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The Sydney Embossed Stamp of 1838

By Dr. H. E. Radasch

Nothing has appeared in Philatelic literature in the last fifty years regarding this issue. In fact, little appeared before 1869, thirty years after the issue, and the various reports and articles that did appear made such conflicting statements that the writer thought it would be worth while to compile the evidence and try and determine the truth. It seems quite strange that this confused and contradictory condition would have existed so long and it is hoped that we shall be able to clear up this confusion and uncertainty.

Australia was discovered by Captain Cook in 1770. An expedition headed by H. M. S. Sirius, Capt. Arthur Phillips, R. N., arrived in Botany Bay in January 1788 and thus was laid the foundation for the chief town of New South Wales. Port Jackson, which later was renamed Sydney, was the first settlement and had a Colonial Post Office for the reception and distribution of Ship and other letters. It was located in a small wooden building near Queen's Wharf. Mr. Paivon acted as Postmaster.

In 1828 the growing importance of the colony and its increased correspondence led to a reorganization of the Post Office more in keeping with the system used in England. Mr. James A. Raymond was appointed Postmaster General.

About 1838 when the agitation for cheap uniform postage began to give promise of fruit in England, Mr. Raymond entered into correspondence with the English Postmaster General on the subject of prepayment of all postage on letters posted in the Colony with their ultimate destination in the United Kingdom. This arrangement had long been desired by the colonists because their home correspondence had been subjected to many delays, much complications and over charges. On May 30, 1839 the English Postmaster General replied officially through Col. Maberly, Secretary to the Post Office, that he had not the power to grant this request, nor did he think that it could be entertained as many difficulties surrounded the subject. The official correspondence seemed to have rested here until Penny Inland Postage was well established in the United

Kingdom. In February 1841 Mr. Raymond again wrote adverting to the recent postal changes in England. He again expressed the desire for legislation to permit the prepayment of postage in full of all letters and packets forwarded both by land or ship, and to include delivery to the addressee. If they should not see their way clear to accord these privileges they should permit British stamps to be exported to Sydney and sold there so as to insure the free delivery in Great Britain. This proposal, after being submitted to the Treasury, met with disfavor. The Treasury is reported to have objected to the use of postage stamps upon letters forwarded to England from the colonies or other parts abroad.

The normal rate from Sydney was 1 penny to post a letter, and another penny for its delivery. In 1838 an officially embossed one penny wrapper was issued whereby an enclosed letter could be posted and delivered for one penny, thus saving the public one penny a letter. Some consider that this issue should take precedence over the Penny Black and the Mulready envelope. It is true that it was an official government issue for prepayment of postage, but as its use was limited to Sydney Town while the Mulready and the Penny Black were available and valid throughout the United Kingdom, it was only a *local.*

Very few collectors and even of the specialists in the issues of Great Britain and its colonies have ever heard of the Sydney Embossed stamp and still fewer have ever seen one. The authenticity of the stamp is unimpeachable. It is mentioned in 1849 by the Postmaster himself, and it appears in the Government Printer's list. While used copies are rare, nevertheless they authenticate this early issue. The writer possesses one dated August 4, 1848, and the latest one reported is dated May 20, 1850.

The Postmaster General of New South Wales prevailed upon the Governor, Sir George Gipps, to authorize an envelope (wrapper?) for general use in the Town of Sydney before any postage stamps were authorized for public use in the colony, or indeed anywhere. Sir George Gipps arrived in Sydney as Governor, on the 23rd of February, 1838. He was therefore doubly acquainted with the postal agitation in England, then at its height, as also with the report of the Commissioners on the two-penny post.

After considerable agitation and discussion, the Select Committee of the Legislative Council of New South Wales passed the "Act to establish an uniform rate of postage, and to consolidate and amend the Law for conveyance and postage of letters."

M. Moens, in an article, gave the date of issue as 1848, saying that "It would be a curious fact that a town like Sydney, primitive as it was in those days, had adopted stamped letter sheets about two years before the introduction of postage stamps in England, and the balance of probability therefore appears in favor of 1848 being the correct date of the issue." This shows how easily one can be in error or only see or believe what one wants to see or believe.

The most authentic information comes from Sir Daniel Cooper who was a member of the Select Committee and, therefore, speaks with authority.

The official notification of the date of issue was November 1st, 1838, and appeared in the Government Gazette of November 3rd, 1838.

General Post Office, Sydney.
1st November, 1838.

"Whereas it has been considered that by transmitting letters, invitations, notices, bills, etc. under stamped or Post-Office covers, the delivery thereof would be expedited by avoiding the delay consequent upon the letter carriers waiting payment, His Excellency, the Governor, with this in view, and in order to effect a reduction in postage on such communications intended for delivery within the limits of the town of Sydney, has been pleased to sanction their transmission under envelope which may be obtained at the General Post-office on payment of one shilling

and three pence per dozen, including all charges for payment and delivery. This arrangement is not intended to suspend or interfere with the present two-penny post delivery, which will proceed in all respects as heretofore."

James Raymond, Postmaster General.

This issue being authorized, a very ready mode of preparing the required "stamped or post office covers" or "envelopes" was adopted. The Postoffice seal was utilized and impressions were struck at about the center of the top margins of half sheets of paper (foolscap size). The embossing was in white relief only, no color being used.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

Illustrations of the Seal used to make the Impressions.

Figures I and II are reproductions of the seal used in making the impressions. Figure I is from the catalogue of the Sydney Exposition and has a light background. Figure II is from the Moens catalogue of 1892. However, inscriptions, coat-of-arms, and motto are the same.

The stamp, 31mm. in diameter, is circular in form and consists of two concentric circles about 4mm. apart and contains between them the words "GENERAL POST OFFICE" above, and "NEW SOUTH WALES" below, with a cross-like ornament separating the two inscriptions on each side. The center contains the coat of arms of William IV, that is, the Hanoverian crown and supporters, with the motto "DIEU ET MON DROIT" and "SYDNEY" just beneath. Between the concentric lines of the oval and bounding the coat of arms is the motto "HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE." The use of this coat of arms was an anachronism, as Queen Victoria had succeeded to the throne the year before. Perhaps the time had been too short to prepare and send new seals to the distant Colony.

The seal was engraved by Mr. William Wilson, an immigrant from Yorkshire, who had arrived in the Colony in 1828. He was quite a noted engraver and did considerable work for the Government, banks, firms, preparing plates for currency notes, bills of exchange, letterheads, etc. He died in 1875.

The papers used by the Government were white and blue wove of ordinary thickness, the sheets measuring 8 4/5 by 11 3/10 inches. Examples are found laid both vertically and horizontally. Inasmuch as some fastening-sealing wax or gum had to be used, the contrivance was not particularly handy; and although the price (1sh3p per dozen) was cheaper than the two-pence fee paid upon delivery of letters in town, the public did not greatly appreciate Mr. Raymond's efforts.

