, 1 copy ordinary
2—For the Universal Postal Union
1909 409 copies

A curious thing about the stamps issued for Universal Postal Union presentation purposes is that they were not overstamped, marked or surcharged in any way to differentiate them from the ordinary stamps in general use. They were placed on a printed approval type of card, in mint condition. The interesting point is that we know of instances where sets have been sold in London as Universal Postal Union Specimens for less than their face value.

3—For the French Government
1911 24 copies in booklet form.

4—To the Postmaster General
1912 400 copies for use as an exhibit in a trial case (These were no doubt used in a prosecution for counterfeiting of postage stamps. Author's note.)



#405—One Cent, Green, Washington. Denomination in Numerals. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued February 12, 1912.

Ever since 1851 when our first one cent stamp was issued, Franklin's portrait had invariably appeared on the ordinary stamps of this denomination. There are no records to show why this "unwritten procedure" was broken but a change was made in 1912 and Washington, from Houdon's portrait, which had been used for the higher values of the "1908 Series" was selected as the subject for this stamp. The denomination also was changed from words to numerals as required by The Universal Postal Union rules.

*This includes coils not listed separately.

This Washington head type of stamp is listed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and also by the Post Office Department as "Series of 1911" in all their reports, regardless of the changes in paper, perforation, or method of printing. All plates used for this and later issues had a uniform spacing of 2¾mm between the stamps and were known as "A" plates. The "S. U. S." lists these as "2½mm" while the former issue printed from the "Imprint, A and Number" plate is given as 2¾mm spacing. This is not correct as all "A" plates have a uniform 2¾mm spacing,—paper shrinkage alone decreased this distance to 2½mm. There is no difference between the "A" plates used for the one cent Franklin and this stamp. All three types of "A" plates were used for printing this variety, which was current for more than two years and is found in several shades of green.

Shades: Light green, yellow green, green, dark green.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
A—Imprint, "A" and Number.
B—"A" and Number.
C—Number only.
b: Imperforate horizontally between. One vertical strip of three is known.
c: Double Transfers.
Three minor shifts have been found in the lower label.

Plates used:

a: Imprint, "A" and Number.
5727—28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 81, 87
5801

b: "A" and Number.
5806—07, 22, 28, 31, 33, 34, 37, 40, 43, 49, 53, 55, 58, 59, 62, 64, 67, 70, 73, 74, 78, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 95, 97
5900—01, 03, 05, 10, 13, 15, 16, 18

c: Number only.
5921—24, 30
6005—06, 07, 08, 09, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45
6114—15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 50, 54
6272—73, 82, 83
6301—05, 27, 28, 42, 44, 54, 73
6437—43, 50, 55, 65, 68, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88
6521—28, 32, 33, 34, 35, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 88
6600—01, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 28, 31, 32, 34, 36, 76, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 88, 91
6713—18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 87, 88, 89, 92, 93, 98
6804—05, 08, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 41, 44, 45, 49, 51, 54, 58, 61
6937—40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 53, 54, 55, 58, 59, 61, 62, 67, 68, 70, 74, 75, 81, 82, 83, 87, 89, 90, 96
7001—03, 08, 10, 12, 17, 23, 27, 30, 32
7103—06, 42, 44, 49, 51, 53

Plate not used: "A" and Number.
5829

Kansas City Roulette.

This was a private perforation applied by a Postmaster and we feel that some mention should be made of it.

It seems that early in December 1914 the Postmaster at Kansas City, Mo., found that he had on hand a number of unperforated sheets of the current one and two cent stamps. These had been ordered by The National Bank of Commerce of that city but the bank for some reason decided to discontinue using

them. The Postmaster decided that there were not enough to return to Washington for redemption or exchange for other perforated copies so he calmly rouletted the sheets and sold them as perforated stamps.

Certain of these were purchased by The Newfoundland Stamp Exchange and a few blocks found their way into the philatelic market. Whether this rouletting was done at the suggestion of the Stamp Company we do not know, in any event the stamps were perforated in this way by a Government officer and regularly sold.

The following statements of E. Hoffman and J. H. Harris, Postmaster, tell the story:

CITY OF CHICAGO
COUNTY OF COOK } SS.
STATE OF ILLINOIS

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Before me the undersigned Notary Public, appeared this day E. Hoffman, personally known to me to be said person which deposeth as follows:

I am Secretary of the Newfoundland Stamp Exchange and as such have in due course of business received the following letter through the U. S. Mail:

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE First Class

Kansas City, Missouri

December 7, 1914.

Sir:—

In reply to your inquiry of the 5th inst., will say that a local firm formerly purchased of us unperforated stamps in sheets of four hundred have discontinued purchasing same, leaving us supplied with this stock.

In order to dispose of them the perforation you speak of was executed at this office and is therefore a purely local matter.

Respectfully,

(signed) J. H. Harris, O. W.
Postmaster.

The above letter relates to regular one and two cent U. S. Postage stamps of the 1914 type, rouletted, (not perforated,) and this letter proves that stamps thus issued are a regular, bonafide and official issue.

I further declare and depose that any orders that may have been received or shall be received in the future by the Newfoundland Stamp Exchange have been or will be filled from such original sheets issued by and received from said U. S. Post Office, Kansas City. They bear our secret sign or mark on the back of each block with constitutes a formal guarantee on behalf of the Newfoundland Stamp Exchange.

(signed) E. Hoffman.

And said E. Hoffman further acknowledged the foregoing statement to be correct in every respect. Said E. Hoffman further exhibited to me the original letter from the U. S. Post Office, of Kansas City, and I certify that the above is a true and correct copy made from the original.

WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my name and notarial seal the 16th day of December 1914.

(signed) L. B. Lincoln
(SEAL) Notary Public.

#405—One Cent, Green, Washington, Booklet. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued February 8, 1912.

The Department supply of one cent "Franklin" booklets had become exhausted before the ordinary one cent stamps of the 1911 Series and it became necessary to issue the new "Washington" booklet a few days in advance of the perforated stamps. No changes were made in the type of plates used and the stamps differ only in the design. The demand for booklets having greatly increased, there were frequent printings with resultant variations in shades.

Shades: Yellow green, light green, green, dark green.

Varieties: a: Usual 360 subject sheet varieties. (See #331 Booklet.)
b: Double Transfers.

One shift has been found in the lower label.

Plates used: 5741—44, 48, 50, 53, 57, 62, 68, 76
6076—79—86
6355—63, 64, 69

Plate not used: 5742

#408—One Cent, Green, Washington. S. L. Wmk. Imperf.

Issued March 19, 1912.

The privately perforated coils had not as yet been entirely superseded by the regular Government issue, and there was still a need for imperforate sheets, —the Bureau, therefore, issued this new stamp in full sheets of 400 as had been done in the previous series. These sheets were on sale in numerous Post Offices and collectors were able to obtain them without trouble and though more desirable than the perforated variety the stamp is still quite common.

Shades: Yellowish green, green, dark green.

Varieties: a: Usual Imperforate sheet varieties, as described for #343, One cent Franklin.
b: Plate number blocks.
A—Imprint, "A" and Number.
B—"A" and Number.
C—Number only.
c: Private Perfs
A—Schermack III
B—Mail-O-Meter I—III
C—Brinkerhoff II
D—The Farwell Co., (Chambers) I—II—III
d: Double Transfers.

Several minor shifts in plate 6020.

Plates used:

a: Imprint, "A" and Number.
5727—28, 30, 32, 33, 35, 81, 87

b: "A" and Number.
5806—07, 28, 37, 40, 43, 49, 59, 62, 67, 73, 74, 78, 80, 86, 87, 91, 92, 95, 97
5900—03, 05, 18

c: Number only.
6007—09, 11, 12, 13, 18, 20, 38, 41
6542—44, 45, 46, 47
6606—07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 32, 81
6721—22, 23, 24, 25, 75, 76, 77, 78
6804—11, 20, 21, 31, 41, 61
6940—41, 42, 43, 45, 58
7023—27, 30
7114—16, 18, 19, 48, 49
7283—90, 91, 92, 99
7300—01, 02, 12, 20, 26, 29
7514—15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 33, 47, 49
7671—74

#410—One Cent, Green, Washington. Endwise Coil. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 8½ Horizontally.

Issued March 18, 1912.

This differs from the endwise coil of the previous series only in the design of the stamps. There was no change in either perforation or type of paper used.

Starting with this series special plates were made for stamps that were to be coiled endwise and perforated horizontally. These had a longitudinal spacing of 1cm between the tenth and eleventh vertical rows of stamps and were made especially for use on the machines making endwise coils. The machine was fed half sheets 10 stamps wide which had been pasted together. The shrinkage being greatest in the vertical center of the sheets there was not sufficient space along this guide line when the sheets were cut in half to allow proper feeding into the machine. For this reason the margin was added only in the vertical center gutter. There was no noticeable shrinkage along the horizontal guide lines when the sheets were cut along these lines for sidewise coils, which latter were also coiled ten rows at a time. The plate numbers were on the right and left margins in addition to a special imprint reading "COIL STAMPS" added to distinguish these from regular sheets. On the upper right pane the numbers occur beside the fifth stamp down and the imprint "COIL STAMPS" immediately below, extending along three stamps, the lower left is just the reverse, number oposite the fifth stamp from the bottom followed by the imprint. Four plates each of the one cent and two cent denomination were so prepared and at the time of issue these plate numbers were listed as having been "used but unobtainable" as both numbers and imprints had been cut off in the coiling process.

Sheets were used until the introduction of rotary press coils and required the usual "paste up" every twenty stamps.

Shades: Yellow green, green, dark green.

Varieties: Usual endwise coil varieties. (See #348.) Except pasteup pairs with plate number.

#412—One Cent, Green, Washington. Sidewise Coil. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 8½ Vertically.

Issued March 18, 1912.

This type of coil was issued the same day as the endwise coil and like it differed from the "Franklin" coil only in the design. These were made from the regular 400 subject sheets.

Shades: Green, deep green.

Varieties: Usual sidewise coil varieties. (See #352.)

#424—One Cent, Green, Washington. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 10.

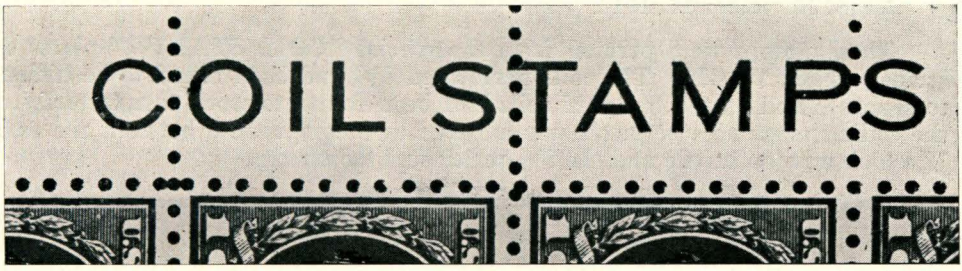
Issued September 5, 1914.

The Department received numerous complaints that the sheets perforated twelve were too fragile, business houses using blocks of stamps on Parcel Post mail found the stamps fell apart at the slightest touch thus causing loss of time. The Bureau remedied this condition by changing the wheels to provide ten perforations to every 2cm.

This change in perforating wheels from old style twelve to the new type ten was done gradually, one machine being changed at a time. Through some error a small quantity of stamps was issued perforated with both old and new perforations. Some were perforated vertically twelve on the machines still set for the old style and perforated ten horizontally on the changed machines, while others had the vertical and horizontal perforating done just the reverse. According to reports less than fifty have been found perforated 10x12, all these

having been precancelled DAYTON, OHIO (2) while only about twenty poorly centered copies of the 12x10 exist including two blocks of four. Because of their rarity so called copies have been frequently found with counterfeit perforations.

In 1914, when the Bureau of Engraving and Printing had the rotary plates working satisfactorily the excess stock of the sheets printed from the special "COIL STAMP" plates were perforated vertically and sold as ordinary stamps in sheets of one hundred. Thus the "unobtainable" plate number blocks later became available in blocks of ten showing the Imprint "COIL STAMPS" and plate number. (Illustrated.)



Coil Stamps Imprint.

Shades: Yellowish green, bright green, green, deep green.

Varieties: a: Block of ten with imprint "COIL STAMPS" and plate number.
b: Perforated 10 horizontally by 12 vertically.
c: Perforated 12 horizontally by 10 vertically.
d: Imperforate horizontally.

Plates used:

Number only.
6845
6946—47, 48, 49, 53, 58, 59, 61, 62, 67, 68, 70, 74, 75, 81, 82, 83, 87, 89, 90, 96
7001—03, 08, 10, 12, 17, 23, 27, 30, 32
7103—06, 07, 08, 10, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51, 53, 56, 57, 59, 61, 64, 65, 67, 69, 73
7281—82, 83, 84, 85, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
7300—01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 12, 20, 26, 29, 32, 38, 51, 59, 61, 63, 64, 65, 70, 71, 74, 75, 80, 81, 82, 84
7464—85, 93
7500—14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 70, 77, 85, 92, 96
7602—44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 74
7725—36

"COIL STAMPS" plates:
6581—82, 85, 89

#424—One Cent, Green, Washington. Booklet. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued September 5, 1914.

The change to ten perforations having been adopted for the other types of stamps it was also used for Booklet panes.

Shades: Yellow green, green.

Varieties: Usual 360 subject plates. (See #331 Booklet.)

(2) "Postage Stamps Issued During the 20th Century," Power.

Plates used:

6355—63, 64, 69
6695—97
6707—10
6864—65, 69, 72, 79, 84, 85, 92
7160—63, 66, 72, 76, 79, 80, 81
7268—75, 77
7474—80, 84

#441—One Cent, Green, Washington. Endwise Coil. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 10 Horizontally.

Issued November 14, 1914.

These stamps were printed from the special "COIL STAMPS" plates described under No. 410. The coils perforated 8½ had been found to be difficult to separate and as the ten perf coils had been found to work satisfactorily on the coiling machines the latter was adopted as a compromise between the early 12 which was too brittle and the 8½ which was too strong.

Shades: Green, deep green.

Varieties: a: Usual endwise coil varieties. (See #348). Except pasteup with plate number.
b: Obtainable in sheet form or in blocks of ten, showing imprint "COIL STAMPS" and plate number.

Plates used:

"COIL STAMPS" and plate number.
6581—82, 85, 89

#443—One Cent, Green, Washington. Sidewise Coil. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 10 Vertically.

Issued May 29, 1914.

This variety differs from the previous sidewise coil only in the perforations. It was current for but a short time and is much more desirable than catalog values indicate. In spite of the fact that this coil was issued quite some time before No. 441 we have followed the catalog sequence as the date of issue of this variety is of little consequence.

Shades: Green, deep green.

Varieties: Usual sidewise coil varieties.

#448—One Cent, Green, Washington. Rotary Press Endwise Coil. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 10 Horizontally.

Issued December 12, 1915.

This stamp was printed from 150 subject plates ten wide by fifteen high, curved endwise to the stamp, which resulted in an elongated impression, the width being the same as the flat plate stamps but the height became 23mm instead of the usual 22¼mm.

A pair of plates are always used on a rotary press and where these plates meet a small crevice is formed, which in inking the plates also takes the ink and appears as a horizontal line after every fifteen stamps. Pairs showing this line are known as "line pairs." There are no constantly recurring "paste up" but occasionally some are found. These are caused by the joining of two rolls of paper and sometimes accompany a few stamps printed on double paper.

Shades: Light green, green.

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

#452—One Cent, Green, Washington. Rotary Press Sidewise Coil. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 10 Vertically.

Issued November 11, 1914.

Being curved sidewise on the rotary press plates these stamps were 19½ to 20mm wide instead of the usual 18½ to 19mm, but the same height as the flat plate stamps. They are printed from 170 subject plates, seventeen stamps sidewise by ten endwise with the joint line appearing after every seventeenth stamp.

Shades: Green, deep green.

Varieties: Usual rotary press coil varieties.

#462—One Cent, Green, Washington. No Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued September 27, 1916.

During the World War questions of economy were paramount and the Bureau finding that unwatermarked paper could be bought at considerable saving specified this for their contracts effective as of July 1, 1916. On August 22 this new paper was first used and has been in use ever since. These stamps were almost entirely overlooked by both collectors and dealers. The single line watermark on the previous stamp was almost invisible and this unwatermarked variety not being an obvious change either as to design or perforation comparatively few were saved. It was current for less than six months and is one of the most desirable one cent regular issued stamps of the twentieth century. Because of the faintness of the watermark on the previous issue care should be taken when classifying a stamp as this variety.

Shades: Light green, bluish green, green, dark green.

Varieties: Plate number blocks.

Plates used:
7384
7647—49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 59, 67, 68, 69
7726—27, 31, 33, 41, 43, 49, 50, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 64, 65
7831—32, 38, 50, 62, 63, 64, 65, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 83, 84, 86, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
7900—02, 05, 07, 08

#462—One Cent, Green, Washington. Booklet. No Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued October 15, 1916.

The discontinuance of watermarked paper also affected the booklet panes. As was the case with the other stamps perf 10 and unwatermarked, it was almost entirely overlooked by collectors and dealers and is today the most desirable one cent ordinary booklet of this group. The same care in proper classification of the 10 perf booklet is advised as in other stamps in this class.

Shades: Blue green, green, dark green.

Varieties: a: Usual 360 subject sheet varieties. (See #331 Booklet.)
b: Cracked plate. No data.

Plates used: 7179. 7275—77, 78. 7449—74, 80, 84. 7785—86, 91. 7880.

#481—One Cent, Green, Washington. No Wmk. Imperf.

Issued December 8, 1916.

This variety of imperforate stamp differs from the previous imperf only in being printed on unwatermarked paper. It belongs to the perf 11 group as well as the 10, and was current until 1923.

Most of those issued reached philatelic hands due to the fact that one company alone had continued making private coils. Copies could be bought in full sheets at the Philatelic Agency as late as 1926, ten years after this variety was first issued.

Shades: Light green, green.

Varieties: a: Usual imperf sheet varieties. (See #343.)
b: Private Perf.
Schermack III.
c: Double Transfer.
Shift listed. No data.

Plates used: 7725—36, 41, 43, 49, 53, 54, 55, 57
7850—62, 65, 77, 79, 94, 98, 99
7900—05, 07, 08
8038—39, 42, 46, 68
8115—16, 17
8372—73, 74, 78, 87, 88, 89
8457
10076—83, 85, 91, 92
10112—13
10260—82, 92
13301—03, 04, 06, 37, 38, 39, 40, 59, 61, 63, 68, 70, 78

Electrolytic plate:
13376

#486—One Cent, Green, Washington. Rotary Press Endwise Coil. No Wmk. Perf. 10 Horizontally.

Issued January 10, 1918.

This stamp is listed as a Coil variety of the ordinary stamps perforated 10 all around, on unwatermarked paper, by Scott's Specialized U. S. under the heading year *1916-17*, this is incorrect as this particular variety was not issued until almost a year after all flat plate perforating machines had been changed to Perf 11.

The 10 perf stamps having been found entirely satisfactory for Coil use, it was decided not to change the machines used for this purpose and the Bureau has never adopted any other form of perforating for this type of stamp.

Altho this Coil was issued almost a year and a half *after* the sidewise Coil, Scott has given it a lower number, we have followed the same procedure to avoid confusion, as the date of issue of this variety is of little importance.

Shades: Yellow green, bright green, green, deep green.

Varieties: Usual endwise rotary coil varieties. (See #448.)

#490—One Cent, Green, Washington. Rotary Press Sidewise Coil. No Wmk. Perf. 10 Vertically.

Issued November 17, 1916.

This type of coil being more popular among users of stamp affixing machines, the last of the watermarked supply on hand at the Bureau had been distributed at about the time the unwatermarked paper was first used. This variety was current for more than six years, a large supply was saved by both collectors and dealers.

Shades: Yellow green, green, bluish green, deep green, dark green.

Varieties: a: Usual rotary coil varieties.
b: Cracked plate retouched. Some injury to the plate caused a faint line from the right of the portrait up to the margin about the letter "P." This was later recut and clearly shows in a series of short lines and dots in an attempt to obliterate the crack. Other recutting was done on the eyebrow and horizontal lines above the vignette.

#498—One Cent, Green, Washington. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued March 23, 1917.

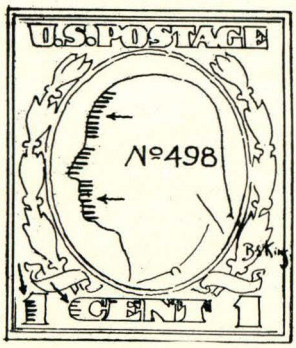
The Perf 10 stamps having been found to be unsatisfactory for use in sheets, the Bureau decided to increase the perforations to 11 for each 2cm. This decision had been reached in 1915, but for purposes of economy the Bureau had continued to use the old perforating wheels until they became worn out. It was not, therefore, until early in 1917 that the new wheels were installed.

This variety being issued on unwatermarked paper, differs from the previous one only in perforations. The stamp was current for almost six years and appeared in a wide range of shades.

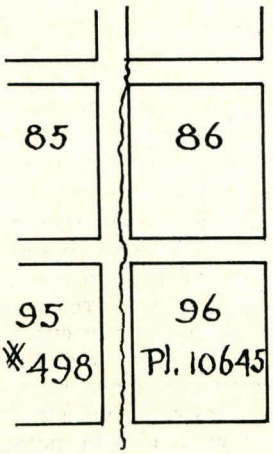
In the fall of 1921 an experimental printing was made at the Bureau from some electrolytic plates, under the George A. Rose patent. Four plates were made and plate number blocks are the only positive identification of this printing. The experiment having proved unsuccessful the method was discontinued.

Shades: Light yellowish green, yellowish green, light green, bluish green, green, deep green, dark green.

Varieties: a: Electrolytic plate number blocks.
b: Vertical pair imperf between.
c: Horizontal pair imperf between.
A pane of 100 with 20 stamps imperf vertically is known, also several pairs.
d: Double impression.
e: Double Transfer.
One very fine shift showing in the front of the face and elsewhere. There are other minor shifts, they occur in the word CENT, the white space below the vignette and in the lines of the neck and head. Many come from plate 10417, 10420, 10441, 10454 and 10555, in the upper left panes. (First Double Transfer noted is illustrated.)
f: Plate crack.
Crack is in vertical gutter between stamps 85, 95 and 86, 96 on plate 10645. (Illustrated.)



Double Transfer



Plates used:

7532—33, 35
7647—51, 55, 56, 58, 59, 68, 69, 70, 71, 74
7726—27, 33, 41, 43, 57, 59, 61
7889—90, 91, 92, 95, 96, 97
7901—03, 04, 06, 11, 12, 13, 14, 33, 37, 38, 43, 50, 56, 59, 99
8003—07, 08, 13, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 54, 60, 68

(To be continued.)

The Canadian 1930 One Cent Re-Entry



By GLADSTONE PERRY.

A VERY curious shift or re-entry has appeared in the current 1c Canadian stamp. This is evident in both the yellow and green issue and a short review follows:—

On or about 5th December last a young Toronto lady, who with her father was making a collection of poorly inked and printed specimens of the new Canadian issue, noticed on some incoming mail what she thought was merely another poorly inked specimen in the one cent yellow. The cover was saved with others for future reference and a month or so later another copy was found which comparison proved to be an exact duplicate. Early in February, her father, then on business in Ottawa, obtained, we are informed, a view of the proof sheets and located the re-entry on stamp number 96 in the upper left pane of plate 2. We are told that the presses were stopped on this stamp immediately. The shift which is plainly visible without a glass, takes the form of a doubling of the top of the right hand numeral and a saw toothed line across the top of the word "cent."

Curiously enough the original yellow color was changed to green about the date that the variety was first discovered and by the time it was located and proven constant practically all the stock of the yellow stamps in the Post Offices had been exhausted. In the green color the variety is now moderately common in unused blocks, the yellow however, is and will be reasonably scarce. In used copies there should be an average of one to every 800 stamps.

Shortly after the discovery of the Re-Entry at Ottawa the plate appears to have been retouched as stamp number 96 as since issued shows very little trace of the error. Microscopic remnants of the freak have been left however, principally in neglecting to wholly remove a slight colored point from the South West angle of the colored value tablet and in leaving the tops of the letter E of "cent" more sharply cut than in other stamps on the sheet which show faint traces of a colorless line at this point.

These varieties are constant and the inclusion of the re-entry in yellow, green and the retouched stamp in green will add interest to any Canadian collection. It must also be noted that both yellow and green ran through two to three shades apiece.

TRANSLATIONS FROM KOHL'S HANDBOOK

By Dr. Herbert Munk

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Bulgaria (6)

(Continued from Page 195.)

TRANSLATED BY KERMET E. PARKER.

(PRICES: The prices quoted in this article are those of the original Kohl Handbook, translated into United States dollars on a basis of 20 cents to the German gold mark.)

1 Lev=100 centimes or (later) stotinki.

Postage Due Stamps

Before the issue of special due stamps the tax free was frequently collected by *postage stamps*, which, some times or in some postal districts, were made specially recognizable to the recipient by the overprint of a *"T"* within a circle in black or blue ink. The stamps of 5 and 15 stotinki of 1879 are known with such "T" overprints, also the stamps of 5, 25, 30, and 50 stotinki of the second and third issues (1881 and 1882). Details on these supposed *forerunners* of definitive due stamps, which are listed under separate catalog numbers in Gibbons II, are not to be ascertained, especially not whether this overprint was made or at least authorized by the central postal direction or is a case of a mere marking which some post offices undertook on their own account (see Rustchuk issue below). *After the issue* of special due stamps, orders were given that, in case of a lack of due stamps, a post office had to procure some of them as a loan from the nearest postal bureau and that, in case this also was without stack, *postage stamps* must be employed as due stamps (Decree of the chief of postal and telegraph stations, dated December 18, 1901).

Regarding the use of *due stamps* as *postage stamps* since 1922, see above and also below.

1884 (Autumn). Type D1. Lithographed in Sofia. Machine-made paper; perforated with diamond-shaped slots gauging 5 to about 7.

		a. dark		b. dull	
1	5 stotinki red orange	$ .80	$ .70		
	orange			$ .80	$ .75
2	25 stotinki wine red	.60	.60	.70	.70
3	50 stotinki blue	1.00	1.00		



D 1

The three horizontal lines of the inscription are translated thus: "Tax for additional payment"; the two vertical lines, "Bulgarian post". *Sheets* of 60

stamps in 6 horizontal rows of 10. The *dull colors* must belong to a later printing.

The *perforation* shows diamond-shaped or lozenge-shaped holes (with their long dimensions along the line of perforation) between wide paper "bridges". These paper bridges must have been ripped in tearing the stamps apart, so that genuinely punched single copies always show more or less wide and slightly frayed wavy or straight spaces, not a true tooth, between the indentations of the border (see regarding the 50 stotinki value below). The holes themselves vary both in shape and in size. The distribution of the holes over 2cm fluctuates between 5 and not quite 7, so that, for example, the horizontal holes may gauge 6½ and the vertical 6, the horizontal 6½ and the vertical 5¾, etc.; important differences also occur in *parallel* perforation rows in the same sheet, for example, with two vertical rows next to each other 5½ and 6¼, while the horizontal rows are perforated about 6, so that one and the same stamp shows three diferent gauges. Possibly the distance between holes varies even *within the same row.*—Copies of the *50 stotinki* occur in *light blue* and have the same wide holes but tapering paper "bridges". These wide-perforated blue or light blue stamps are, according to Senf (*I. B. J.* 1895, p. 308) a late issue of the 50 stotinki stamps in the numeral types after the manufacture of the two stock-reducing stamps Nos. 13 and 14, and they are therefore listed (as No. 9 P2) with the later 50 stotinki stamps in Type D1. The peculiar *mixed perforation* vv½xE of the *25 stotinki* value also did not originate until 1892 and is therefore cataloged with the 1887 issue (as No. 8 Ep, q. v.).

The last *remainders* of the issue (660 copies of No. 2 and 655 of No. 3!) were officially auctioned in May, 1918.

1886. Type D1. Less smooth, **meshed** and **dull**, so-called **"rough"** paper **(A)**, or **smooth, unmeshed, white** paper **(B). Imperforate.**

		Paper:	A: Rough		B. Smooth	
4	5 stotinki	a. orange yellow	$ .30	$ .25		
		b. orange, red orange			$ .30	$ .30
5	25 stotinki	a. red lilac	.25	.30		
		b. brown lilac			.25	.30
6	50 stotinki	a. dark indigo	.55	.65		
		b. blue	.50	.60	.50	.60
		c. dull blue			.45	.60

The "rough" *Paper* (*A*Q is distinguished from the smooth (*B*) principally by its *structure* and by its *tone,* which is always dull and yellowish gray for A and clearer and whiter for B, Paper A, when held to the light, shows a pronounced horizontal webbing which is not present in Paper B. The difference in the smoothness is to be ascertained only by actual comparison.

1887 (Oct.). Type D1 as before; smooth paper, **perforated 11½** (line perforation), No. 9 also wide slotted about 6½, but with sharper "bridges" than in the case of the 1884 issue.

7	5 stotinki	a. orange, orange yellow	$ .25	$ .10
		b. yellow	.25	.10
8	25 stotinki	red lilac	.35	.12
		Ep. Mixed perforation 11½x5 (1892)	4.80	4.00
9	50 stotinki	a. dark blue	.35	.35
		b. blue, light blue		
		P1: Perforated 11½	.55	.55
		P2: Slotted ca. 6½ (1895)	.60	—

Sheet arrangement as before. *Date of issue* according to Moens.

No. 8 Ep was first chronicled by *"Das Postwertzeichen"* of August, 1892. According to Richter, one (or more?) sheet was actually issued which was provided with the old 5 slotting (see 1884 issue) vertically and on both the upper

and lower marginal rows, while the rest of the horizontal lines had the 11½ perforation then current. It is manifestly a case of an unfinished remainder sheet of the 1884 issue which in 1892 was comb perforated 11½ and issued. This sheet contained 10 stamps perforated 5 o nthree sides and perforated 11½ at bottom, 40 stamps perforated 11½x5, and 10 stamps perforated 5 on three sides and 11½ at top. The sheet was not discovered until after 12 copies from it had already been used. Used copies have been seen on letter dated May, 1893. According to Gibb. II, copies of No. 7 (?) must also occur with this mixed perforation.

No. 9 P2: The postal existence of this sub-variety is to be doubted both because of the more pointed perforation and because light blue stamps do not occur among the wide-slotted stamps of the 1884 issue. According to Senf (*I. B. J.* 1895, p. 308), a later printing of 8,000 copies of the 50 stotinki value was furnished with this perforation in the year 1895 but was forthwith bought up by speculators, as, in spite of the more pointed "bridges", these speculators took the wide slotting for the later delivered remainders of the 1884 issue, which already at that time had become rare. Thus appear to be accounted for the facts that, on the one hand, No. 9b P2 was used almost none at all and that, nevertheless, stamps with this wide slot do not occur among the remainders of the 50 stotinki which were employed for the stock reduction issue, Nos. 13 and 14.

1893 (ca. June). Type I. Numeral type, but **reengraved and different** in details (see Illustration **II** compared with **I**). Hard, thin or thick paper; perforated 10½ or 11 or 11½ (line perforation).



I



II

		P1: 10½		P2: 11		P3: 11½	
10	5 stotinki orange	$ .40	$ .20	$ .40	$ .24	$ .30	$ .10
11	25 stotinki dull red lilac	.50	.20	.50	.25	.35	.15

The *designs* of Nos. 10 and 11 are distinguished from those of all previous 5 and 25 stotinki stamps, aside from their finer execution, most strikingly by the fact that (see Illustrations I, II) the semi-circular filling over the little shield with "3A" [not a "3" but a Bulgar character] is substantially larger and more symmetrically outlined than before. Moreover, the number of the horizontal shading lines in the uppermost part of the stamp design number only 25 (against 31 before) and the top line runs above the shell ornament (at top, in the center) while previously the top of the ornament broke this line. The somewhat different shape of the flag of the "5", on the other hand, is not such a distinguishing characteristic.

The reengraving was chronicled for No. 11 in July, 1893, by *"Das Postwertzeichen."* Its acknowledgment as a separate type of stamp variety did not follow until after a detailed report by Wasserman before the *Berlin Philatelic Club* (269th session) and a notice referring to it in *D. B. Z.* 1899, pp. 114-115. A reengraving of the 50 stotinki value, which "Das Postwertzeichen" chronicled during 1894 along with that of No. 11, was never issued, since an immediately following reduction of the tax made this value totally unnecessary (see note after No. 14).

The *paper variety* (thin or thick), if material for comparison is lacking, may best be ascertained by holding to the light; the thicker paper has a slight vertical meshing, while the thin paper has none but, like the cellulose paper, shows irregularly distributed light dots. The difference between the two papers is so slight that we have refrained from a sub-division according to paper variety.—The *perforation frames* are manifestly those which were employed for the contemporary postage stamps of the first (wide-perforated) Sofia issue in Type 6 (see postage stamps Nos. 42-45).

1895. (ca. March). Type D2. Completely changed numeral type: inscription larger, value numeral with double border line. Thin, smooth paper; perforated 11½.

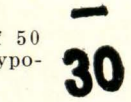
12	5 stotinki red orange	$ .20	$ .16



D 2

Sheets of 100 (10x10) stamps.

1895. Type D3. Stock reducing and provisional issue: Due stamps of 50 stotinki No. 6 (imperforate) and No. 9 (perforated 11½) with typographed deep red surcharge D01.



D 01

Imperf.