The public, however, was permitted to bring its own paper or envelopes to be embossed, being charged, then, only 1 shilling 8 pence per twenty-five impressions. This fact accounts for the existence of real envelopes; such were never issued officially by the Government. It also accounts for some of the double and triple impressions on some sheets, as some of the papers were handed in folded.

In spite of the saving, these covers were never popular; and, to stimulate their use, a reduction in price was made in 1841 to one shilling per dozen, or eight shillings per hundred, as appears in the subjoined notice:

General Post Office, Sydney,
4th January, 1841.

By a notice from this office dated November 1st, 1838, it was signified that stamped covers might from time to time be obtained, at a charge of 1s. 3d. per dozen in which to envelop letters which being posted in Sydney would exempt such letters from further charge to the full limits of the Two-penny post delivery. His Excellency, the Governor, now pleases to sanction a reduction in charge to 1s. per dozen, or 8s. per 100; and stamps or covers may in the future be obtained at this rate, in any number, upon application to this office.

James Raymond, Postmaster General.

Yet in spite of this the circulation remained restricted.

In 1869 Sir Daniel Cooper read a paper before the Philatelic Society of London entitled "The Earliest Sydney Stamps" from which we quote as follows:

"Having passed many years of my life in Sydney, and having been a member of 'the Select Committee of the Legislative Council of New South Wales' which passed the 'Act to establish an Uniform rate of Postage, and to consolidate and amend the Law for conveyance of Postage and Letters' upon the stamp in question, I may be said to be an authority."

He had been in correspondence with Mr. Pemberton concerning some questions that the latter had asked concerning the number made and the charge for them. In regard to the number made, Postmaster General Raymond stated (during an investigation) that "At the present moment we do not make many stamps for the town delivery." In regard to the charge he also stated "I charge eight shillings for the present stamps so that the vendor has four pence profit on the hundred." He further stated that "I have experienced some difficulty in inducing persons to use these envelopes, for although the charge for postage when the envelope is not used is two pence, and the envelope costs only one penny, they have been little used; of late, however, they have been much more generally used. The stamps are supplied to stationers, who paid for them as they got them, but they found that they could not sell them."

Sir Daniel further explained that such letters were delivered twice a day in the limits of the city of Sydney and explained the nature of the stamp; and described the type of cancellation used. He had forgotten about the existence of the stamp but upon Mr. Pemberton's inquiry he wrote to friends in Sydney and was fortunate in securing a used specimen, cancelled October 1849. This letter being an order for goods was filed as a voucher, and thus preserved. Later six unused copies were secured.

The issue consisted of the following:—

(A). On white wove paper. One penny. Without color or value.
(B). On blue laid paper. One penny. Without color or value.

No mention whatever is made of real envelopes or cards.

Paper and size. L. L. R. Hausburg states "The letter sheets available for examination by the Committee were approximately 9¾ to 10 inches by 7¾ to 8 inches folded to various sizes on white or slightly bluish wove paper, the impressions of the die being in an upright position about midway across the widest part of the sheet and varying from 1½ to 2¾ inches from the top of the sheet. Examples are also known on medium greyish laid paper measuring 8⅞ by 7¼ inches, single impressions so that the sheets were impressed before offering to the public. Some of the papers were watermarked."

Mr. R. A. Hunt, who entered the Post Office in 1833 and held office in it for many years, informed Dr. Houison "That the public were in the habit of handling packets of envelopes (wrappers?) to the clerk at the window to have the stamp embossed thereon; and that this was done even after the issue of adhesives in 1850. This is borne out by the date of the second envelope described, dated May 20th, 1850. From this it is evident that the embossed stamps were found on all kinds of paper. Other specimens are known on blue wove and yellow wove papers." From this it would appear that the stamp was more generally used than the Government gave it credit for. Still all items unused and used, are equally scarce.

Impressions. Impressions were often imperfectly struck from an ordinary Post Office seal used in a powerful letter- or seal-press.

Cancellation. The stamp itself was supposed to be struck with an obliterator showing the hour of delivery (reception?) in an oblong, octagonal frame in black ink. In addition, there was also a cancellation or cachet in red ink consisting of a single circle, surmounted by a crown, containing the following in three lines:

"FREE
Month and day
Year."

Somewhere it was stated that "In order to confound forgers" the name of the town was spelled "SIDNEY." This is denied and this point will be discussed later. Another statement is to the effect that the name was to be so-spelled in catalogue illustration, for the same reason.

THE EMBOSSED SYDNEY STAMP.

We are happy to be able to present our readers with an engraving of this very rare and interesting stamp—a privilege for which we are indebted to Sir Daniel Cooper, who allowed a copy to be made of his specimen.



We have no new details to offer concerning this stamp, but the present is a fitting opportunity for re-stating the known facts of its history.

3. Illustration of the design used to confound forgers. The Town's name spelled "SIDNEY", wrong coat of arms, misleading text.

Illustration 3 is accompanied by the text which speaks for itself. As it appeared in a philatelic magazine, without explanation of any sort regarding the spelling of "SIDNEY" it probably did "confound forgers" and it undoubtedly misled collectors, who through that spelling would have been led to believe that it was correct and they would no doubt have refused specimens with the name correctly spelled as being forgeries.

Upon examination it will be noted very readily that the coat of arms is not

that of William IV, which appears in the genuine impressions, but of that of Queen Victoria. The oval beneath the crown is devoid of inscription or motto.

Envelopes. The seal was evidently impressed upon real envelopes for the general public (the Government issued no such paper.) A piece of what seems to be an envelope has been recorded. The writer possesses one such envelope (see figure 4.) Major Evans, an early writer, had a correspondent who possessed an envelope measuring 5½ by 2½ inches with the embossed stamp; this might have been from a sheet (if there had been but one impression) or it might have been a real envelope, in which case there would have been two impressions if the envelope had been closed as was usual. It was, in all probability a manufactured envelope.

Dr. Houison describes two envelopes in the Philatelic Record of 1888:

1. White laid paper 133 by 75 mm. Date in red. The stamp is embossed through all of the folds (apparently home made). He describes these envelopes resembling the "Reprints" which were embossed through the three folds.

2. Another specimen is on white wove paper 120 by 69 mm., used. The embossing is the same. Date May 20th, 1850.

Remainders. As the originals were never popular and as no doubt quite a number must have been struck off by the Government in anticipation of large sales, there should have been considerable remainders. This should also have been the case in view of the fact that the public could hand in its paper for embossing. This, however, does not seem to be the case. Sir Daniel Cooper stated that he was able to obtain only six unused (remember that this was about thirty years after the first issue). The answer seemed to be that they were not destroyed but were used for "Scratch paper," thus used up.

Probably the reason why these covers were not popular might be as follows:

1. The awkward shape caused many to fold the stamp out of sight, in consequence of which prepaid letters were often charged postage upon delivery.

2. Owing to the narrow limits of the town it was in most cases as easy for a domestic to deliver a letter by hand as to take it to the chief (and only) office. Thus the stamp was of little value. There was only one receiving office for these covers and that in Elizabeth Street fronting Hyde Park, and quite contiguous to the head (Post) office itself. A complaint was that there were too few such receiving offices.

3. The deliveries in Sydney were at 9 o'clock in the morning and 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The last one was of no use to the merchants as they were away, the doors locked and no one to take the letters.

Use. Although this stamp originated in the latter part of 1838 it was continued in use by the Act of 1849. In clause 12 we find stated:

"That all letters or packets, if enclosed in stamped covers and having a stamp or stamps affixed thereto or impressed thereon and all banker's parcels . . . if enclosed in stamped covers having a stamp or stamps affixed thereto or impressed thereon, shall pass free of postage, the stamps in every case being affixed or appearing on the outside and being the value or amount of the rates of postage to which such letters or packet or packets would be liable under this Act, provided that the stamps shall not have been used before."

The postage Act of 1851 continued their use in these words:

"That the stamp on all letters shall be affixed or impressed upon the outside thereof and above the address written thereon."

This stamp was apparently never demonetized or declared obsolete. This apparently is the last notice that appears concerning them in any Act of Parliament or any Gazette.

Reprints. Some denied that reprints were possible as it had been stated that the old die had been *chiseled out* at a comparatively early date. This has been found to be erroneous as the seal existed until nearly the end of the century, and reprints are said to have been struck off about 1870. These impressions are said to have been made on folded sheets so that the embossings appear on all three folds; this being the difference between the original copies of the late thirties and the early forties and these later ones.

The following note by the Editor of the Philatelic Record of April, 1888 (Vol. X, p. 71) is of interest:

"We may mention that the statement in the words of the Society, **'The Postage Stamps of Oceania'**, made, we suppose, of the notice in the **Stamp Collector's Magazine** of March, 1870, that the die for striking the embossed stamp of 1838 had been chiseled out 'so that reprints were impossible' is a myth. The die is uninjured and is now in the Government Printing Office, being still used for striking off reprints. We are told that some of these were **sold** in England in 1870 as originals at high prices, as we ourselves remember with a sigh."

Hausburg states:

"The reprints were made in the year of 1870 on medium white wove paper, measuring 11⅛ by 8⅞ inches when unfolded, and copies have been seen folded 5 9/10 by 3 15/16 inches and 5¾ by 3¼ inches. The design stands out clearly and sharply and shows no weakness in the outer line. Other reprints were made about the year 1900 in the form of a wrapper on yellowish wove paper 11⅛ by 8½ inches and folded before receiving the impression of the die which appears three times on the sheets when folded. It is said that previous to the creation of these latter, reprints of the die were used for sealing Post Office mail bags, the impression clearly showing signs of a good deal of wear in the die, particularly in the weakness of the external circle over "GENERAL." The die was used for making an impression on the sheets on which sets of Specimen and Reprint stamps, with obliteration of three concentric circles, were made, and put on sale to the public in 1895."

As the die was destroyed in 1898 one wonders at the statement "That about 1900 reprints in the form of wrappers on yellowish white wove paper were made." The word "about" saves the statement.

Forgeries. Forgeries are said to exist but how to identify them might be a difficult matter. If, as earlier stated, the name of the town on the originals was spelled "SIDNEY" then the identification would be easy. This misspelling in the originals, however, is not so; so, with correct spelling in both instances, identification would be impossible, as paper would be no guide since the public could hand in its own paper. It has been stated that the "second lot of forgeries" had appeared with the name of the town spelled "SIDNEY." Detection here would, therefore, be easy.

Although forgeries have been mentioned, little seems to be known and little has been printed. The Philatelic Record, Vol. I, p. 163 states:

"With respect to the observations regarding the recent forgeries of these stamps, it may be added, that in the illustrations published in the stamp journals of 1869 the name was *intentionally* spelt "SIDNEY," and forgers of the first lot fell into the trap." It would appear from this that the original die used had not been altered but was a regular Post Office seal.

Spelling. It had been intimated somewhere that the spelling on the original die was "SIDNEY," but later doubt was thrown on the subject. In order to clear up this matter, the writer wrote to an authority on Australian stamps (J. H. Smyth Pty) regarding these stamps, with the following results, to quote his letter:

"With regard to these stamps there is no doubt that the genuine stamps have the name spelt "SYDNEY". In most of the standard catalogues of cards and envelopes the name will be found spelt "SIDNEY", but if these illustrations be carefully examined it will be found that they also bear **the Victorian coat of arms**, whereas the genuine stamps bear the coat of arms of William IV. We have an impression that the engravings for the catalogues were especially done to confound the activities of the "forgery gang" that at that time was operating extensively in London."

The idea that the genuine stamp was inscribed "SIDNEY" is ludicrous, and as a matter of fact when the N. S. W. Post Office issued some commemorative postcards in 1888 to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the letter sheet they illustrated the genuine seal that was used for the impressed envelope and you will find, if you look at this, that it has the correct coat of arms and has the name spelt "SYDNEY."

"Whether any forgeries were made with the name spelt "SIDNEY" we are unable to say, but we have never come across any".

The idea that the spelling of the town's name on the originals was "SIDNEY" probably arose from the fact that the illustrations of this stamp in the journals showed the name so spelled. This is explained by footnote on page 7 of "Oceania":—"The original illustration of this stamp was taken from a sketch supplied by Sir Daniel Cooper and was inaccurate, the name "SYDNEY" being misspelt "SIDNEY." This was done intentionally with a view to laying a trap for forgers."

In the same work (The Sydney Embossed Stamp of 1838) the last paragraph of the description (p. 44) is as follows: "There is little more to add to the preceding to complete the notice, save to advert to the fact that the forgers have recently produced copies in which the word "SYDNEY" is properly spelt and the stamp so well imitated that very great circumspection is needed, and reference should be made to an undoubted original copy, if possible, before pronouncing in favor of any specimen."

The writer wishes to state that the illustration of this stamp shown in the back of the above work has the name spelled correctly, the background is black and the coat of arms is that of William IV.

From this it seems without doubt that the original issue had the name correctly spelled and any other spelling would indicate a forgery. If, however, as has been stated, forgeries appeared with the name spelled correctly it would be difficult to pass upon them.