		Postage Stamp	Paper		
13	30 on 50 stotinki a. dull indigo	No. 6a	A	$ .60	$ .70
	b. blue	No. 6b	A, B	.50	.60
	c. light blue	No. 6c	A	.50	.60

Perf. 11½.

14	30 on 50 stotinki a. dark blue	No. 9a		.60	.70
	b. light blue	No. 9b		.70	.75

By the reduction of the tax (see above) the 50 stotinki value became superfluous and one of 30 stotinki was made necessary; by these provisionals the remainders of the 50 stotinki were used up and at the same time 30 stotinki provisional stamps were created. Regarding the two *paper varieties* A (dull, meshed paper) and B (smooth, unmeshed, white paper) see note after No. 9.

Surcharge: The bar (over old expression of value) sometimes shows, above the thick line, a second thin red stroke resembling a control stroke. Senf et al conjecture from this that there were two different surcharge printings or types. As the surcharge, despite its flat appearance, was unquestionably produced by typography, it is possibly only a case of an outlying color edge caused by settled ink (see that mentioned for postage stamps No. 19-22). The "3" must also occur in different types.

As for *surcharge errors,* inverted surcharges of both No. 13b (on Paper A) and No. 14a have been listed. A double surcharge on the bars, likewise chronicled in Gibb. II, may be only an example of the case discussed in the preceding paragraph.

1896 (early in the year). Type D4. Different lettering in substantially smaller format; perforated 13 (comb perforation). Ordinary paper, No. 15 also on smooth paper with sheet watermark W1 (No. 151). No. 15 in two types: TI: Inscription around value large (Illustration TI); TII: Inscription around value smaller (Illustration TII).



D 4



T I



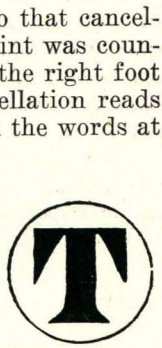
T II

15I	5 stotinki orange, TI	$ .05	$ .04
15II	5 stotinki orange, TII	.05	.05
16	10 stotinki purple violet	.09	.08
17	30 stotinki green, dark green		
	A. Ordinary paper	.10	.04
	B. Cellulose paper	.10	.06

Paper: Besides ordinary, rough paper, the smooth paper *with sheet watermark W1* was used, as in the case of the commemorative issue of 1896 (postage stamps Nos. 47-50, q. v.). As with postage stamps No. 49 Type I occurs only on one paper, Type II only on the other, here also No. 15I appears to have been printed only on the paper *with* sheet watermark and No. 15II on the less smooth paper *without* sheet watermark. It is therefore possible that the actual sequence of TI and TII was the reverse of what the numbering suggests. Only No. 17 occurs on thin *cellulose paper;* the blue tone of the green generally shows up darker on it.—According to Poole, two *types* each of Nos. 15II and 16 and five of No. 17 must recur in fixed arrangement.

In December, 1901, the *due stamps* in *Rustchuk* became exhausted and further supplies were not procurable from the nearest postal station. As the public refused to pay the amount due when it was indicated only by postage stamps or when the due notice was written on the stamps with the confirmatory signature of the despatching officials, the postal authorities in Rustchuk distinguished the postage stamps employed as due stamps by a special handstamped overprint of a "T" in a plain circle (see Illust.). While it therefore appears to be a case of a step which was required by an actual condition of distress, still stamps with this handstamped overprint can *not* pass for a true provisional issue or a local issue, as the postmaster in Rustchuk was authorized by an order (see above) to use postage stamps as due stamps in case of need but undertook the handstamping with the "T" (axe) solely on his own responsibility (see also *I. B. J.* 1902, p. 144); it is *not* a case of a local issue ordered or made by the general post direction but one of a mere provisional *characterizing* or *legitimizing* to the recipient of the postage stamps employed as due stamps. While stamps with this marking on *genuinely mailed letters* and *proved to have been used as due stamps* doubtless have a special value for the advanced collector (and are rare), yet it appears to us that these stamps on mere pieces of cover (one frequently finds the whole set offered in this form on the market or at auction) do not pass muster, even when the stamps are cancelled within the prescribed time between December 22 and 25, 1901 (corresponding to our January 4 ff, 1902); for it is *not* even an example of an *actually ordered* provisional issue, but the collectibility and philatelic value of the stamps distinguished by the "T" overprint are totally dependent on whether or not they were actually employed as due stamps. Separate catalog numbers are therefore not to be approved any more than for the postage stamps with "T" overprint *before* the introduction of special due stamps (see above) or for the purely philatelic "T" overprints of *1914* (see below).

On December 25 (old style) due stamps arrived from Sofia, so that cancellations *after December 25 are not to be acknowledged.* The overprint was counterfeited several times; the genuine shows a small broken place on the right foot of the "T" and is impressed rather high on the stamp. The cancellation reads "PYCCE" at top, "ROUSTCHOUK" at foot, with a star between the words at each side. Date "22 (-25) XII 901."



Postage stamps Nos. 67-69, 71, 72 with overprinted "T" in circle, used in Rustchuk as due stamps (Dec. 22-25, 1901, O. S.).

		loose or on piece	on cover
I	5 stotinki green & dark brown	$ — $ —	$2.00
II	10 stotinki lilac rose & brownish black	— —	2.00
III	15 stotinki wine red & olive black	— —	4.80
IV	30 stotinki olive brown & greenish black	— —	3.60
V	50 stotinki dark blue & dark brown	— —	5.60

The 25 stotinki value also occurs with genuine "T" handstamp.

1902 (Jan. ff)-No. 20: Jan., 1904. Type D5. Arms design. Thin or thick cellulose paper; perforated 11½ (line perforation).



D 5

18	5 stotinki rose red (light to dark)	$ .01	$ .01
19	10 stotinki a. green	.02	.01
	b. bluish green	.02	.01
	c. dull gray green	.40	—
20	20 stotinki a. blue, dull blue (Jan., 1904)	.04	.02
	b. dark blue	.05	.02
21	30 stotinki brown lilac (light, dark)	.02	.02
22	50 stotinki orange, dark orange	1.30	1.10
	a. dull yellow	—	—

Nos. 18 and 21 were chronicled first (middle of January); No. 20 did not appear until two years after the other values.

Sheet arrangement: We have seen this issue (or at least certain values of it) in two *totally different plate arrangements.* Of all values we have seen sheets of *4x25* stamps, the four panes of which were arranged two by two and were separated by gutters; internal gutters: horizontal=one stamp in height, vertical=ca. 13½mm. One lone sheet of 4x25 of No. 18 (dark carmine color) has some thick bars in the color of the stamps on the upper and lower sheet margins, while the other sheets of 4x25 of No. 18 and also those of the other values do not show these bars. But moreover there also occur sheets in which the stamps are divided into only *2 panes of 50* (5x10), one above the other; middle gutter the height of one stamp. It appears that these sheets of 2x50, which we have seen only in the case of No. 18 (rose red), are the older sheet arrangement and have a considerable rarity for the sheet collector, as the printing year, which (only with some sheets) is found in the lower left corner, reads "1906" and the order number "443", while the sheets of 4x25, which in part also show a corresponding entry—but in another place—bear the printing year "1908" and the consignment numbers "495" or "496". It is supposed by Poole and others that the issue was first printed in St. Petersburg; as (see above) the printing years and consignment numbers are continuous on the sheets of both arrangements, a change in the place of printing is not to be concluded from the different plate arrangements, at all events.

The *paper* is a thin or a heavy, hard cellulose paper of more or less yellowish or gray tone and glazed appearance; when held to the light it shows the characteristic light and oily appearing spots; as a result of these light spots it was at first assumed that the issue had a sort of watermark.—The colors vary greatly (for No. 18, e. g., from rose red to almost brownish carmine) and are only partly connected with the different tones of the paper. Some shades, e. g. No. 19c, are a sort of poor printers' waste. According to *Gibb. II* an *error of No. 19* in blue (?) must exist.

During the World war several postage stamps (e. g. the 5, 10, 30, 50 stotinki of the 1901 issue) were supplied with the overprint of a "T" in blue at a place in Macedonia, supposedly because of lack of stamps. This is plainly an instance of a speculative production for collectors (see also above).

1915. Type D6. New, smaller numeral design. Printed in Sofia. Dull, yellowish (thin or heavy) cellulose paper; perforated 11½ (line perforation).



D 6

23	5 stotinki yellowish green	$ .01	$ .01
24	10 stotinki light violet	.01	.01
	Ep. Pair, imperf. between	—	—
25	20 stotinki dull red	.01	.01
26	30 stotinki bright orange	.10	.10
27	50 stotinki greenish blue	.02	.02

1919. Type D6 as before, but white, softer paper; perforated 11¾, 12x11½ (comb perforation), or 11½ (line perforation).

28	5 stotinki bright bluish green	$ .01	$ .01
29	10 stotinki violet	.01	.01
30	20 stotinki a. dull salmon	.01	.01
	b. dull orange	.01	.01
31	30 stotinki orange	.01	.01
32	50 stotinki a. ultramarine	.01	.01
	b. bright blue	.01	.01

Sheets of 100 stamps, Nos. 23-27 in panes of 25 (5x5) arranged two by two and separated by gutters, Nos. 28-32 in but two panes of 50, one above the other. Consignment number and printing year at lower left, e. g. ПОР No. 996—1914.

The color differences of the 1919 issue as compared with the 1915 series are mostly those of ink; in addition, there is the other fact of the white paper. The *perforations* of the two issues are distinguishable not only by their *gauge* but also by the *type* of perforation. The row machine of 1919 was that used for the contemporary postage stamps and therefore showed all the perforation peculiarities of the Boris stamps (q. v.).

The due stamps Nos. 28-32, the shades of which are very sharply distinguishable from those of the preceding issue of cellulose paper (Nos. 23-27), show in their turn some very striking tone differences in the later printings, and some of them (e. g. 5 and 10 stotinki) return very closely to the colors of the previous issue. The 5 stotinki value, in the later period, is yellowish green to dull green or gray green, the 30 stotinki sometimes strongly yellowish, and, above all, the 50 stotinki about 1922-23 changed its color from ultramarine to a pronounced bright blue which must be admitted to the check list as *No. 23b*. Similarly, several *varieties of paper*, often of considerable thickness, were employed, and fixed typical distinctions may be ascertained evened in the gum.

Still more important than all these diversities is that both the *plate arrangement* and *perforation* were *changed once again during the life* of this issue. As was set forth above, simultaneously with the revised issue of 1919, the authorities also had the sheets printed in 2 panes of 50 instead of 4 panes of 25, as previously; and in connection with this they also changed from the previous line 11½ perforation to the row perforation 11¾, 12x11½ of the contemporary postage stamps. During the life of the issue the sheet arrangement was now altered *once again*, in that the plates of a certain period were arranged in ten continuous rows of ten stamps without the inner gutter; and, as the previous comb machine, 11¾, 12x11½ could not be used for this new sheet arrangement, the authorities returned, simultaneously with this plate arrangement, *from the new to use of the old* vv½ *line machine*. Probably the casual relation between plate arrangements on the one hand and perforation arrangements on the other is actu-

ally the reverse: The plates of 4x25 were changed, in due time, into 2x50 *in order to make* the comb perforation of the contemporary postage stamps (printed in 2x50 form) *usable for the sheets of due stamps.* As they altered this plate arrangement *once again,* this leads to the supposition that it happened because the comb machine, the product of which had been very vile for a year already, little by little *had become completely useless,* so that the internal gutter now appeared only as needless waste of paper. But then almost all the later printings of Nos. 28-32 must have been printed in continuous rows and perforated 11½, while the circumstance that the sheets of provisional stamps Nos. 199-202 (q. v.) have this sheet arrangement and perforation very preponderantly also points to the same conclusion. So, with *Nos. 28-32,* two *sub-varieties* following one another in point of time must be distinguished, namely:

P1: Row perforation 11¾, 12x11½. Sheets of 2x50 (5x10) stamps.

P2: Line perforation 11½. Sheets of 10x10 stamps, continuous.

On the other hand, one cannot establish any difference at all in time between *good* and *poor* (*rough*) perforations of this issue, since the product of the 11½ line machine, in contrast to its earlier good work on cellulose paper, was almost even worse than that of the comb machine on the thick paper of this issue.

1922. Type D6. Additional values.

33	1 lev green	$ .02	$ .02
34	2 leva lilac rose	.03	.03
35	3 leva orange brown	.04	.04

Nos. 33-35 appear to have been issued first in the *middle of 1922,* when insufficiently prepaid sendings, according to the postal law of April 11, 1922, could not have been forwarded at all. Altho the issue of the due stamps (of 50 stotinki, 1 lev, 2, 3 leva) as *postage stamps* was not officially ordered until in a circular of November 1, 1923, therefore Nos. 33-35 were possibly employed *only* as *postage stamps* and in this case, in spite of their inscription, are to be cataloged as such (*not* as *due-stamps*). Actually the use of due stamps as postage stamps (see above) extends well back into 1922. See under postage stamps, Nos. 195 (94)-197.

(Translator's note: Whether or not the above decree of 1922 is still in effect, Bulgaria seems to be getting along without postage due stamps up to the present.)

Official Stamps for Telegraph Receipts, which were transmitted from the telegraph administration thru the post

In all cases in which the sender of a telegram had ordered and paid in advance for an ackonwledgment of receipt of the telegram by the addressee, this telegraph certificate was sent back by the delivering telegraph office in an official envelope to the addressee or the respective (mostly foreign) post office. Such official envelopes (which normally were not handed over but were retained by the receiving post office) were franked with stamps from 1901 to 1909; indeed, according to directions, they were at first forwarded as registered letters and franked with 50 stotinki stamps, later, by the provisions of a new order, as ordinary letters and franked with 25 stotinki stamps; after 1909 such envelopes, by mutual greement, passed post free and unstamped.



Of. 1

As stamps for these official letters, therefore, postage stamps of 50 or (later) 25 stotinki were employed,

these being provided with a special *handstamped overprint PCP* (see type Of. 1) for this purpose. Our inquiry of the Bulgarian ministry of posts, as to whether the PCP stamps were made in large quantities and assigned by the postal administration to the telegraph offices or the individual postmasters provided stamps with this overprint as occasion demanded, is as yet unanswered; possibly, however, this is an example of an overprint which was prescribed for such cases *quite generally* and by the *general post direction itself*. As the *PCP stamps* were employed only in internal official intercourse (see above) and the overprint was manifestly for the purpose of *reckoning* between post an dtelegraph administrations, the PCP stamps, even if the overprint were made only as occasion demanded, actually come rather close to the idea of official stamps.

1901-1909. Type Of. 1. Postage stamps Nos. 72, 70, 85, 89 with handstamped overprint **PCP.**

	Postage stamp	On piece	On cover
1 50 stotinki dark blue & dark brown	No. 72	$1.20	—
2 25 stotinki light blue & blue black	No. 70	1.20	—
3 25 on 30 stotinki olive brown & greenish black	No. 85	1.60	—
4 25 stotinki ultramarine & black	No. 99	1.20	—

Because of the way they were used, these stamps are but little on the market and can also hardly occur unused. For details see *Chicago International Philatelist* I No. 1.

Fiscal stamps (upright rectangle with design of lion in upper part of stamp, illustrated by Moens, mostly those of 10 stotinki gray green, cancelled with postal obliterations, come from parcel post matter or parcel addresses for which, as in Austria, for example, a special fiscal duty of 10 stotinki had to be paid. The fiscal stamps were affixed the same as postage stamps and cancelled with postal obliterations but had nothing to do with the real forwarding charge. Several cancellations, in addition, are plainly traceable to favors on the part of officials or are due to the fact that fiscal stamps were affixed to postal stamps so that they would be struck by the cancellation of the latter. This is particularly true regarding *bisected* fiscal stamps, which also occur and which, precisely like bisected postage stamps, are to be regarded as philatelic fantasies. (*Gr. H. d. Ph.* I p. 263).



The series of stamps i nthe design illustrated herewith are *receipt stamps* of *"Macedonian committees"* for political recruiting purposes which in 1902 were affixed to letters in addition to the regular postage and consequently were hit by the cancellation. They not only possessed no franking power, but their tolerance on postal sendings was strictly forbidden by a decree of the postal administration. Letters with such stamps probably originated mostly in the period which preceded the publication of this decree in the *"Monthly Bulletin for Postal and Telegraph Officials"* (Phil. 1902, p. 218). There exist: 10 stotinki violet, 20 stotinki blue, 50 stotinki green, 1 lev red.



In 1906 the *"Macedonia revolutionary committee"* manufactured a series of stamps of 20 and 40 Pa., 1, 5, 10, 15, 25 Gr. in the lion design shown herewith and in bi-colored printing (central medallion black). With the suppression of the insurrection the excuse for an issue of stamps failed; they have come on the market as "not issued" and are mere junk.

THRACE

Under Administration of the Entente

After the occupation by the Entente, West Thrace, like the German plebiscite districts, maintained its own provisional postal administration. Since, according to our general plan, we must list the Greek occupation stamps for Thrace under "Greece", so, on grounds of consistency, we place the overprinted stamps of the Entente administration unquestionably under "Bulgaria," altho we cannot ascertain if the post of the occupied district accounted to the Bulgarian post as, for example, the Saar district did to the German state post up to the introduction of the French standard of currency. At all events, the *overprint* was manufactured *in Sofia* under the control of both the Bulgarian administration and the French command.

1919 (Dec.) I Issue: Postage stamps of the 1915-19 issue of Bulgaria with **two-line** overprint **01** in **large Roman type, horizontal** on Nos. 1, 2, 8, 9 (oblong), **vertical** on the others (upright); **red** on No. 1, **black** on the rest.

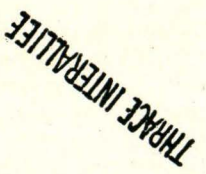


O 1

					EI		EII		Quantity
1	1 stotinka black	No.142	$ .01	$ .01	$ .20	$ .25	$ .30	$ .35	1,000,000
2	2 stotinki gray olive	No.143	.01	.01	.30	.35	.50	.60	500,000
3	5 stotinki bluish green	No.145	.01	.01	.25	.30	.40	.50	1,200,000
4	10 stotinki rose red	No.146	.01	.01	.30	.35	.45	.50	500,000
5	15 stotinki mauve	No.147	.02	.03	.40	.50	.60	.70	200,000
6	25 stotinki gray blue & black	No.118	.01	.01					500,000
7	1 lev black brown	No.119	.10	.15					15,000
8	2 leva orange brown	No.133	.30	.35					5,000
9	3 leva red lilac	No.134	.40	.45					5,000

The stamps were overprinted in sheets of 100. *EI* ("L" inverted) is recurrent on the 3rd, 9th, and 53rd stamps of the sheet (but not always on the 9th stamp); *EII,* on every 47th stamp. (Translator's note: It is possible that these positions show the overprint was from a set-up of 50, applied twice, as EI occurs on the 3rd and 53rd stamps and only occasionally on the 9th. EII seems likely to be a broken letter.)

1919 II Issue: Postage stamps of the Boris issue, Nos. 142, 143, 145-147, and stamp No. 118 with one-line, dark blue India rubber handstamped overprint 02, inverted, running from lower right to upper left.

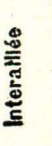


O 2

10	1 stotinka black	$ .02	$ .03
11	2 stotinki gray olive	.03	.04
12	5 stotinki bluish green	.02	.03
13	10 stotinki rose red	.02	.03
14	15 stotinki mauve	.04	.05
15	25 stotinki gray blue & black	.04	.05

The statements current regarding the *quantities* of this issue differ widely from each other. The overprint also occurs *right side up,* running then in the reverse direction. Beware of counterfeits! On the original sheets a double-circle marking shows on the front or back: "Interalliee Gouvernment de Thrace —Direction des posts, telegraphes, telephons".

1920 (Feb.). III Issue: Stamps of the Boris issue with black, vertical, two-line overprint 03 in capital and lower case letters (reading up). (Known imperforate).



O 3

			EI Irteraliie		EII Last "e" inv.		Quantities
16	5 stotinki bluish green	$ .01	$ .01	$ .20	$ .25	$ .20	$ .25	500,000
17	10 stotinki rose red	.01	.01	.20	.25	.20	.25	500,000
18	15 stotinki mauve	.01	.01	.20	.25	.20	.25	500,000
19	50 stotinki yellow brown	.06	.10	1.00	1.20	1.00	1.20	50,000
	EI Opt. reading down	.10	.15	1.40	1.60	1.40	1.60	

EI is the 46th stamp, EII the 93rd stamp in each sheet. All values exist *imperforate*. Price, for Nos. 16-18 — —, No. 19 — —.

According to the *Neue Fr. Presse* of June 6, 1925, a *block of four cliches* was *stolen* from the overprint plate for *03* and was misused for *reprints*. As loose blocks of four were overprinted for the fakes, collectors may buy somewhat larger sheet units as protection.

1920 (May). IV Issue: Stamps of the Boris issue with two-line black overprint 04 in large block letters. No. 24 only imperforate, No. 25 imperforate or perforated.



20	5 stotinka bluish green	$ .01	$ .01
	EI. Inverted overprint	.60	.60
21	10 stotinki rose red	.01	.01
22	15 stotinki mauve	.01	.01
23	25 stotinki dark blue	.01	.02
24	30 stotinki chocolate	.02	.04
25	50 stotinki yellow brown		
	a. Imperforate	.25	.35
	b. Perforated 11½x ca. 12	.02	.04

Quantities: Nos. 20-23, 500,000 copies; No. 24, 200,000 copies; No. 25, 400,000 copies.

According to the Neue Fr. Presse the *overprint 04* must exist both *inverted* and *double*.

Like the Boris stamps themselves (q. v.), the overprinted stamps exist with all possible perforation errors, since the perforation is again extremely imperfect; yet one occasionally finds stamps of the first overprinted issue with clean perforations. Bright & Son found in their stock two sheets of No. 16 in each of which the right vertical marginal row was imperforate. Moreover *Stamp Coll.* XIV p. 306 mentions some sheets in which the next to the last vertical row was perforated on three sides and the marginal row imperforate. (Translator's note: These seem to be two descriptions of the same variety.) (See remarks on the vertical row perforating of the Boris stamps under Bulgaria).

Due Stamps

1919 (Dec.). Due stamps of Bulgaria, Nos. 28, 29, 32 (white paper) with black vertical overprint 01 as for the postage stamps.

				EI		EII		
1	5 stotinki bright bluish green	$ .04	$ .06	$1.00	$1.20	$1.60	$2.00	20,000
2	10 stotinki violet (Imperf.)	.05	.06	1.20	1.40	1.80	2.00	20,000
3	50 stotinki ultramarine	.10	.15	2.00	2.40	3.00	3.60	8,000

By mistake an *imperforate* sheet of No. 2 was actually issued. Regarding EI and EII see remarks after postage stamp No. 9.

1920 (May). Due stamps of the same issue with black two-line overprint 04 as for the postage stamps.

	a. Perf. 11¾x11½	b. Imperf	Quantities
4 5 stotinki bright bluish green		$ .02 $ .03	100,000
5 10 stotinki violet	$ .06 $ .08	.10 .15	50,000
6 20 stotinki dull salmon		.05 .06	50,000
7 50 stotinki ultramarine	— —	.10 .15	50,000
EI Inverted overprint		— —	

The *imperforate* stamps of the second issue are not mere varieties but are stamps issued in large quantities; Nos. 4 and 6 were even issued *only imperforate.* Moreover Nos. 5b and 6b were issued only *ungummed* and the issue of No. 7 was ungummed in part.

The Thracian postage stamps *Nos. 3-6* and *16-19,* like some Bulgarian stamps (see under Bulgaria), exist with overprinted *"T"* in circle and so must, supposedly, have been sold one day in Dedeagh because of lack of due stamps.

Post of the Insurrectionists in Western Thrace

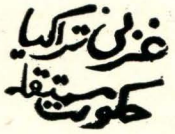
By the terms of the peace treaty of Bukarest, Greece had to evacuate the portion of Western Thrace it had occupied. The Bulgarian troops which from August 21, 1913, on, took possession of Gumuljina, Xanthi, and other places, however, were expelled again by the population. Up to the final fear of reoccupation of the country by the Bulgars the revolutionaries conducted a so-called "provisional government", under which the postal and telegraph officials in Dedeagh, Gumuljina, Xanthi, and Sufli resumed their employment. For the manufacture of stamps a bronze plate in the design of Type 1 was engraved, but the inscription under the year date at left, however, differed at first from Type 1 (q. v.) and read=provisional government (see illustration at right). Only a few envelopes were imprinted with this stamp (in blue ink), at first only with one stamp (=1 piaster), then also with two stamps side by side (=2 piasters). After the "provisional government" had proclaimed the self-determination of Western Thrace on October 10, the inscription of the stamps at the spot indicated by the arrow in Type 1 was changed on that same day from "provisional government" to "autonomous government". In addition, a double stamp of 2 piasters was made and printed on the envelopes in violet ink. With these handstamped postage stamps (adhesives—Nos. 1 and 2) were also made later and were supplied by the leader of the "government" with a protective red overprint. Already before this the government of the revolutionaries had confiscated all Bulgarian, Greek, and Turkish stamps in the post offices (and also those held by private individuals) and had applied to them the overprint 01 in Turkish script (this is translated below.



What was said in the preliminary notice to the separate issues of Albania is true in increased measure of all these separate issues of the revolutionists: A real philatelic value cannot be denied regularly sent letters, which in th case of Nos. 1 and 2 must be seen, while unused stamps and those on philatelic pieces of cover or letters possess no value of their own, as the stamps were evidently created from the beginning for purposes of profit (not mailing) by a "government" which hardly offered the desired moral guarantee for the practice of its postal grandeur. Outside the territory held by the insurrectionists the stamps (according to *I. B. J.* 1913, p. 267) were *not* recognized, but letters bearing them were charged extra postage except by the postal administration of Constantinople, which apparently allowed them to pass. All the *overprinted stamps* are to be regarded as *purely speculative,* as several of them can not have been used

at all in the revolting territory until for the purpose of the overprint, while Nos. 1 and 2 have to be seen on actually sent letters, e. g. from agents of the Steaua Romana in Western Thrace to the firm in Constantinople. Official records, with precise quantities, were kept on the manufacture of the overprint on the Bulgar and Greek stamps and were supplied to the philatelic press, but we omit publication of them on the ground cited above. The reports in the philatelic press, which received all issues from the beginning with acknowledged distrust, appear, in essentials, to go back to the same source (see *I. B. J.* 1913 p. 626f and *D. B. Z.* 1914 p. 32, 33).—Large handstamps with a sort of seal containing Turkish script were used as *cancellations*: these contained the name of the respective post office, e. g. Gumuljina.

1913 (Oct.). Postage stamps of Bulgaria, Greece, and Turkey with overprint 01 (=Western Thrace, Autonomous Government" at top; value, likewise in Turkish script, below).



O 1

1911 Issue of Bulgaria

		Overprint		
I	10 Pa. on 1 stotinka dark greenish slate	red	—	—
II	20 Pa. on 2 stotinki light carmine & black	blue	—	—
III	1 Pi. on 5 stotinki green & black	red	—	—
IV	2 Pi. on 3 stotinki brownish carmine & black	blue	—	—
V	2½ Pi. on 10 stotinki carmine & black	blue	—	—
VI	5 Pi. on 15 stotinki yellow brown	blue	—	—

1911 Issue of Greece

VII	10 Pa. on 1 lepton green	a. red	—	—
		b. blue	—	—
VIII	10 Pa. on 5 lepta green	red	—	—
IX	10 Pa. on 25 lepta ultramarine	red	—	—
X	20Pa. on 2 lepta rose	blue	—	—
XI	1 Pi. on 3 lepta reddish vermilion	blue	—	—
XII	2 Pi. on 5 lepta green	red	—	—
XIII	2½ Pi. on 10 lepta rose	blue	—	—
XIV	5 Pi. on 40 lepta dark blue	red	—	—

1913 Issue of Greece

XV	10 Pa. on 1 lepton brown	blue	—	—
XVI	20 Pa. on 1 lepton brown	blue	—	—
XVII	1 Pi. on 1 lepton brown	blue	—	—

1909-10 Issue of Turkey (Reschad Issue)

XVIII	1 Pi. on 2 Pa. olive	red	—	—
XIX	1 Pi. on 5 Pa. ochre brown	blue	—	—
XX	1 Pi. on 20 Pa. rose	blue	—	—
XXI	1 Pi. on 5 Pi. dark lilac	red	—	—
XXII	1 Pi. on 10 Pi. brick red	blue	—	—
XXIII	1 Pi. on 25 Pi. myrtle green	red	—	—

Overprint: Upper (01) and lower (value) overprints were manufactured at two operations. As a result of incorrect or shifted registering (part sheets and even pairs and single copies were also overprinted), the Bulgarian stamps and the Greek stamps of 1911 (but not of 1913) exist with every possible error of impression, such as *inverted overprint, upper or lower overprint alone,* etc.

The overprinted *Greek* stamps were employed exclusively in Dedeagh. A record was kept of the Greek and Bulgarian stamps overprinted and was communicated to the philatelic press. The cliches for the overprint, according to the same source, were then officially destroyed.

1913. Type 1. Upright rectangle with Turkish inscription: "Post of Western Thrace 1329, Gumuljina 1913, Autonomous Government". Red control overprint; laid paper; imperforate; ungummed.

1	1 P(iaster) blue	$ .20	$ .20
2	2 P(iasters) violet	1.00	1.00



1

Nos. 1 and 2 were manufactured with the same bronze handstamps (inscription: autonomous government) mentioned above, with which originally only envelopes were struck (see above). The stamps were produced in sheets and each stamp was struck with a red *control overprint* by the head of the "government"; yet some sheets of both values are also known with this overprint omitted. Such stamps are not to be confounded with *envelope cut squares,* which almost always are on *unlaid* (white or colored) paper. Still, envelope cut squares must exist used as postage stamps (but with the original inscription "Provisional Government", see above). The quantities of Nos. 1 and 2 were "officially" announced as 3,000 and 500 copies, respectively; after their manufacture the bronze dies were destroyed.

A supposed further provisional issue—Turkish postage stamps of 1913 in the small oblong type (post office building in Constantinople) with overprint "P" and Turkish script—was never i circulation and, according to *I. B. J.* 1913, p. 629, remained unknown even to the post direction itself. Postage stamps of 2 Pa. olive, 5 Pa. ochre, and 20 Pa. rose were used for the speculative productions.

Already at the *end of October, 1913,* with the final fear of occupation of the territory by the Bulgars, the rule of the insurrectionists was at an end.

Abbreviations Used in Text

E—Error
(Imperf.)—Known Imperforate
(Imperf. horiz.)—Known imperforate horizontally
(Imperf. vert.)—Known imperforate vertically
(Inv.)—Known inverted
(Double)—Known double
O—Overprint
Of—Official
P or p—Perforated or perforation
W—Watermark

Abbreviations of Publications Mentioned

Am. J.—American Journal of Philately
B. B. Z.—Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung
Die Post—Die Postmarke
E. W. S. N.—Ewen's Weekly Stamp News
E. T.—Echo de la Timbrologie
Gibb. M. J.—Gibbons' Monthly Journal
Gibb. II—Gibbons' Catalog, Part II
Gr. H. d. Ph.—Grosser Handbuch der Philatelie
I. B. J.—Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal
Neue Fr. Presse—Neue Frei Presse
Phil—Der Philatelist
Pmk—Die Postmarke
Scott's M. J.—Scott's Monthly Journal
Stamp Coll.—Stamp Collecting
S. W.—Sammler-Woche
Yvert Spec.—Yvert Speciale Catalogue

THE END

The Collectors Club Philatelist

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ADVERTISING RATES UPON REQUEST

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

BINDING THE LIBRARY.

Under the direction of the librarian, Harry M. Konwiser, hundreds of volumes in the library are in process of binding. The funds for the work are provided by the income on the *J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund* and when the present work is completed the library will be in the best condition in its history. As the work proceeds a list of missing numbers of periodicals to complete volumes will be published in this magazine and we earnestly request members to check up any files that they might possess and supply any of the numbers that they may have. Many of these missing numbers are recent issues which have been overlooked or mislaid so it is very possible that you can be of assistance to us. The building, indexing and maintenance of our library is one of the major activities of the club and one which deserves the support of every member.

OUR REFERENCE COLLECTION.

The sponsoring of an Expert Committee to pass upon stamps submitted to it is a duty which the *Collectors Club* has always hesitated to assume but one which it should eventually take over. To do this, however, requires a Reference Collection of GENUINE stamps as well as reprints and counterfeit stamps for comparison. The collections of Brazil and Canada given to the club by Charles Lathrop Pack and the collection of Roman States reprints recently donated by Charles J. Phillips should be the nucleus of an important reference collection. By assembling an important reference collection in one central point, especially in a city like New York where so many able experts are available, an important contribution to the future of philately will be made. It is unfortunate that this work has not been going on for the past quarter of a century but there is still time to undertake the work and if a committee is created with power to formulate and carry out plans for such a collection there is no doubt but that substantial progress can be made.

A RECORDING ROOM FOR RARITIES.

In connection with any plan to build a reference collection and create an expert committee, is linked the proposal originally advanced by the *Collectors Club* and advocated as one of the important features of its future activities to create and maintain a Recording Room for philatelic rarities. The purpose of such a room would be to secure photographs of every authenticated rarity and to maintain a "pedigree" of each such stamp, recording all changes of ownership.

It is a big undertaking but one which would more than justify itself. With such a Room operating over a period of time, it would eventually be possible to record every known rarity and make it increasingly difficult to dispose of new finds until they had been properly authenticated and recorded. Should the time ever arrive when counterfeiting was brought to a greater stage of perfection such records would be indispensable in authenticating the known genuine stamps.