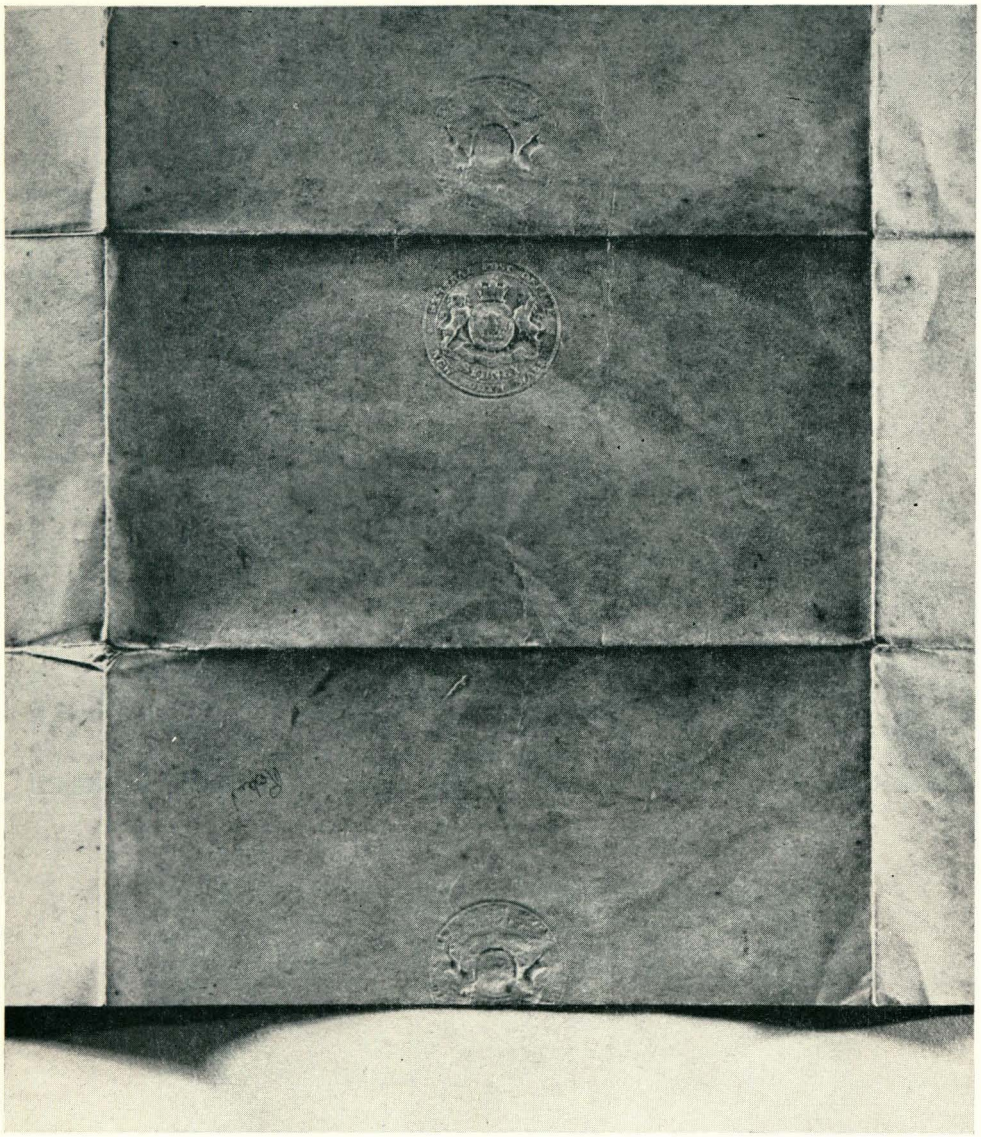
It also appears that there were two sets of forgeries, the first with the name incorrectly spelled and the second with the proper spelling.

Number printed and used. No information seemed available as to the number prepared by the Government. As the public was permitted to have its paper stamped and, as probably, the Government did not keep a record of these embossings, the number issued by the Government would not represent the correct number embossed. Some information, however, to the number used is available and this naturally includes both sources. These stamps became available in November, 1838 and the available records show that the number used in that year was 14,967; this seems to be quite a goodly number when one considers that the census of 1836 gives the number of inhabitants of Sydney as 19,729. They were in use only two months of that year (1838). In 1846 the inhabitants numbered 45,190. In 1848, ten years after the issuance of this stamp the number used was only 15,225, showing a marked decline in their use, of course, we must remember that in 1850 the Sydney view adhesive appeared and such a stamp was more popular than the embossed wrapper.

Although these sheets were never popular, they did not suffer the fate of ill-starred Mulready, which was ridiculed out of general use in about a week after its appearance. The embossed stamp of Sydney was withdrawn from use in 1852.

Description of the Various Specimens in the Writer's Collection

1. Figure 4 represents the so-called *reprint.* It is so considered because (a), the paper was folded before embossing, as the impression is shown on all three folds. That alone, however, is not sufficient evidence as no doubt many of