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE KOHL HANDBOOK.

With the current issue we complete the Bulgarian section so ably translated by Kermit S. Parker. We have in reserve for our next installment the stamps of Bremen but we now need volunteers to handle other sections. Several of our good friends are working upon countries that interest them and we hope that the work will be kept going continuously so that there will be no necessity of delaying any of the installments.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. BOOKLET.

We are indebted to D. E. Woodhull of the American Bank Note Company for a copy of their recently issued booklet containing die proofs of seven steel engraved stamps issued by that firm as samples of their work.

The designs are beautifully executed and consist of a portrait of Rembrandt in a rich dark brown, a view of the Taj Mahal in a deep red, an Allegorical Figure in purple, another in green, a view depicting Aviation in orange and groups symbolizing Communication and Education in blue and olive, respectively.

The American Bank Note Company are justly noted for the excellence of their work on stamps, and these specimens will rank among the best that they have ever produced.

NEW JERSEY PHILATELIC FEDERATION DINNER.

The second annual dinner of the **New Jersey Philatelic Federation** was held at the Hotel Riviera, Newark, N. J., on March 12th, 1931, with over sixty guests in attendance. Wm. M. Hoyt, as chairman of the dinner committee, called the gathering to order, and then turned it over to Stephen G. Rich, the retiring President, who introduced a few of those present. A number of telegrams were read and the delegates, representing the local clubs that make up the Federation, proceeded to the election of officers for the current year.

Henry C. De Witt, of Summit, was elected President; A. Klingenstein, of Jersey City, Vice President, and Stephen G. Rich, Treasurer.

An exhibition followed in which fourteen entries were judged for interest, mounting and neatness with the following results: A. G. Hall, Swiss Child Welfare Stamps, received first award; Wm. M. Pott, Pioneer Air Mail Covers, second; Quinton O. Arner, U. S. Stamps, third; Fred Klingenstein, Cancellations of the world, Honorable Mention.

Other entries were: Wm. M. Hoyt's Three-Cent Greens Specialized; Leo August's Air Mail Covers; Mr. Feeny's Air Mail Covers; Mr. Rich's Belgium's Postal Savings Cancellations; J. W. Andrew's Two-cent browns and Three-cent greens; Adolph Klingenstein's Brazil Bulls Eyes; O. W. Fowler's Vermont Covers; Mr. DeWitt's U. S. Booklet Panes.

The judges were: Elliott Perry, Harry M. Konwiser and Prescott H. Thorp, who agreed that New Jersey collectors are constantly improving on the collections that are being shown.—H. M. K.

Collectors Club Philatelist---Philatelic Literature Supplement

Volume VII. JULY, 1931. No. 2 (W. No. 21).

Review No. 21—Quarter Ending: July, 1931.

Postage Meter Catalogue. First Edition, 1931. Edited and published by William C. Steiger, Hackensack, N. J. 137+4 pp+4 sheets of illustrations. Loose-leaf. $3.00.

The manuscript catalogue of U. S. Meters made by Mr. G. R. Parry of Baltimore is the foundation of this comprehensive and clear last. Mr. Steiger and a number of co-workers have enlarged the list so that it includes all meters up to the new multiple or Type F, and to the end of 1931 at least. The listing gives not only meter numbers but permit numbers also, differentiates various similar types, mentions the inks used when not regular, and gives, so far as the editors could secure them, the names of the users. All items are priced: these prices range from $18.00 down to 2 cents, with the great majority between 5 and 10 cents. The accuracy of this list is unusually and most agreeably great. At last a guide exists for this field of philately, and Mr. Steiger deserves congratulations on the fine piece of listing he has done an dthe excellent mechanical make-up of his useful handbook.

STEPHEN G. RICH.

A copy of this work was donated to the Collectors Club Library by Mr. Stephen G. Rich.—H. M. K.

Catalog of the stamps of Spain and Colonies and Ex-Colonies, third Edition, 1931. 5x7 inches with 264 pages, cloth bound, price Pesetas 7.50 with index and illustrated in three-quarter size of actual stamps.

By Francisco Del Tarre, Barcelona, Spain, numbering in catalog corresponds with that of the special album issued by the publisher in connection with his monthly magazine "Philatelia."

The catalog is in Spanish; prices are in Pesetas, strictly net.

Stamps of Spain and its Colonies, Cuba, Philippines and Porto Rico are listed and priced from earliest to most recent issues, as are those of Spain and Colonies. This is the third Edition of this catalog. It is intended primarily for specialists in Spain and Colonies.

STANDARD CATALOGUE OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. Compiled by L. Simenhoof, Pretoria, 1931, Pretoria Philatelic Society.

This catalog is a worthy addition to the growing list of specialized catalogs of particular countries. It has enough explanatory matter to make it a cross between a catalog and a handbook, and thus all the more useful. The information given is on the whole thoroughly reliable. It is, however, incomplete in certain matters, especially such as have been published in this and other American journals only. Varieties chronicled by American specialists in this country are not all listed. The typography is entirely satisfactory. The catalog suffers from a poor method of recording varieties: for example "17 a As 10a." This saves a little space but makes the book hard to use. The prices are on the whole reasonable; but the interprovincials of Natal in Orange Free State and Orange River in Natal are underpriced badly. The one gross error is ascribing high value to obsolete stamps used as interprovincials; these were always "used to order" by collectors or dealers and should be valued very low. The inclusion of postal stationery, Christmas seals, etc. adds to the usefulness of the book.

The Stamps of the Danish West Indies

A fine monograph of the stamps of the Danish West Indies has recently been published by the well known specialist of that country, G. A. Hagemann, under the auspices of the **Copenhagen Philatelist Club.**

This is a handsomely bound book of 110 pages, and only 300 numbered copies have been printed.

The author has spent several years in these colonies (now the Virgin Islands of the United States) and has dedicated the work to His Majesty King Christian X of Denmark "in memory of our West Indian colonies".

Space does not permit me to go into details about the material to be found in this book, but I can say that it contains about everything a specialist would want to know. Besides drawing upon his own very large collection Mr. Hagemann has had access to the archives of the Ministry of Finance and the Royal Postal Department in Copenhagen and also to the records of the printers of the stamps. Among other things the monograph gives exhaustive and final data on the number of printings of each stamp and the numbers issued, as well as complete tabulation of the inverted frames and their position in each printing.

Through the courtesy of the Danish Postal Department the first and only reprints of the Danish West Indies stamps were made especially for this work and each copy contains a reprint of both the 3 and 4 cent stamps of the first issue. These alone should easily be worth the $5.00, for which the book sells.

Every collector interested in these stamps should get a copy of this outstanding work.

A. E. PADE.

Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift 1894-1930

A general index for the entire 37 years the Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift has been issued has recently been compiled by John Spohr of Paris and published under the auspices of the **Copenhagen Philatelist Club.**

Originally intended for the personal use of the author in his researches regarding Scandinavian stamps he was induced by Ch. Holm, Secretary of the Copenhagen Club, to publish his work for the benefit of fellow students.

The work is claimed by the author to follow a new and improved system of listing. The first part contains an alphabetical listing of all countries with special headings under each country. The second part lists all articles of general interest and last but not least a list of authors is given. All in all a quite useful little handbook.

A. E. PADE.

Stories Postage Stamps Tell

By SIGMUND I. ROTHSCHILD.

In previous issues of this magazine we have referred to the work of Sigmund I. Rothschild in lecturing on philately before schools and business institutions as well as over the radio and we have shown illustrations of his collection of stamps that he uses to illustrate them.

His new book, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, contains all of this material in graphic form as his entire collection is reproduced with appropriate comment. It is a book that should be placed in the hands of every child—and many an adult will gain knowledge and inspiration from it.

* * * *

Year Book of the Philatelic Press.

The first Universal Year Book of the Philatelic Press published by the International Federation of the Philatelic Press, via Allioni 9, Torino, Italy, is a work that deserves the attention of the philatelists of the world.

It contains nearly 300 pages, beautifully printed in colors, with 163 current

philatelic publications completely listed with the name and address of the publication, the name of the editor, whether illustrated, size of page, language in which printed, year of publication, usual number of pages in an issue, frequency of issue, subscription price and advertising rate.

The fact that it is published under the direction of the President of the Federation Giulio Tedeschi testifies to its superlative quality.

SIMPLIFIED LIST OF U. S. STAMPS.

Frank E. Hadley of Detroit, Mich., has recently issued a simplified price list of United States Postage Stamps covering the various issues from 1847 to 1930. The interesting phase of this catalogue is that Mr. Hadley has grouped his stamps. We find the 1 Cent stamp with the head of Washington for instance, running thru Nos. 405 to 545 covering the various perforations, imperf stamps and both flat plate and rotary printings from 1912 to 1919, thus giving a quick and comprehensive picture of the various varieties of this particular value. He has followed this system thruout and we feel that this list will prove particularly attractive to the younger collector or those of us who are sometimes at a loss when we come to study the ever increasing complications of United States issues.

PADE SELLING KONWISER'S DENMARKS.

A. E. Pade, Box 86, Woodside, L. I., N. Y., is selling the celebrated collection of Denmark formed by H. M. Konwiser. The collection has many outstanding items and specialists will do well to write for the special list that has been prepared.

DWORAK'S AIRMAIL CATALOG.

The 1931 Dworak Specialized Catalog of U. S. and Canadian Air Mail Covers, is a 432 page book, listing pioneer covers, domestic and foreign air covers, air meet covers, ship-to-shore covers and also those of the anniversary, "accident", Lindbergh good will, emergency, Zeppelin and other types.

These various branches of Air Mail Cover collecting are well covered, well described, illustrated and priced, and should be of exceeding value to every collector of Air Mail Covers. The "Air Mail Glossary" explains terms of interest to collectors of these covers and aid materially in the study of these flown covers. There are 500 illustrations in the volume.

Each section of this catalog has been edited by an acknowledged specialist in that particular field and the staff of editors are to be congratulated upon their labors.

Paper bound editions are obtainable at $1.50, while the cloth bound copies are $2.00, from The Gossip Printery, Holton, Kansas.

LISSIUK AIR MAIL CATALOG.

The 1931 Historical Air Mail Catalog is an authoritative catalog of Air Mail Stamps and Historical Covers, and is the third Edition of this Lissiuk Catalog, compiled and edited by Kalenik Lissiuk and John W. Nicklin, with Henry C. Renouff, as Associate Editor.

Historical and Statistical information of air stamps and aviation history is presented in this 333 page, cloth bound book; also an illustrated study of United States Pioneer Covers with prices.

This is an interesting book and should grace the library of every person interested in Air Mail Stamps and covers and is available at $2.00 from the K. Lissiuk Philatelic Company, 1476 Broadway, New York.

SPECIALIZED CATALOG OF CANADIAN AIRMAILS.

The collection of Canadian Air-Mail has received quite an impetus in the past few years. The publication of a comprehensive catalog of their airmail stamps and covers was first attempted in 1928 by Fred J. Jarrett of B. N. A. fame. However, as more information became available and prices more stable, the compiling of a new catalog became necessary.

Ian C. Morgan has attempted to fill this need by publishing the Specialized Catalog of Canadian Airmails. In the copiously illustrated catalog of sixty-four pages, the editor has covered the entire field from the pioneer flights of 1913 to the various flights of 1930. The private air-stamps issued by various aviation companies in Western Canada, and recognized by the Canadian Post Office, are cataloged and illustrated. Experimental and semi-official flights have been well treated.

An invaluable feature of the catalog is the large number of cachets that are illustrated. The market value of the stamps and covers is given. Collectors will appreciate this, as it will enable them to get a good idea of the relative value of their specimens.

The catalog is published by the Century Stamp Company of Montreal, Canada, at $1.50.

W. Dorning Beckton

Died, March 19th, 1931.

An Appreciation BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

One by one I find my old friends are passing on and but few of the "old guard" of 1890 to 1900 still remain with us. The circle is growing smaller and smaller and it is difficult to see how we can replace the great student philatelists of days long gone by.

It is with the very greatest regret that I have to report the sudden death of my very dear old friend, W. Dorning Beckton, of Manchester, England, President of the **Royal Philatelic Society, London.**

Dorning Beckton has been a collector since 1879 and has never parted with a stamp. He is believed to have had the largest general collection in Great Britain, especially confined to the "Classic Issues" from 1840 to 1890.

Many, many years ago Dorning Beckton seemed to realize that the students of the future would require panes, sheets and blocks of stamps to enable them to make thorough studies of their pet subjects.

It must have been over thirty years ago that he began to accumulate the vast amount of material that is to be found in his collection.

On numberless occasions I have been especially indebted to him for assistance in various books and articles written for my dear old firm—Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

For instance over twenty years ago E. D. Bacon and the late Lieut. F. H. Napier were preparing a handbook on Griqualand. Many collcetors had fine collections in singles but that work would have been impossible without the use of the wonderful panes and blocks that Dorning Beckton produced. I well remember a great block of the 4d. with large black "G's" showing the arrangement of most of the types, and a block, I think, of sixteen of the very rare 5/- with large "G's" in several types.

All through his great collection Dorning Beckton could produce wonderful pieces that were the surprise of the greatest English collectors.

When Japan was being studied it was found that he had sheets of rare "Sylabbics" seldom seen and some that were unknown elsewhere.

Dorning Beckton was a prolific writer on philatelic subjects. One of his early works was a masterly handbook on the Greek, 1st type stamps, which remained a model for the great research work undertaken later by my friend Mr. Pemberton.

He has been closely associated with all the great philatelic exhibitions of the last thirty years, as President, Committee Member and Judge.

For over thirty years he has been President of the **Manchester Philatelic Society,** and to him more than to anyone else that Society owes its position as the greatest philatelic society of Great Britain after the Royal.

Dorning Beckton has gained many awards at International Exhibitions, but he was unique in one respect—he never exhibited the same group of stamps a second time.

Among his greater accumulations I must notice Straits Settlements and the Native Protected States, a most remarkable collection with a great number of sheets and panes. Roumania with many of the earlier issues plated. Greece, some of the Italian States, and many other old and interesting groups of the real "Classic Issues."

Dorning Beckton was one of the earliest and most constant buyers from the famous old firm of J. B. Moens, also from Stanley Gibbons, Maury, Lincoln and others of the older importers of early postage stamps.

Dorning Beckton was a devoted friend. I have stayed with him at his parents home at Irlams o'th Heights, Manchester. He never married. After his parents death his sister, I believe, continued to keep house for him.

Last year Dorning Beckton was elected President of the **Royal Philatelic Society, London,** and only a few weeks ago he wrote me that he felt the long journeys of 200 miles each way from Manchester to London were very irksome. But for all this he attended most meetings of the Council, The Society, and The Expert Committee.

Several times I approached my old friend to see if he would sell his collection, the last time being in 1926 when he came over here for our great exhibition. Nothing would tempt him to part and he told he that his collection would never be sold. What will become of it we shall know in due course.

W. R. PATTON'S 1931 PRICE LIST.

W. R. Patton's 1931 Price List of Canadian First Flight Covers, Special Flights, etc., is an interesting twenty-page list that should be well regarded by collectors of Air Mail Covers and is produced by W. R. Patton, Box 2384, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

30 East 42nd Street - - New York City

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Charles J. Phillips	O. G. Reichelt
Ferrars Tows	Beverly S. King

TRUSTEES

Alfred F. Lichtenstein, *Chairman*
Theodore E. Steinway
Chas. Curie

Class of 1933

Harry L. Lindquist
Frederick R. Harris
A. F. Auerbach

Honorary Life Governors: John N. Luff, Joseph S. Rich.