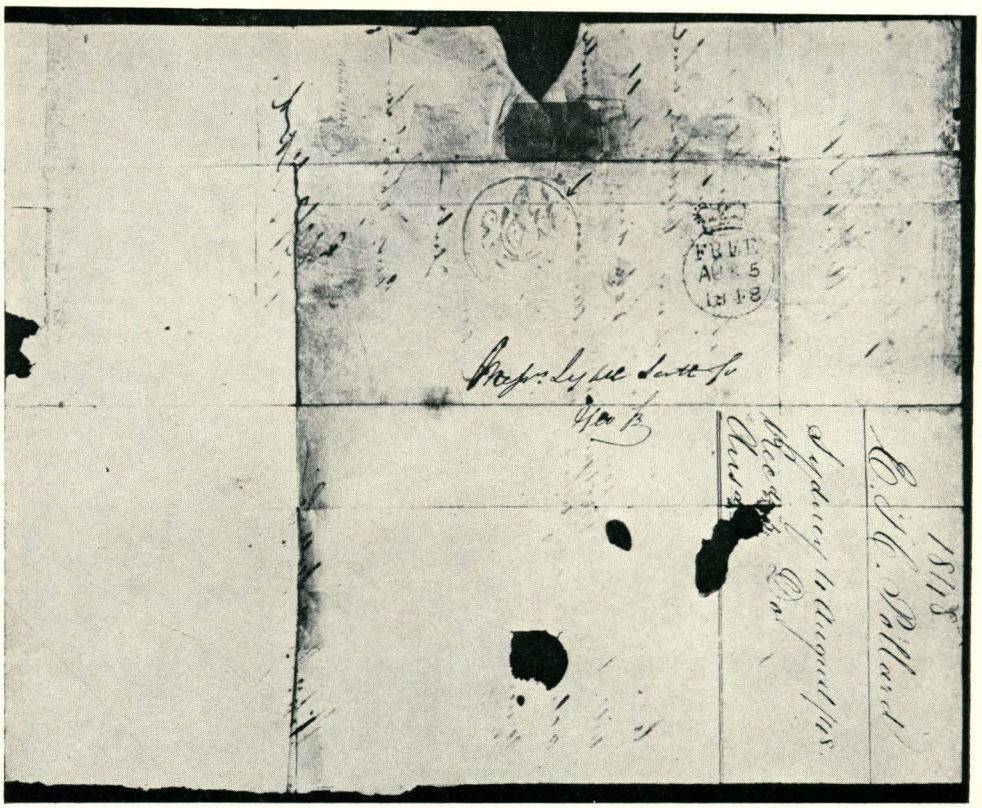


4. The Reprint of the Sydney embossed stamp of 1838.

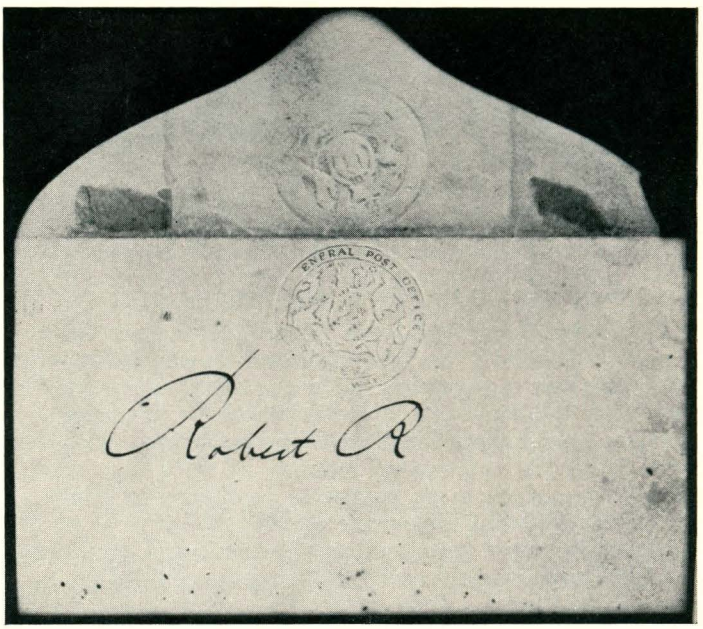
the sheets handed in by the public were folded before embossing. Mr. Hunt stated that the packets handed in by the public had the envelopes folded; (b), the impression is said to show clearly signs of a good deal of wear of the external circle, particularly in the weakness over the word "GENERAL" due to the fact that the die was used for sealing Post Office mail bags. This applies to the reprints of about 1890. In the earlier reprints of 1870 the design stands out clearly and sharply and there is no weakness in the outer circle. This, then, would be considered a reprint of the earlier period.

The paper is white wove, of medium thickness and unwatermarked. It measures 11⅛ inches, transversely and 8 9/16 inches, vertically.

2. Original letter, Fig. 5. This is on thin white wove, unwatermarked paper. It measures 8 inches, vertically and 10 inches horizontally. There is but one impression of the die and that is near the middle of the top. The im-



5. Letter on an official embossed sheet. Late use. Shows the stamp and the "FREE" cancellation in red.



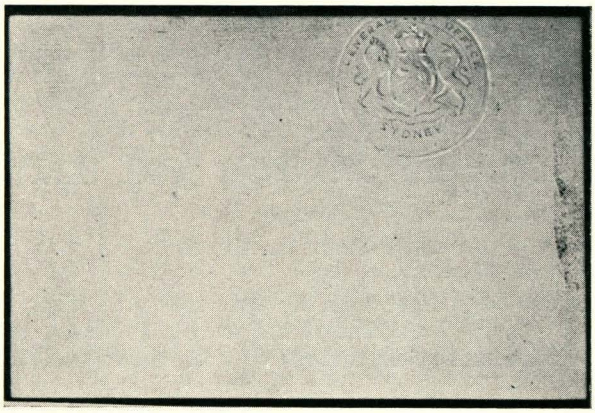
6. The embossed envelope not furnished by the Government but brought in by the public. Note the impression of the seal on the flap also.

pression was imperfectly struck, as seems to be usual, and is weaker at the bottom, especially on the left side. The letter was apparently written on the obverse side. Upon folding and addressing, the back of the impression shows.

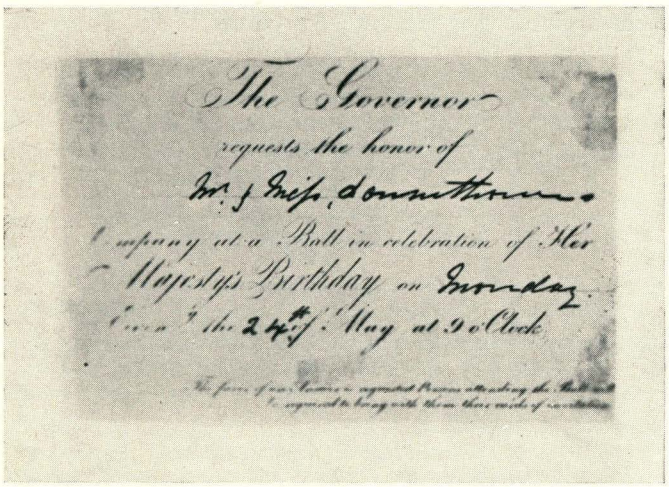
This letter is dated August 4th, 1848. The cancellation upon the face is the usual red, single 23 mm. circle surmounted by a crown; this contains the following in three straight lines,

"FREE
AUG 5
1848."

The usual black oblong octagonal frame containing the hour of receiving the letter, is missing. This was usually applied to the stamp to prevent its reuse. The letter is in reference to a meeting of creditors. This is unquestionably an official Governmental issue postally used.



7. Reverse of a card of invitation to the Governor's Ball. It was embossed on this side.



8. Face of the same. Although the year date is not mentioned it is 1841.

3. Envelope, Figure 6. This is, apparently, a manufactured article and not home-made. It was presented by one of the public, as the Government did not issue stamped *envelopes*. This specimen was passed through the press closed as the impression appears on both the body and flap. The owner apparently started to use it and then changed his mind.

It is made of white laid, watermarked paper. The watermark appears to be a large crown (incomplete with only the left half showing). The lines of the *laying* run diagonally from the upper left to the lower right. It measures 5¼

inches by 3 inches. As usual the impression is imperfectly struck, the bottom being faint. The name, however, is correctly spelled.

4. Card, Figures 7 and 8. Neither were cards issued by the Government and any found must have been handed in by the public. Figure 7 shows the reverse side of the card but the imperfect impression was made on this side. There are no obliterations or cancellations of any sort and so this must have been delivered by hand or must have been enclosed so that the stamp did not do postal duty. This is an invitation to the Governor's Ball and as such would not have been sent through the mail uncovered. Why, therefore, it was embossed is difficult to say.