New Members

1050 Chas. Curie, Jr., New York City.
1051 R. F. Haase, New York City.
1052 E. C. Betrix, Newark, N. J.
1053 C. A. Kilfoile, Schenectady, N. Y.
1054 F. A. Fleischman, Schenectady, N. Y.
1055 W. S. Warren, Springfield, Mass.
1056 A. G. Thompson, London, England.
1057 F. T. Starr, Philadelphia, Pa.
1058 B. W. N. Russell, Leicester, England.
1059 J. D. McCullough, Oblong, Ill.
1060 Dr. Albert M. Barrett, Ann Arbor, Mich.
1061 Paul F. Beaver, Springfield, Mass.
1062 Jere Hess Barr, Reading, Pa.
1063 H. C. Murdock, Newton Centre, Mass.
1064 E. C. Lowe, Robinson, Ill.
1065 Chas. M. Taylor, Camden, N. J.
1066 Willard O. Wylie, Beverly, Mass.
1067 Sidney Mandl, Chicago, Ill.
1068 Clifford A. Gould, So. Orange, N. J.
1069 Russell V. Bleecker, Lakewood, O.
1070 W. J. K. Vanston, So. Orange, N. J.
1071 F. C. Rozelle, Portland, Maine.
1072 A. R. Brigham, Worcester, Mass.
1073 I. McD. Wellford, Richmond, Va.
1074 J. C. Dorsch, Baltimore, Md.
1075 J. Carlton Wolf, Baltimore, Md.
1076 Benjamin B. DuBose, Atlanta, Ga.
1077 Ralph N. Smith, Worcester, Mass.
1078 H. Warren K. Hale, Montreal, Can.
1079 Roscoe C. Burleigh, St. Johnsbury, Vermont.
1080 Berthold Ehrenberg, Yonkers, N.Y.
1081 Jos. H. Beattie, M. D., Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
1082 Charles King, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
1083 Frank R. Hyde, Winnipeg, Canada.
1084 Hon. Franklin S. Billings, Woodstock, Vermont.
1085 F. O. Judge, Quebec, Canada.
1086 Harold Palmer Piser, Staten Island, N. Y.
1087 Chas. E. Swan, Yardley, Pa.
1088 Chester L. North, Paris, France.
1089 Frank J. G. Duck, South Orange, N. J.
1090 Walter P. Yarnall, Philadelphia, Pa.
1091 M. Hubert Judd, Dalton, Ga.
1092 Carleton G. Morehouse, Waukegan, Ill.
1093 W. W. Bradbury, Santa Barbara, Calif.
1094 F. H. Steinbart, Portland, Ore.
1095 J. B. Compton, Dorchester, Mass.
1096 Philip Richardson, Boston, Mass.
1097 Jess B. Fields, Bloomington, Ind.
1098 Angus MacMurchy, Toronto, Can.
1099 Dr. R. Zugsmith, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1100 Wm. Lycett, Cape May, N. J.
1101 G. A. Reichelt, Ridgewood, N. J.
1102 Rowland E. Roberts, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
1103 E. G. W. Harmer, London, England.
1104 F. S. Phillips, London, England.
1105 J. R. Kerr, Cork, Ireland.
1106 Elliott Bandini, Palos Verdes Estates, Cal.
1107 Miss Elena L. Wheeler, White Plains, N. Y.
1108 Clarence B. Durland, Lynn, Mass.
1109 Wm. McKinley Allen, Philadelphia, Pa.
1110 T. H. Buxton, Charlotte, N. C.
1111 Chas. C. de Selms, San Francisco, Calif.
1112 Francis B. Leech, Washington, D. C.
1113 John Zegler, San Francisco, Calif.
1114 Donald E. Gillmore, East Orange, N. J.
1115 Henry Jonas, Goshen, N. Y.
1116 John W. Keeler, M. D., Hammondsport, N. Y.
1117 Chas. C. Allen, San Francisco, Cal.
1118 Chas. S. Bentley, M. D., Plattsburgh, N. Y.
1119 Chas. J. Christophersen, Buenos Aires, Arg.

1120 Stillman Bingham, Duluth, Minn.
1121 F. King Wainwright, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
1122 Wm. Hamilton Andrews, London, Eng.
1123 Edmund M. Hayden, New Britain, Conn.
1124 Everett M. Stevens, Nashua, N. H.
1125 C. Berthram Leggett, Short Hills, N. J.
1126 Roberto Soto, Buenos Aires, Arg.
1127 Edw. Percy Hiscock, Burin North, Newfoundland.
1128 Paul W. Wood, Newtonville, Mass.
1129 Harold G. Barner, Brookline, Mass.
1130 Karl Hennig, Hamburg, Germany.
1131 Alfred Jephcott, Toronto, Canada.
1132 Albert W. Schloss, Grosse Pointe, Mich.
1133 Everett E. Thompson, Springfield, Mass.
1134 A. H. Lamborn, New York City.

Applications Pending

W. Hustace Hubbard, Elizabethtown, N. Y.
Proposed by Membership Committee
F. A. Daver, Bombay, India.
Proposed by Membership Committee
Wm. Hadlow, London, England.
Proposed by Membership Committee
Alexander A. Hunter, Sydney, N. S. W.
Proposed by Membership Committee
Lionel Edward Dawson, Lucknow, India.
Proposed by Membership Committee
Henry Owen Nouss, St. Louis, Mo.
Proposed by Membership Committee
George C. Rapkin, London, England.
Proposed by Membership Committee
Henry L. Rosenfeld, Jr., New York City.
Proposed by Max G. Johl
Seconded by B. S. King
Dr. N. P. McGay, Cleveland, Ohio.
Proposed by Paul Wise
Seconded by H. M. Konwiser
A. E. Hussey, M. D., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Proposed by Paul Wise
Seconded by H. M. Konwiser
A. A. Vickery, Sydney, N. S. W.
Proposed by Chas. Lathrop Pack
Seconded by C. J. Phillips
Pierce W. Hangge, St. Louis, Mo.
Proposed by Membership Committee
Felix Berg, Newark, N. J.
Proposed by S. G. Rich
Seconded by E. A. Buser
Robert G. Lowe, Toronto, Canada.
Proposed by Membership Committee
C. C. Wagner, St. Louis, Mo.
Proposed by Membership Committee
E. R. Warner, Pulaski, N. Y.
Proposed by Membership Committee
Gerald H. Burgess, Minneapolis, Minn.
Proposed by Membership Committee

TOASTY'S OCCASIONAL PHILATELIST.

Herman Toaspern of 520 Fifth Avenue, New York City, has just launched a unique house organ that is in keeping with all of the best traditions of Toasty's refreshing personality.

The first issue was sent out in a first day cover of the Red Cross Jubilee, and the leading article tells the story of the founder of the American Red Cross.

Needless to say there are some interesting offers of general interest, and if there are any of our readers who are not on Toasty's mailing list, we strongly urge them to see that this oversight is immediately remedied.

SOUTH AFRICAN RARITIES.

Robson Lowe of England, 93, Regent Street, W. 1, London, has recently made some interesting discoveries in South African stamps. The first was 218 stamps of the original sheet of 240 of the 6d value in dull red and black instead of orange and green. In the 3d postage due, a pane was found with the center in blue instead of black and in the 2d postage due, a block of 60 stamps was discovered, partially perforated.

ARROW INDICATIONS.

W. T. Wilson of 18 Livingstone Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, England, distributes packets of arrow indicators in green, red, orange, blue and white at 5 S., for five packets or 100 each.

These are very useful in pointing out minor varieties in a stamp collection, and if you are not familiar with them you are overlooking a real opportunity to brighten up your collection, and call attention to any special features.

ALBERT FRIEDMANN MEDAL.

We are informed by the Germania Ring that there will be no award of the Albert Friedmann Medal in 1931 and that i nthe future the awards will be made not oftener than every two years.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY SOUVENIR.

H. P. Atherton of Springfield, Massachusetts, fittingly celebrated St. Patrick's Day by remembering all of his friends with a special envelope printed in green, containing a green Shamrock, a pair of 1c greens and mailed from St. Patrick, Missouri.

Evenings at the Collectors Club

EARLY STAMPS OF PERSIA.

Nearly a year ago, before W. E. Hawkins had decided to dispose of his collection, he promised to show us his early Persian stamps. Through the kindness of Edward Stern of the Economist Stamp Co. this collection was kept intact and I was asked to show it at the meeting held March 18, 1931.

The collection of the first type stamps is probably one of the finest that exists as it includes a very large selection from the well known collections of Capt. Herbert Oldfield and Col. George Napier.

The issue of 1870 is very strongly represented in every value in almost innumerable shades, the best lot that I have seen. These stamps are almost always cut very close to the design without any margins. It is believed that they were printed from single dies and it is known that they were put up in bundles of 100 copies and on the top of each of these bundles there was one stamp with the Persian words "Jek Sed" which means 100. A set is shown with this writing on them. No genuine used copies of this issue are known as the cancellers had not been made at this period.

I draw attention to one or two varieties that are not included in Gibbons Catalog, which is much more detailed than that of Scott, as to some extent, it is based on this collection.

A 1sh. is shown in deep violet, double printed all over. All the varieties that are known printed on both sides, are shown here, these being very rare stamps. One stamp is included that is not recorded anywhere, which is the 8sh in pale carmine on laid paper and rouletted This stamp has a wide margin all round and, in my opinion, it is not an issued stamp at all. Probably something in the nature of a proof.

The issue of 1875 is very complete, all values in many shades being shown in the original horizontal strips of four types. The different kinds of roulettes are included, both those on colored lines and the plain ones. Here also, we have what I believe to be the rarest known Persian stamp, the 2sh blue Tête-Bêche. This is shown in a strip of four, the right hand stamp being the inverted one. I think beyond any doubt this is the rarest stamp of Persia. The 8sh. green is also shown Tête-Bêche, by no means a common variety.

The 1876 issue with the stamps printed in blocks of four are shown in innumerable shades and some extraordinary printings. An interesting study has been made here of the different arrangements of the four cliches. For instance, blocks may be found with the types carefully arranged, such as Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Another block is shown with the types arranged Nos. 1, 4, 3 and 2, and various other arrangements. Only two stamps are missing in this issue, namely, the 1kr. and the 4kr. Tête-Bêche. I do not remember having seen either of these two varieties unused and as Mr. Hawkins never included used stamps they are missing in this collection.

The later issues from 1876 to 1902 were also included in the volume shown and included the great bulk of the known and listed varieties, but I do not consider them of sufficient interest to make any attempt to list them.

C. J. PHILLIPS.

ROMAN STATES STAMPS.

On Wednesday evening, April 1st, Chas. J. Phillips and H. Toaspern gave a joint display of these interesting stamps.

Mr. Phillips was the first exhibitor and showed the well known collection of Roman States formed by the late Dr. F. W. Floyd of Manchester, England, and to which he has added many important items. This collection consists of a number of scarce sheets, panes and blocks in the unused, and in the used special attention has been paid to cancellations, stamps on cover, bisected stamps used for half their values, and forged stamps used to defraud the Government. This collection was the basis for the article in our last issue.

At the end of his display Mr. Phillips presented to the **Collectors Club** one large volume from the Floyd collection, consisting of one of the most complete sets in existence of the numerous proofs, color trials and reprints of the Roman States.

Mr. Phillips expressed the wish that this might be the start of the formation of a real reference collection which should be formed by the **Collectors Club** before they can take up the necessary work of expertizing stamps.

The Governors will welcome donations of any collections of material that will be of use for this purpose.

Herman Toaspern then gave a display and a very interesting talk on his collections of the Roman States.

He has, undoubtedly, the finest collection of such material in America and has made considerable research into the history of the cancellations. An article on these has been promised for some future issue.

C. J. PHILLIPS.

VISIT TO SPRINGFIELD.

On Friday, April 10th, a return visit was paid to the Springfield Stamp Club. The following delegates from the Collectors Club were present: Charles Curie (President), Judge R. S. Emerson, Mr. Weiskopf, C. K. B. Nevin, Dan Kelleher, Stephen Brown and Charles J. Phillips.

On arrival at Springfield we were met by local members and conducted to the Hotel where a dinner was served at 6.30 P. M. After a speech of welcome from the President of the Springfield Stamp Club, Charles Curie turned the meeting over to Mr. Phillips, who introduced the exhibitors.

Charles Curie showed a selected thirty pages of his fine general collection including British North Americans. Among these I noted Nova Scotia, four superb shillings. New Brunswick, three shades of the shillings and the 5c. brown Connell. Newfoundland complete including the exceedingly rare 6½d. in orange from the Duveen collection. In Canada I specially noted superb copies of the 1899 Provisionals "1" on one-third of 3c. and "two" on two-thirds of 3c. both used on pieces of originals with correct dates.

In Barbados Mr. Curie showed three pairs and several singles of the 1d. on half of 5/-, and other interesting groups.

Judge Robert S. Emerson, whose first visit this was to the Springfield Stamp Club, made a wonderful showing of rare stamps on entires—and even better than some of his stamps were the interesting stories he told.

United States—1847, 5c. block of 4 tied on. The only block known on cover.

1847, Four single 10c. used on one cover.

1862, 5c. buff, irregular block of six.

1866, 90c. blue, used to Shanghai.

1847, 10c. bisected both diagonally and vertically.

1851, A truly superb rarity, 3c. Imperf, a block consisting of three stamps and half a 3c. tied on over cut with San Francisco cancellation and used to R. I. where the Judge got it from the correspondence of a client.

1851, 12c. bisected used with strip of 4 Imperf. 1c. to Quebec.

Baton Rouge—2c. green, dated Jan. 1, 1862.

Danville—5c. cut to shape.

Lenoir—5c. tied on, one of three known.

Livingston—5c. superb copy of this rarity.

Franklin Carrier—Tied on with Philadelphia town in blue. The only one known thus.

U. S. 1847—5c. used with Davis's Penny Post Baltimore. Both tied on.

Some magnificent Pony Express covers with St. Joseph running Pony.

Hawaii—1st Issue, 13c. H. I. and U. S.

Saxony—3pf. rare cancellation, BAHNH.-POST-EXPED.

Sweden—Four single 3 Sk. green.

A grand lot of the rarest U. S. cancellations on covers, such as: Waterbury, Fireman; Canton, Xmas Tree; Waterbury, Man smoking pipe; Lansing, Two baby's feet; Knoxville, Horse's Head; Brattleboro, U ncle Sam thumbing his nose.

Milbury—5c. tied with PAID.

St. Louis—Vertical strip of three 10c. 10c. and 20c. used together on one cover.

Victor Weiskopf showed a large number of color trials of the U. S. 1861-1867 issues, many in large blocks and really rare in that condition.

Stephen Brown showed exceptionally rare items of United States on covers:

1847, 5c. and 10c. Troy and New York steamboat.

1851, 1c. blue, Type I, 7 R I E, superb.

1851, 10c. top and bottom label double transfer.

1861, 3c. double printed all over.

1861, 3c. printed both sides.

1862, 2c. printed both sides.

1851, 3c. bisected, used on circular as 1c.

1869, Lower horizontal half of 2c. used as 1c.

1869, Vertical half of 2c. and whole 2c. used as 3c.

1871, National, vertical half of 2c. used as 1c.

Also a few fine Locals and Confederates tied on.

Charles J. Phillips—U. S.: 1869, A large block of 3c. with brown gum, showing four stamps without any trace of a grill and the bulk of the block with split grills.

1851, 1c. blue, several large blocks of 18, 21, 24 with the rarest recuts, inverted transfers, etc.

1851, 3c. claret, block of 21 with four cracwed plate varieties. Unique.

Confederate States — Lithographed panes of the 50 varieties. 5c. dark green. 10c. Hoyer and Paterson, etc., etc.

Messrs. Nevin and Kelleher did not make any exhibit. I trust they will do so on the next occasion.

These Inter-Club visits are proving a great success. We get to know and appreciate the other fellows, and I trust we will have more of them on future programs.

C. J. PHILLIPS.

20th CENTURY GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES.

Lovers of the 20th Century Colonials had a treat on May 6th, when Arthur H. Lamborn showed his superb collection of blocks of four of Great Britain, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Malta and South West Africa.

In the course of his interesting address, Mr. Lamborn pointed out that his collection of 20th Century mint blocks now filled 300 volumes, of these he brought eight volumes to show the countries above named.

He further stated that in the issues of the past thirty years he only missed less than ninety blocks.

Two things particularly struck me in looking through Mr. Lamborn's collection with him. The first one was the wonderful completeness of the shades and colors in all groups.

Take for instance Great Britain, the large oblong stamps of 1913-1920. Every value was shown in the most complete range of shades that I have ever seen, the printings of Waterlow—De La Rue—and Bradbury Wilkinson.

The rare Great Britain, 1924, 1½d. brown was shown in a block with double tête-bêche.

Now and then Mr. Lamborn seemed to have a special love for some scarce variety. I noticed in the King Edward £1 green, a mint block of twenty!!

The other thing that struck me about this very fine collection was the magnificent way in which the stamps were mounted and arranged.

Mr. Lamborn told me that this was entirely the work of his friend Arthur N. Goldman, who has devoted himself to this task for some years.

A more artistic arrangement I have never seen in any stamp collection. Each block has an appropriate frame of fine drawn lines, each design throughout the 300 volumes being different.

I trust that next season Mr. Lamborn can be induced to show a further portion of his wonderful collection.

C. J. Phillips was called upon to give some details of his recent trip to Canada and Mr. Phillips described his visits to various towns and stamp Clubs in Canada and in Detroit.

C. J. PHILLIPS.

U. S. PATENT OR SCARIFYING CANCELLATIONS.

On Wednesday evening, April 15th, about forty members of the Collectors Club had a very unusual treat as Fred R. Schmalzreidt came from Detroit and showed us his magnificent collection of these interesting cancellations.

Mr. Schmalzreidt has written a very complete history of his stamps in recent numbers of the **Collectors Club Philatelist,** but i na couple of hours' talk he was able to hold his audience with many interesting facts about his stamps.

The following is a brief description of the collection with notes of some of the rare items:

Collection fills 8 Oriel Albums.

141 varieties of cancellations were shown.

61 cities and towns that used them are known.

45 cancellations where place of use is unknown.

79 of these cancellations are on stamps from 1851 to 1869 inclusive.

62 are on the Bank Note issues from 1870 to 1887 inclusive.

24 varieties are from N. Y. City, of these thirty covers and sixteen copies off cover are of the several types of knife blade cancellations, which in many cases cut the stamps in pieces. In addition, there are thirty-one covers and thirteen copies off cover of the other New York cancellations.

Next in number of cancellations are Providence, R. I., and Buffalo, N. Y., four varieties being shown from each of these Cities.

The collection contains a number of pairs and strips both on and off cover, also a block of four of the one cent 1861 off cover with a knife blade cancellation and a cover with a block of four of the three cent Continental used at Louisville, Ky.

Outstanding items:

Only known copies of Grantsville, Md. cross, Warwick, R. I., Geneva, Ill., North Vassalboro, Me., and Youngsville, Pa., all on cover, the first mentioned on a beautiful Patriotic.

Only known covers from Mt. Clemens, Mich., Penn Yan, N. Y., and Dresden, N. Y.

Strip of three and single 1c, 1861, on cover with N. Y. knife blade cancellation.

Cover with strip of three, 1c, 1861, and another cover with a pair and single of the same stamp with N. Y. City dot cancellation.

90c, 1861, off cover with N. Y. City star and punch.

Among the Albany's are a 5c, 1861, and 1c, 1867, grill 9x13 off cover, a cover with a 10c, 1861, and 5c, 1862, red brown to Hanover and a 24c, 1862, on cover to England.

The Buffalo include covers with 10c and 12c, 1861, and a pair of 2c, 1862, used to Germany, a pair of 10c, 1861 to France and a 24c, 1862 to England.

The Rochesters are a rare lot and include a superb pair of the 30c, 1861 off cover and covers containing a strip of three of the three cent and a single one cent 1861 to Canada, a pair of the 10c and single 30c, 1861 to China and a pair of the 30c, 1861 to China.

Two interesting covers were the 3c Continental from Washington, D. C., a portion of the surface of the stamp being scraped away by two revolving cogwheels. Another cover has a 1c and pair of 6c, 1879 with the rare Springfield, Ill. violet cancellation.

Perhaps the most unusual items are two copies of the 3c re-engraved, both off cover with Denver, South Park and Pacific R. R. cancellation, the central part of the design being a cross cutting entirely through the stamp.

C. J. PHILLIPS.

ENVELOPE NIGHT, MAY 20th.

Wednesday evening, May 20th, was "Envelope Night" at the Collectors Club and attracted a very good attendance. Several of the very best collections were shown and explained in detail by the various exhibitors.

1. Clarence H. Brazer showed a remarkably complete collection of cut square envelopes, first unused, followed by a page of the same envelopes used. The latter are far more difficult to complete than the unuuad, especially the higher denominations, as very few of the latter are ever seen. The collection is also strong in essays and trial colors. Quite often a page of entires has been inserted to show attractive cancellations including Express franks, among which we noticed a Stiles Express Co. of Nevada which is especially rare. The collection was mounted on two sets of loose-leaf International Album pages and is one of the very best in existence.

2. He was followed by J. M. Bartels, who showed cut square early issues printed by Geo. F. Nesbitt from 1853-69. This collection has been shown at five large exhibitions, namely, New York 1926, Cleveland 1928, Minneapolis 1929, Antwerp 1930 and Berlin 1930. It is mostly unused and shows the various issues of the 1853, 1860, 1861 and 1863-64 in all types practically complete, containing numerous shades and unique items, some 80 pages. The rarer envelopes have been kept entire in many cases. Two 3c envelopes dated February and April 1854 from Philadelphia to Hong Kong via London were rated 45c postage each, but bore no additional adhesives. A page of "spuriosities" mostly printed in Europe and headed "Caricatures" was viewed with special interest.

3. The second volume shown by the same exhibitor consisted of the 1903, 1907-15 and the current circular issue without the surcharges. Noteworthy were the various dies, complete on all papers, errors in color, shades and varieties with missing letters such as "ENTS", "CFNTS", "POS AGE", "POSTAG", "S ATES" etc.

It is now fairly certain that wrapper 1920 1c on unglazed brown paper (Scott 3044), never existed and shoul dbe eliminated from the catalogue. Copies supposed to answer their description are all on a dark shade of manila, quite different from the 1c envelope and 2c wrapper (2683 and 3046).

4. John A. Klemann exhibited a marvelous collection of entire envelope essays and proofs, undoubtedly the finest in existence. This was largely the original collection of an old friend, the late Edward H. Mason of Boston, whose monograph on this subject is the only listing which ever appeared. Mr. Klemann has added considerably to it during the past 10 years and shows many unique and interesting items. The large array of trial colors beginning as early as 1860 down into the 20th Century is particularly noteworthy.

5. Louis A. Missbach's collection of cut square envelopes was greatly admired not only on account of the large field covered but for the attractive and unique manner in which it was mounted. This collection, like the former, was displayed and explained by J. J. Klemann, Jr.

The interchangeable pages consisted of thin black card-board. Spaces for the envelopes were provided by squares drawn in white with white letters for the headings. The collection in two volumes shows the Nesbitt types largely complete on all papers, the 21 types of the 1874 1c-Die A, the 1904 very numerous recut types, all 20th Century dies, and the types by cities of the revalued 1920 2 on 3c and the 1925 1½ on 1c. A fine showing of the envelopes of the U. S. Possessions ended this splendid exhibit.

6. Stephen G. Rich showed a remarkable collection of precancelled envelopes, mostly entires. Some of these had been loaned for this exhibit by various collectors. Included were early noteworthy items from Rumley, Ark., Norwalk, Conn. and many other offices. Quite a number of collectors of precancelled stamps now also include the envelopes. It has been quite difficult, in fact, to secure any 1c envelopes of the new Die E showing the very narrow "C" in "CENTS" except precancelled. We have yet to see it regularly issued on amber and blue unprecancelled.

7. The closing exhibit was the envelope section of the famous 19th Century collection of the Club's President, Charles Curie. This was remarkably complete, containing many of the great rarities. Prominent among them were the 1860 6c on buff and 1861 3c (smallest size) on orange. Both of them as well as the 3c green, Die C, on blue, were shown entire. Two envelopes of which only three copies each are known, (all cut square only) were the 1874 2c brown, Die B on cream (2453a), and the 2c red, Die D on amber (2449).

J. M. BARTELS.

JUNIOR COMPETITION, MAY 20th.

After moving to our new Club House at 30 East 42nd St., New York, the By-Laws of the Club were extended to include Junior Members who are the sons or daughters of members of any classification and who must be fourteen years old or upwards.

On Wednesday, May 20th, a small competitive exhibition was staged for the Juniors.

The President appointed H. L. Lindquist and Chas. J. Phillips as Judges.

During the evening the following awards were announced:

Miss Louis Lichtenstein, 1st Award.

Two frames of superb mint British Colonials, all well centered and in A1 condition. This exhibit was noteworthy for a number of high values and rarities. Among these I noted:

East Africa & Uganda, 1903, 20 and 50 rupees.
East Africa & Uganda, 1904-07, 20 and 50 rupees.
Natal, 1902, £5 and £10.
Natal, 1904-08, £1.10.0.
Sierra Leone, 1912, £2 and £5.
Sierra Leone, 1922, £2 and £5.
Zanzibar, 1908, 50, 100, 200 rupees.
Zanzibar, 1913, 50, 100, 200 rupees.

Charles Curie, Jr., 2nd Award.

A very beautiful exhibit of two frames of First Flight covers in perfect condition.

George A. Reichelt, 3rd Award.

Great Britain, 1d. red plate numbers. A set of the various numbers nearly complete and including the scarce 225. A reconstructed plate of 240, nearly complete.

Other Exhibitors were:

Charles King, Air Mails, who was given fourth award.

J. McE. Rich, who was under the age limit, but was given Honorable Mention for his U. S. 2c Commemoratives.

A MARKED RE-ENTRY IN THE 5c ZACHARY TAYLOR, 1875-82.

Not being a specialist in United States stamps, but always intereste din "Re-entries" (often termed, I understand, "Double Transfers" by American collectors), I chanced the other day across a marked example of this type of variety in the 5c Zachary Taylor of 1875-82.

In my limited experience, it is seldom that one meets with any but the most minor re-entries in U. S. A. stamps, excepting, of course, in some of the earlier issues and the famous 5c "error of color" of more modern times.

The variety first discovered, however, seems so marked as to merit separate mention and I think a description of it may interest readers of this magazine.

My copy is on the soft paper, typical of the American Bank Note Company's printings, and therefore would belong to the later plates of which nine were used. It may be described as follows:

(a) There are stray traces of doubling on all the letters and stops of the words "U. S. POSTAGE".

(b) The same is true of the words "FIVE CENTS" and there is an extra curved line under the word "FIVE".

(c) Part of the lower curve of the figure 5 is doubled, the doubling extending beyond the frame at base.

J. R. W. PURVES.

CANADA 1868 ISSUE.

Upon reading Mr. Pack's interesting paper on the Large Cents Issue, I naturally looked up the few in my collection.

First I would remark, that I have never seen in print any allusion to the variable size of the engravings in this issue, especially the 15c and 3c.

The 15 cent when of the high size, the width is normal, and if the width is wide then the height is normal.

A similar situation is found in the Vertical Rotary or the Horizontal Rotary, so one could suggest that in some cases these 15c stamps were printed in vertical form and others from a horizontal form of the plate, on the other hand it may be also a good guide to the class of paper and shrinkage.

In my 6c I found all nine were of Plate I (in both colors) as indicated by Mr. Pack's guide dots, except one of the dark brown shade.

This had neither guide dot mentioned by Mr. Pack, but it had a dot one mm. outside the left of the stamp. From the dot is a distinct part of the bottom guide line about 2 mm. long, going below the corner.

C. GARRETT.

A collection of works on Gambia, including, Gambia by Melville, The Gambia Colony and Protectorate by F. B. Archer, Gambia by Henry F. Reeve, and two Scrap Books containing miscellaneous matter on Gambia, were recently donated to the library by the estate of the late Charles M. Ams.

Additions to the Library

C. J. Phillips Priced Catalog, U. S. 1847-88. Gift of C. J. Phillips.

Katalog IV over Hans Lagerloef's Frimarksdonationer. Gift H. Lagerloef.

Specialized Catalog of Canadian Airmails. Gift I. C. Morgan.

Fort Orange Philatelist, several numbers, donated upon request, by F. O. S. C.

D. A. K. Andrus Descriptive Priced Catalog of Government Stamps, 6th Edition. Gift of J. M. Bartels.

Scott's Standard Catalo gof Air Post Stamps, 2nd Ed. 1931. Gift S. S. C. C.

Dworak's Specialized Catalog of U. S. and Canadian Airmail Covers, 2nd Ed. 1931. Gift of Gossip Printery.

Historical Airmail Catalog, 1931, K. Lissiuk Phil. Co. Gift K. Lissiuk.

C. P. Ross's Chart for Scott's Numbers. Gift of C. P. Ross.

Gibbons' Priced Catalog I, II, 1931. Gift A. F. Lichtenstein.

Official Catalog, Exposition Filatelica del Centenario, Montevideo, 1931. Gift of A. F. Lichtenstein.

The Collectors Club Library Desires Philatelic Literature As Follows

Advertiser for Wants and Offers, Birmingham, Vol. I #1, 130, 132, 137, 140, 143-7, 149-50, 152-7, 159-61.

Australian Stamp Journal, Vol. I-VI, VIII #2, IX #11-15, X #1-7, XI #1-3, 5, 8.

Australian Philatelist, Vol. V, Vol. XIX, XXIV #3, XXV #5-12, XXVI #1, 4-12, XXVI #1-4, 8, XXVIII #2, 3, XXX #9 (July 1924).

Annonce Timbrologique, Volumes XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV. All needed. Also numbers 177-81, 183, 186-87, 189-97, 199, 201-04, 207-241, 275, 281, 283.

L'Ami des Timbres, Numbers 194, 205-07, 210-11, 216, 217-221, 228, 315, 325-43.

Bay State Philatelist, Massachusetts, Vol. I #1, IV #7, 9, 11, V.

Berner Briefmarken Zeitung, I #5-8, 10, II #1-8, III-V, VI #1-3, 5-8, 1926, No. 9.

British Guiana Philatelic Journal, Numbers 26-29, and all after Number 40.

British Philatelist, Nissen, I-V, XXII #9 and Index, XVII #5; Volume XV Index.

Il Corriere Filatelico, I #1, 3, 7, 9; XI #6, XII #7-11.

Echo de la Timbrologie, Numbers 369-84, 481-98, 517-41, 542-49, 552-59, 562-64-65, 568-69, 572-73, 599, 615-26, 633-34, 638, 640, 651-55, 657-59, 691, 743, 826.

Illustrierte Briefmarken Zeitung, Numbers 1052, 1082, 1176, 1211, 1215, 1224, 1229, 1230, 1233, and all others after 1239.

Journal Philatelique de Berne, I #1-4, II #9-10, IV complete.

Moniteur du Collectionneur, Volume II all numbers, IX #9, (1899) XI-XIII all numbers, (1901-3).

Le Moniteur Philateliique, I #7, 8, 10, (1897), II #9, 10, (1898).

The Philatelic Magazine, England, Numbers 228-32, 234, 236-37, 251, 257, 266, 268.

Stamp News, New York, I #13-16, 18.

Stamp Topics, 1926, August, September, November, 1929, anything after November.

Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung, Volume 39 #9, 40 #10, 41 #2.

Trifet's Monthly, V #1-5.

Bulletin Mensuel, Numbers 25, 28, 35, 46, 63, 82, 118-122.

The Library is very much indebted to Percy de Worms for supplying us with many missing numbers of the **London Philatelist,** which enabled us to complete our file.

The Library is greatly indebted to A. J. Sefi for various numbers of the early copies of the **Philatelic Journal of Great Britain,** which enabled us to complete a number of files.

The Collectors Club Library extends to Mr. J. W. Fox, Pottsville, Pennsylvania, its great appreciation and thanks for his donation of philatelic literature, consisting of magazines and valuable separate works, most of which were needed to complete our files.

Guam Guard Mail

THERE has been so much interest shown in the Guam Guard Mail that we are particularly pleased to present the official data from the Bureau of Navigation Bulletin, number 154, dated April 4, 1931.

We are indebted to Howard F. Bowker of the United States Navy for this information.

PHILATELISTS, ATTENTION!

Stamps of Guam Available.

To fill a local need, an Island Mail Service was established in Guam on 8 April 1930, under the title of "Guam Guard Mail". This service will be discontinued on 8 April 1931, as after that time the service will be operated by the Post Office Department. During the year of operation, four issues of stamps have been made, as follows:

First Issue.

8 April 1930. Philippine stamps over-printed "Guam Guard Mail" with black ink. 2,000 2-centavos and 3,000 4-centavos. The entire issue was sold out in a short time and now brings a handsome premium.

Second Issue.

10 July 1930. Local printing to cover a shortage in stamps pending an additional supply from the Philippines. 1,000 1c and 2,000 2c. This issue lasted about two weeks and now commands a very large premium. The stamps are large and show the seal of Guam, in black on the one-cent stamp and in red on the two-cent variety.

Third Issue.

Philippine stamps over-printed "Guam Guard Mail" (with black ink but type different from the first issue) put on sale 10 August 1930. 20,000 2-centavos and 80,000 4-centavos. All of the 2-centavo stamps have been sold for some time, but there are a few of the 4-centavo variety left at this writing.

Fourth Issue.

Due to the immense popularity of the Guam Guard Mail stamps, the fourth issue became necessary. It consists of Philippine stamps over-printed "Guam Guard Mail" with the same type used for the third issue but with a purple ink. The issue consists of 50,000 2-centavos, 50,000 3-centavos, 25,000 6-centavos, 24,000 8-centavos, and 25,000 10-centavos. A considerable number of these stamps have been sold and upon the discontinuance of the Guam Guard Mail, on 8 April 1931, any remaining unsold will be turned over to the Government of Guam for sale, all proceeds from such sale to be used in the amortization of indebtedness on property for public recreation purposes. This is the last issue of Guam Guard Mail stamps and members of the Naval personnel desiring to add such stamps to their collections should not delay if they wish to acquire them at face value. Such as are still available may be obtained by addressing the Governor of Guam. Due to the value of the stamps to collectors, the price will be from two to four times the face value.

MARKS STAMP COMPANY, LIMITED, CELEBRATES FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

On April 1st, 1931, Marks Stamp Company, Ltd., 462 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, 2, Canada, celebrated their fortieth anniversary. They were established April 1st, 1891, and Elly Marks, the President, has been the active power during all this time.

He has now associated with him L. A. Davenport, Vice President and General Manager, as well as Editor of the Emco Monthly Journal, Frank Aretz, Secretary and Assistant General Manager, and Gordon H. Crouch, Manager Wholesale Department.