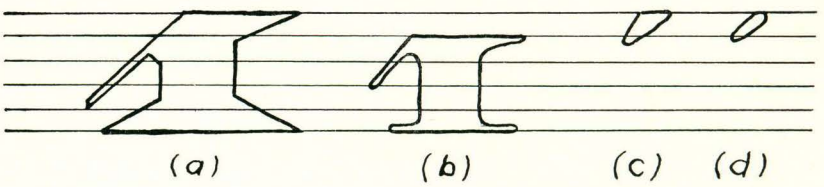
The card is of board of medium weight and of ivory tint; it measures 3 by 4½ inches. The impression is weak in the lower left portion. The name of the town is correctly spelled.

Figure 8 is that of the face and shows that the card was an invitation to the Governor's Ball given in honor of Her Majesty's birthday. Although the year is not given reference shows that it was 1841, as Monday, May 24th occurred in that year.

Additional Notes on Brazil

By Henry A. Meyer

When the second installment of the translation of Kohl's Handbook on Brazil appeared, it was the intention of the translator that a cut should be inserted showing the outstanding differences between the genuine and the counterfeit of the inverted head of the 100 reis blue (or ultramarine) and red, Scott's Nos. 109 and 110. Through the failure of the translator to give the editor specific directions, a cut of the entire stamps (genuine and counterfeit) was printed, instead of enlarged drawings of the critical points. Therefore the cut of the differences is here inserted, and the points to be observed are listed as follows:



Genuine

1. In the quatrefoils in all four corners, the blue lines are thick, leaving only thin white lines.
2. The figure "1" of "100" is 1½ mm. high, and its foot is 2½ mm. wide. It occupies 5 horizontal spaces formed by the red lines, and is shaped as shown in the cut. See illustration (a).
3. The accent over the "E" of "REIS" is large and triangular. See illustration (c).

Counterfeit

1. The blue lines of the quatrefoils are thin and weak, leaving much white space, which makes the white lines appear thick.
2. The figure "1" is 1¼ mm. high and the foot is 1½ mm. wide. It occupies 4 horizontal spaces formed by red lines. See illustration (b).
3. The accent is small and rounded. See illustration (d).

It is hoped that this description and these illustrations will make the differences sufficiently clear to enable Brazil collectors to detect counterfeits of the inverted heads. They were, of course, made to deceive collectors, not the post office department. Counterfeit loaned by Prof. Ralph E. Warner.

Stamp Machines and Coiled Stamps

By GEORGE P. HOWARD.

(Continued from Vol. XX, page 49.)

CORRECTION: Inadvertently the titles of the coil pairs illustrated on Page 37 were reversed. The two pairs perforated with large holes should be "Type I as First Illustrated" and the pair with the small holes should be "Brinckerhoff Type I." (Ed.)

THE UNITED STATES AUTOMATIC VENDING COMPANY

Although the names of early stamp-vending machine companies are for the most part unknown to collectors of today, such is not the case with the United States Automatic Vending Company. The distinctive form of perforation used on their coil stamps from 1908 to 1914 has assured them a lasting memory in the minds and collections of all specialists of twentieth century United States stamps.

The U. S. Auto-Vending Co. was formed by Mrs. Sara L. W. Coe of New York City (President) and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Henrietta T. Werden of Mt. Vernon, N. Y. From 1907 to 1912 the company had its offices in the Tower of the Metropolitan Life Building at 1 Madison Avenue, New York. Then they moved to 185 Madison Avenue, and later to 1476 Broadway. The vending mechanisms were made in their shop at 28 Liberty Street, while the cases for the machines were cast in bronze by the Tiffany Studios of New York.

At the time this company was incorporated it was the intention of the Post Office Department to purchase stamp-vending machines and maintain them in post office lobbies, stations, hotels, etc., as a public convenience. The primary aim of the U. S. Auto-Vending Co. was to make a machine which would be acceptable to the Department. To this end thousands of dollars were spent in experimenting and in maintaining test machines. Each year saw new patents granted covering some improvement on the machine. But in a measure as the machines of the U. S. Auto-Vending Co. became more and more perfect, the Post Office Department became less and less interested in their original plan to offer vending machine service. The final outcome was a substantial loss to the backers and investors in the vending machine company, and a substantial gain in the number of stamp varieties available to collectors.

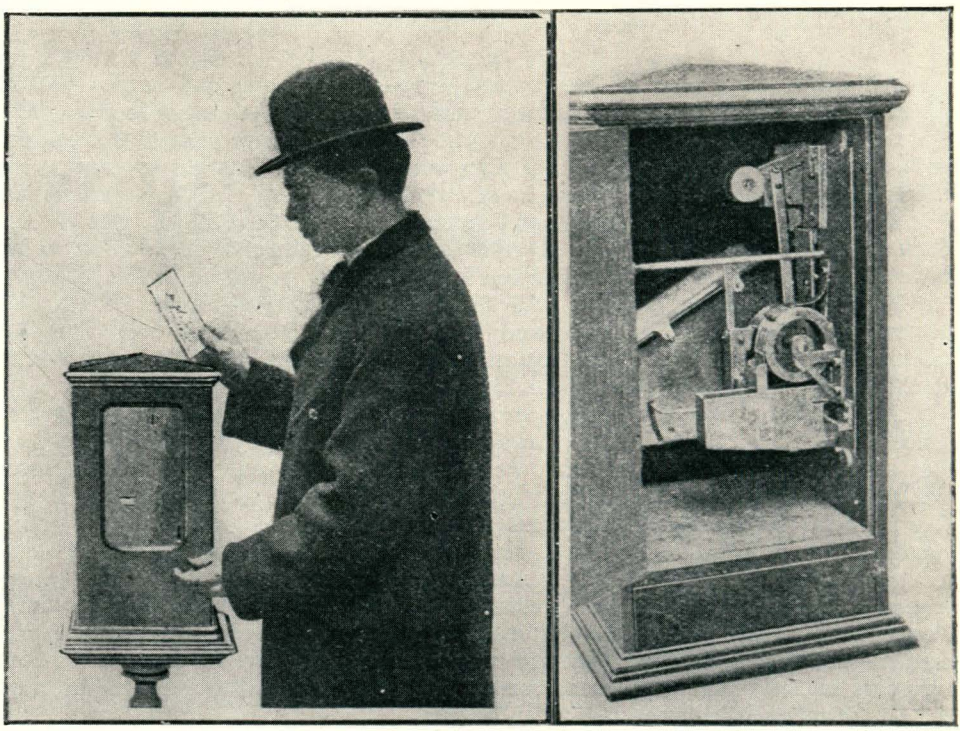
First Machines Tested

The machines of the United States Automatic Vending Company were, as the name of the company suggests, entirely automatic,—no handles, knobs, levers or buttons to operate. They were manufactured under American patent rights purchased from Katrine E. Fawns and Georgine Kermode of Ross, Tasmania, Australia.(1) While traveling in England in 1906 Mrs. Coe and Mrs. Werden had seen these machines in operation. Letters in Mrs. Werden's possession show that the machine was accepted for trial by the British Post Office Department in September 1906. Eighteen British post offices tested the machine and reported very favorably on it.