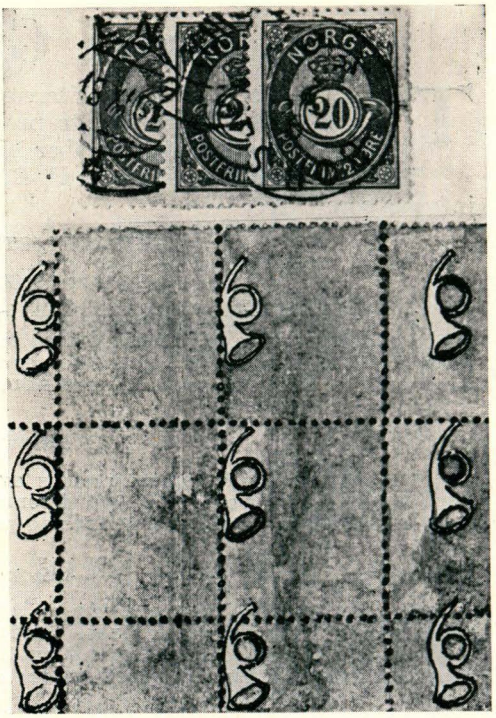
The Marks Stamp Company, Ltd., has been a regular advertiser in the **Collectors Club Philatelist** since its inception, and it would be a fitting gesture on the part of our members to get in touch with them in celebration of this event.

NORWAY WITHOUT WATERMARK.

One sometimes comes across an öre stamp of Norway without a watermark. The illustration below will show you how this can happen. The Posthorn watermark should be horizontal on each stamp, but when the sheet is laid down incorrectly so that the watermark becomes vertical on the stamps, there will often be a row of stamps without a watermark.

The 20 öre (20 mm plate III) stamps shown at the top of the illustration show the retouch on the mouthpiece of the posthorn.

ABRAHAM ODFJELL.



EXHIBITION BROCHURES.

J. M. Bartels has donated to the Club Library two very fine descriptive booklets detailing the activities of the 1930 Antwerp Exposition and the Iposta 1930 Exhibition. The story of these stellar exhibitions ie well told in these brochures, each one being nicely illustrated and giving complete details of the exhibitions. —H. M. K.

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For fuller details, see **Gibbons' Stamp Monthly**, (July 1st and onwards.)

NOTE. Every block described below is unused unless otherwise stated, and most of them are in perfect mint condition. "Block 18" means "Block of 18," etc. Some of the blocks are irregular in shape.

ANTIGUA. 1864. Sheet 120, 1d., rose, wmk. Star, mint.

BARBADOS. 1871. Block 36 with margins, 1d., blue, Small Star, rough perf. **1874.** Sheet 116, ½d., deep green, Large Star, p. 14.

BERMUDA. 1865. Sheet 120, 1d., CC.

BR. GUIANA. 1863. Block 70, bottom and side margins, 1c., black, p. 12½-13. Block 48, 4c., ditto. **1866.** Sheet 100, 1c., black, p. 10. **1881.** Sheet 50, full margins, 1 on 48c. (small "1"). Large marginal blocks, 1 on 48c., brown, 2 on 12c., violet, 2 on 24c., emerald (on stamps optd. "OFFICIAL").

CANADA. Large blocks, ½c., black, **1868,** etc. Wonderful large block, 1c., small type **1870** in the rare orange shade.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. 1864. With frame-line. Block 12 with plate number, 1d., carmine. Also block 80 of same, rather faded. Block 14 with plate number, 4d., pale blue. **1879.** Block 30, "THREE PENCE" on 4d., blue.

CEYLON. 1867. Brilliant block 18 (9x2), 2d., yellow, C C wmk. reversed. Block 8, 4d., rose. **1868.** Block 9, 3d., rose, C C, p. 14. **1882.** Block 24, 16 on 24c., green.

CYPRUS. 1880. Block 120, ½d., Plate 15. Complete sheet, 1d., Plate 215. Block 59, 1d., Plate 208. Block 99, ½d. on 1d., Plate 201, surch. 16 mm.

DOMINICA. 1877-79. ½d., C C. Pane of 60. 1d., lilac, C C, p. 14, pane of 60. **1886.** 1d. on 1s., magenta, pane showing spacings, etc.

FALKLAND IS. 1886. 1d., C A sideways, sheets of 60 in two distinct shades.

FIJI. 1871. "Two cents" on 1d. Gothic "V. R." **Block of 6.**

GRENADA. 1881. Block 96. "POSTAGE HALFPENNY."

GOLD COAST. Block 6, 1d., blue, C C, p. 12½.

GRIQUALAND. A remarkable lot, including **1877,** Block 42, 1d. "G. W." in black. Block 20, first printing, 4d , with red "G" showing types. Smaller blocks, 6d. and 1s. Large blocks and panes, ½d. and 1d. italic small "G" setting, showing types, etc. etc.

HONG KONG. 1863-74. C C. Block 48, 2c., brown: block 9, 6c., lilac. Large blocks, "JUBILEE" overprint.

JAMAICA. Block 24, 1d., pine wmk.

(Continued on opposite page.)

Blocks and Sheets From the "Lincoln" Stock

)Continued from previous page.)

LABUAN. 1879. Queen. C A sideways, complete sheet, 16c. **1891.** Sheet, 6c. on 8c., black surch., one stamp double surch.

MALTA. 1863-68. CC. ½d. buff, thin paper. Nearly complete sheet. Block 51, ½d. brown red. **1880-81.** Sheet 240, without margins, ½d., yellow. **1882.** Block 119, ½d., red-orange CA.

MAURITIUS. 1863-72. CC. Block 48, 1d., wmk. inverted. Block 30, 3d. Block 36, 6d., violet. Smaller blocks other values.

MONTSERRAT. 1876. Block 78, 1d., CC. **1880.** Block 48, 4d., blue, CC.

NATAL. 1864. 1d., CC, block 42, wmk. reversed. **1877.** Complete right and left panes, "½ HALF" on 1d., showing setting. Block 231 "POSTAGE Half-penny" on 1d., yellow, with "POTAGE" and other errors.

NEVIS. 1878. Mint block 12, 1d., litho, p. 11½. **1883-4.** Complete panes, 1d., dull rose and carmine.

NEWFOUNDLAND. Sheet of 120, 1d. first type. **1868.** 1c., Prince, block 35. 3c., blue, Queen, block 60, full margins. **1887.** Pane 60, 10c., ship.

NEW ZEALAND. 1862. Block 6, 3d., Star, imperf. **1864-67** Star, p. 12½. Block 12, 1d., carm.-vermilion; Block 95, 1d., orange vermilion, no gum; Sheet 120, ditto, rather faded; Block 12, 4d. yellow. Other nice blocks of first type.

QUEENSLAND. 1862-63. No wmk., rough perf. Block 32, 1d., orange-verm. Block 35, 3d., brown. Block 165, 1d., Star, p. 12½ (square holes) x rough perf. 13. **1868-75.** Block 6, 6d. Crown Q, p. 13.

ST. HELENA. 1863. Block 9, 1d., CC, imperf. **1864.** Block 25, 4d., carmine, thin bar, p. 12½; block 12, 1s., yellow-green, ditto.

ST. LUCIA. 1864. CC, p. 12½. Block 36, 1d., black, wmk. reversed. Block 38, 4d., chrome, wmk. reversed. Block 6, 1s., with re-entry.

ST. VINCENT. 1862. Block 12, 1d., no wmk., rough perf. **1866.** Block 12, 4d., blue, no wmk. **1871.** Corner block 15, 1d., black, Star, rough perf. **1877.** Block 8, used, 1d., yellow-green, Star, p. 15. **1885.** Block 20, 1d. on 2½d. on 1d.

SARAWAK. 1869. Complete sheet first 3c. **1889.** 5c. on 12c., green and blue, pane, one stamp without surcharge.

S. AUSTRALIA. 1859-69. Block 30, 1d., yellow-green. Block 10, 10d. on 9d., and several other nice blocks.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. 1880. 5c. on 8c , orange, vert. strip 10, showing types.

TASMANIA. 1858. Block 16, 1s., imperf., **used.**

TRANSVAAL. 1877. "V. R. TRANSVAAL". Block 6, 6d., thick paper, imperf., **used** five stamps S. G. 162, and the other the tall opt. Type 5. **OCT. 1877.** Complete settings and part sheets of 1d. on orange, imperf. (S. G. 197) and 1d. on blue, rouletted, (S. G. 212), showing "no stop" varieties etc. **1879.** Blocks of 3d., mauve on green, imperf., showing both types **se tenant. AUG-SEPT. 1879.** Blocks of 1d. on yellow and on orange, with small "T" etc. **APRIL, 1879.** "1 Penny" on 6d. **In black:** Blocks of 30, 12, 20, **unused; blocks** 9, 30 and 18, used; showing types. .**In red:** about 60 mint strips and pairs, unused, showing types.

TRINIDAD. 1879. Complete sheet, ½d., wmk., CC reversed.

TURKS IS. 1881. ½ on 1d., red. Setting 9 (S. G. 16), complete settings of 30, one setting showing one stamp with double surcharge. **Setting 9a.** Complete setting of 30, upper row having "1" to left, (illustration 11 in Mr. E. D. Bacon's monograph). 2½ on 1s., (S. G. 27), 3 mint copies.

VIRGIN IS. 1866. Block 12, 1d. Block 7, 6d., with part of papermaker's wmk.

VICTORIA. 1850. 1d., red, block of 29 (plus three stamps detached). **A marvellous item. 1863-68.** 1d. and 2d. Large blocks. Various wmks.

W. AUSTRALIA. 1854. Block 18, 4d. litho. imperf. **1860.** Block 30, 2d. imperf. **1861.** Block 21, 2d., blue, clean-cut perf. **1864.** No wmk. Block 30, 1d. Block 12, 6d.

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NOTE.—This stamp only exists mint. Blocks can be supplied *pro rata*. Only one pane of 60 believed to exist.

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NOTE.—The largest mint block is ten, 5 stamps being imperforate. Only 60 pairs are known to exist. The price for blocks is *pro rata*.

1d. Imperforate on Three sides, in pair with normal..... **£4** a pair.

NOTE.—The largest block is four, two stamps being perforated on one side only. Blocks are supplied *pro rata*. Only 60 pairs are known to exist.

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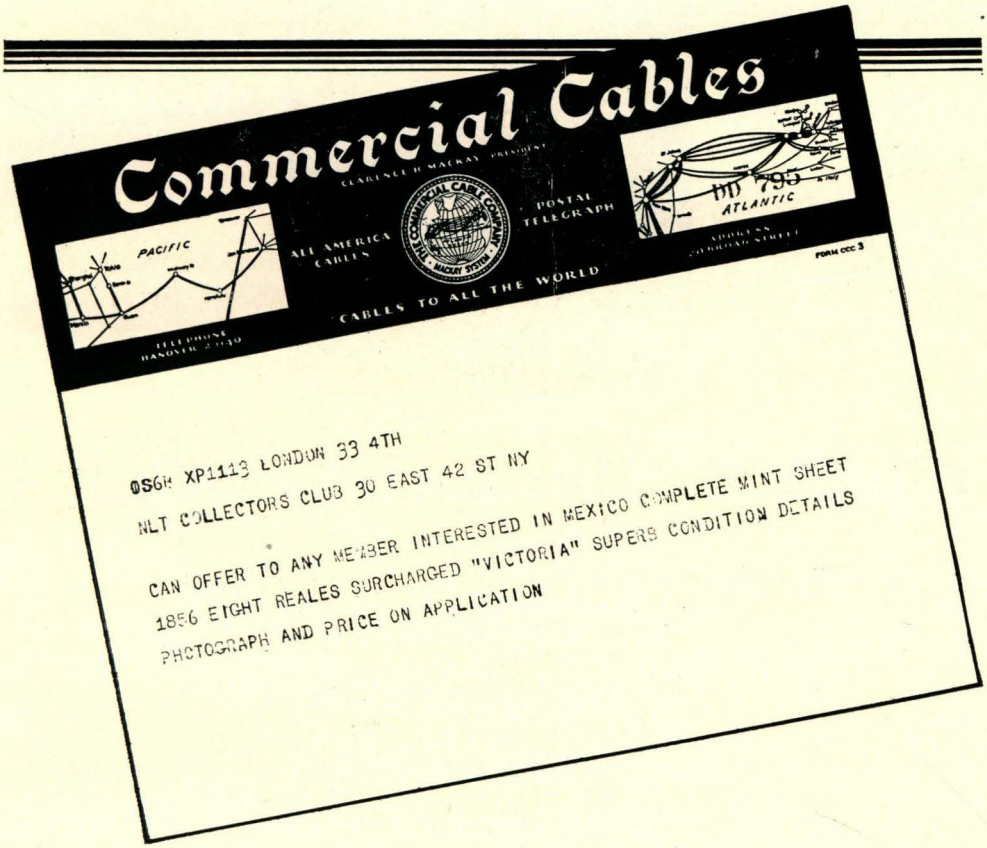
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As last, particularly good color and centering, with circular dated postmark 15.00
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19th Century U. S.

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of

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By DR. J. BRACE CHITTENDEN

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ITALY. Modena. 1852-59: used and unused, complete except 1859 80c. 1853: large B. G., used, and 1859: 10c., black, used.

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Other countries on similar lines will be announced in subsequent advertisements.

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C. I. CROWELL, ASDA **61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.**
ROOM 618

STANLEY GIBBONS LTD. BUY STOCK OF W. S. LINCOLN.

The news that Stanley Gibbons Ltd. of 391, Strand, London, W. C. 2, have bought the entire stock of postage stamps of the old-established firm of W. S. Lincoln, is of particular interest to collectors as these are the two oldest firms in the English stamp trade (dating from 1856 and 1859 respectively) and their names have been household words wherever stamps are collected, for three-quarters of a century.

The purchase price is understood to be the largest sum ever paid in cash for a stock of postage stamps. It will be remembered that Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. were the buyers, some years ago, of the stocks of the well-known Strand dealers, Hugo Griebert and W. H. Peckitt, while only last year they acquired the British Empire stock of another London dealer, valued at about £25,000.

The story of the purchase of the Lincoln stock is a romantic one. Dealers from several countries were in the field, and it was only after protracted negotiations, extending over a period of six months, that the stock was finally acquired by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

It is seldom that a stock of this kind becomes available to collectors and our readers should file a list of their requirements while the stock is intact.

SCHAUBEK-LUFTPOST ALBUM.

The Schaubek Luftpost Album is published by the long established firm of Album makers, C. F. Lucke, Leipzig, C. 1, Oststrasse 24. All the airmail stamps of the world issued up to the early part of 1931 are allotted spaces in the album. As the listing, which is in English, French and German, is after Senf, some varieties not listed by Scott are to be found. The adequate illustrations make it easy to place the stamps in their correct spaces. The album itself, is attractively bound in brown half-linen, and stamped in silver gilt in a modernistic fashion. It contains 150 pages, 29x30 cm., illustrated complete in springback binder, price: Mk. 12.50 ($3.00) or post-type binder, Mk. 9.50 ($2.25), postage extra. Supplements are to be issued every autumn.

L. K. R.

SUPPLEMENT #47 TO THE SCHAUBEK-NORMAL ALBUM, ISSUED BY C. F. LUCKE, LEIPZIG, C. 1, OSTSTRASSE 24.

These supplements are issued yearly to enable collectors using the illustrated S.-N. Album, to complete their Albums to include all issues listed each year, in the Senf Catalog.

The 47th supplement is notable for two new features: 1. The cuts are defaced with a white line to comply with the law of the U. S. A. 2. The Indian Native States have been thoroughly worked up in detail, fully illustrated and separated alphabetically so that now they are as definitely itemized as are other countries. To date, the Indian Native States stamps have been grouped together in the back of the album without detailed illustrations or sufficient spaces to accommodate the various issues. Each issue of supplementary pages shows marked improvement.

GODDEN LAUDS THE DOCTORS

Frank Godden, the well-known English stamp dealer, was interviewed by "The Antique Collector" (London, June 13, 1931) and Mr. Godden presented an interesting story on gentlemen of the medical profession, declaring them the "best Philatelists." Mr. Godden presented an able story on the interest to be derived from stamp collecting.

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1898 1/- blue green mint 1.00
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1918 1/- (Scott #305) mint 3.50

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1898 ½d to 1/- mint set of 8 ..... 4.00
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1909 ½d to 3/- mint set of 10 ..... 6.50
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No. 82a, (P. perf. 14, 1 copy used).

TRANS-JORDAN. 1st issue, 1 M. perf. 14, with inverted overprint. Novr. 1922. 10 P. 20 P. Decr. 1922, 10 P. 20 P. each of the two latter in the Red-purple, and in the Violet overprints.

April-October 1923, 1 P. on 10 P. of the March issue, a Mint pair with side Margin, Nos. 59 and 60 in the setting, and a mint single.

Independence issue, 5 P. with double overprint. Most values in blocks of 4 showing the error of date 933.

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