As first made in the United States, the vending mechanisms were assembled on a metal plate which bolted inside the face of a hardwood case. From the outside this metal plate showed only three slots:—one at the top for inserting the coin, one at the bottom for the return of the coin if it were not of the correct size and value, and a horizontal slit from which the stamps projected. The in-

(1) Patent #878787; application filed Oct. 4, 1907; granted Feb. 11, 1908.

sertion of a coin raised a weight which, acting through the medium of a ratchet mechanism, exerted a tension on the wheel or drum over which the stamp strip passed. But the drum was prevented from turning by an escapement. If the coin were of the correct size it slid down an inclined chute and struck the escapement arm, thus releasing the drum and permitting it to turn and project a stamp from the slot. The stamps were arranged in a vertical or endwise coil strip and passed from the coil up over the drum to the stamp slot. The face of the drum was divided into segments by rows of four pins which picked up the perforations between the stamps. At each action of the machine the drum rotated the space of one segment, thus advancing one stamp from the machine.



Early U. S. Auto-Vending Machine. Left side open, showing interior. (2)

This machine was submitted to a committee of the Post Office Department in the Fall of 1907. Having creditably passed all tests, the U. S. Auto-Vending Co. was given permission to make a thirty-day trial under working conditions. Early in 1908 three machines were installed in the New York post office, selling respectively one, two and five-cent stamps. The stamps, however, created no new varieties for collectors as the coils were made by joining vertical strips of 10 stamps torn from ordinary panes of 100,—hence Bureau perforated on all four sides. Coils of British stamps, made in the same way, had been successfully used when similar machines were tested in England. But the American trials brought out the fact that United States stamps differed from British stamps in more ways than met the eye. Our stamps, when separated in strips, showed a tendency to curl up, particularly in hot, dry air. This curling made it necessary to provide some means for pressing the stamps flat as they passed over the drum. Otherwise the pins would not pick up the perforations and mutilated stamps would be fed from the machine.

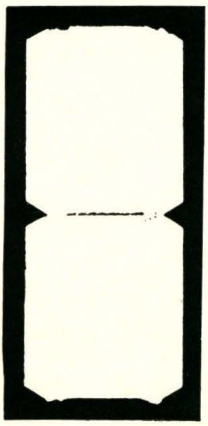
(2) Illustrations originally published in the Scientific American of April 18, 1908;—reproduced here with permission.

Evolution of the Type I Perforation

It happened that in 1908 the U. S. Auto-Vending Co. was also making a ticket-vending machine which operated in the same manner as the stamp vendor. There being no perforations on a strip of tickets, these were fed over the rotating drum by means of notches in the side edges of the ticket strip cut to receive pairs of lugs spaced on the outer edges of the drum. It was decided to try this same scheme for advancing the stamp strip in the stamp machines. With the pins removed it was then possible to place a "shoe" over the surface of the drum to press down on the stamps and prevent their curling. A few two-cent coils were notched by hand and tested in machines in New York, one of which was reported to have been in the Plaza Hotel.(3)



Experimental Notches. (4)



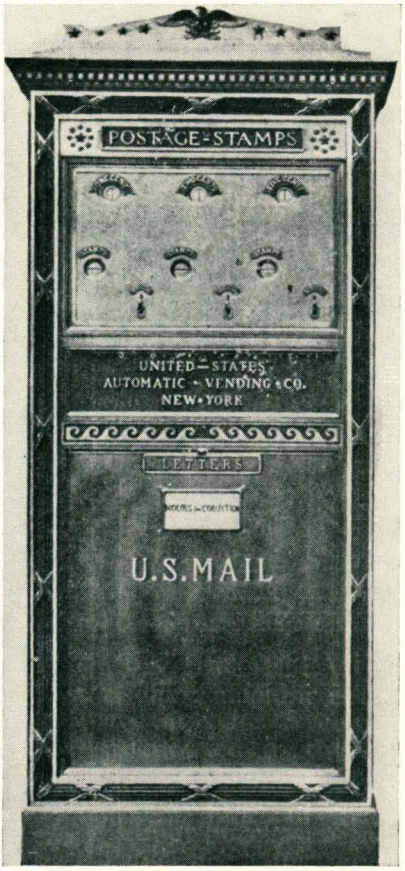
Type I Perforation. (5)

The new form of feeding the stamp strip prevented curling, but introduced an unforeseen difficulty. The "shoe" pressing on the stamps created a tension which the fine 12-gauge perforation, considerably weakened by the notches, was not always able to stand. Particularly was the coil strip liable to break apart when the double paper of a paste-up pressed under the "shoe." So the company ordered imperforate stamps and made similar coils, cut by hand with scissors. These fed perfectly from the machine, but since there were no perforations the stamps would not readily tear off the coil strip and a slit between the notches was found advisable. Thus the Type I perforation came into existence, and was immediately patented.(6)

The first Type I coils were made entirely by hand. Later the U. S. Auto-Vending Co. acquired a Stacy Stripper whose electrically operated rotary knives cut a sheet of stamps into 20 strips in one operation. These 20 strips were then joined to form an imperforate coil of 400 stamps,—the usual length of the coils of this company. The imperforate coil was then run through a perforating machine, patented by Mrs. Werden,(7) which had "an automatic means for feeding the strip intermittently under the cutters, whereby said strip will be notched in its two edges and slit transversely a limited distance between said notches." This machine also wound the strip on a core of the proper size to fit the vending machine.

(3) Meekeel's News and Trade Circular, No. 25.
(4) "W.A.S."—initials of the late Mr. Sission of St. Louis, who received a few pairs of these from Mrs. Coe, President of the U. S. Auto-Vending Co.
(5) The word "perforation" is used by analogy,—precedent having been established by the U. S. Patent Office.
(6) Patent #943653:—Perforation of a Coil Strip; application filed Nov. 8, 1908; granted Dec. 21, 1909.
(7) Patent #964614:—application filed May 15, 1909; granted July 19, 1910.

Collectors are accustomed to classify the U. S. Auto-Vending perforation on endwise coils as Type I, and the similar perforation on sidewise coils as Type II. This is not correct as the real difference lies in the dimentions of the two perforations, which were made by similar machines but with different sized cutters. In the Type I perforation the distance across from the point of one notch to the point of the opposite notch is 15.5mm, while the slit is 10.8mm long. These were found to be suitable dimentions for vertical coils and all endwise coils of the U. S. Auto-Vending Co. are so perforated. But this same perforation also exists on some of the sidewise or horizontal coil strips of the Alaska-Yukon stamp. It is therefore perfectly correct to speak of both the Type I and Type II perforations on this commemorative stamp, remembering always that both are in the form of sidewise coils.



Model A Machine.

Second Post Office Trial

While the new form of coil perforation was being evolved the vending machine itself was being improved. On September 1, 1908, Mrs. Werden applied for a patent(8) on a coin detector which was incorporated in the vending machine. The inserted coin passed between two metal plates and was tested for thickness. It then crossed a minute scale, made of the lightest metal, where it

(8) Patent #961277; granted June 14, 1910.

was weighed. Lead counterfeits or light weight coins were rejected, dropping down a chute to a return slot over which was the word "defective."

As changes were made the new machines were tested, along with the machines of other companies, in the front lobby of the Post Office Building in Washington. As a result of these trials the machine of the U. S. Auto-Vending Co. was selected as the best, and according to several press reports of the period(9) some machines were ordered by the Post Office Department. With the permission of the Department the U. S. Auto-Vending Co. was allowed to include a letter box in their machine, and regular collection hours were established for all machines placed in service. The large machine with the letter box, known as "Model A", combined in one case three vending units for the sale of one, two and five-cent stamps. The bronze cases for these machines cost $600.00, to which the company added a fee of $50.00 for each vending unit, making the sale price $750.00. One of these machines was given a thirty-day trial in the New York post office late in 1908. For other than post office use these large letter-box machines had only one-cent and two-cent vending units. All the large machines held Type I coils of 400 or 800 stamps of each denomination. Besides the Washington and New York post offices, U. S. Auto-Vending machines were in operation in the Union Station, the New Willard and several other hotels in Washington; the Hershel Cohen Store in Baltimore; the Frederic Loeser Stores in Brooklyn; the Colony Club and several hotels in New York.

Type II Perforation

Probably not all these machines were of the large type as the company manufactured several smaller models. The small machines could also be used in



"JUNIOR MODEL"

post offices as they sold stamps at face value, but in general they were advertised as:—

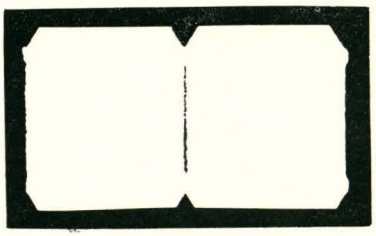
Designed to meet the difficulties encountered in handling stamps, such as avoiding mutilated stamps, short change, and loss of time, as well as to furnish a useful

(9) Scientific American, Feb. 13, 1909; New York Times, Feb. 12, 1909,—see illustration in the first of this series of articles, Vol. XIX, No. 1, Pg. 19.

machine for banks, offices, clubs, hotels, railroad stations, drug, cigar and department stores.

We furnish stamps put up in rolls at FACE VALUE for three months from date of sale of machine, after that at a cost of four cents per roll, which is half the price charged by the Government for stamps in rolls.

The advertising also stressed the fact that the machines attracted customers and won their good will by giving them full value for their money, that the stamps were sanitary, and that the saving of the clerk's time formerly spent in profitless stamp sales was really money in the till. The advertising had to sound convincing to compensate for the fact that the initial expense was considerable and profits non-existent. One of these small machines, called the "Junior Model", sold for $60.00. It was 11½ inches wide, 13 inches high, 6 inches deep, and sold both one-cent and two-cent stamps.

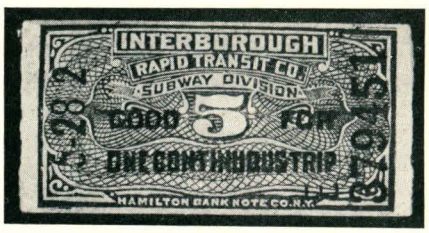


Type II Perforation

I have been unable to ascertain whether it was this model or one of the other small machines which used the more compact sidewise wound coils. The U. S. Auto-Vending perforation on sidewise coils, called Type II, is similar in design to Type I, the notches of both perforations forming a 60° angle at the point. On the sidewise coils the points of these notches are 19.7mm apart and the slit between the notches measures 14.5mm. Type II coils saw but little service and correctly used copies are quite rare. However, there exists a sufficiently large supply in unused condition, obviously made up for the benefit of collectors.

"Stamp Pockets"

We have already mentioned a ticket machine which was manufactured by the U. S. Auto-Vending Co. in 1908. These were made for, and tested by, the Subway Division of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in New York. In all working parts they were similar to the stamp-vending machines, operating automatically on the insertion of a five-cent piece. The bronze cases were somewhat larger than those of the stamp-vending unit as they were made to accommodate a coil of 500 tickets, which required considerably more room than a coil



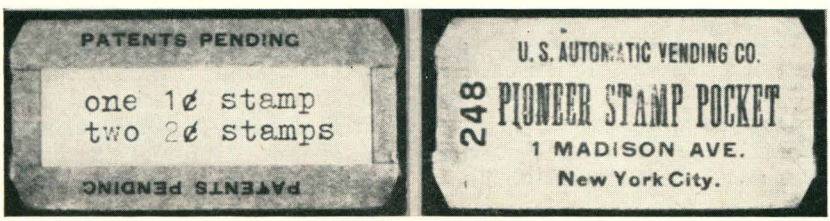
Early New York Subway Ticket.

of 400 stamps. The rotating drum for feeding the tickets from the machine was arranged with lugs opposite each other on the outer edges. These pairs of lugs around the drum were separated from each other by a space equal to the length of one ticket. The ticket strips were notched by hand on both sides to receive

these lugs. Several of these machines were tested in ticket windows in the subway, and one was installed by the rear door of Wanamaker's Store, near the subway entrance at Astor Place.

When the Subway Company decided *not* to adopt these machines the U. S. Auto-Vending Co. was stuck with several manufactured machines and, of course, the dies and machinery for making other units of the same size. To utilize the machines already made, without making any changes, they converted them into stamp-vendors selling five cents worth of stamps in a "pocket" the exact size of the subway ticket. The "pockets" were in the form of a sidewise coil, made from a continuous strip of manila paper. Stamps were placed in the paper strip in groups of one 1c and two 2c stamps, then the top and bottom edges of the strip were folded over the stamps and pasted down every two inches to form separate "pockets". A perforation of two notches with a slit between was then cut in the paper strip at each of these two-inch intervals. The sides of these notches form 60° angles, the points of the notches are 18.2mm apart, and the transverse slit measures 8.2mm.

It is interesting to note that a patent application([10]) was filed on October 21, 1908, covering these stamp "pockets" and their means of separation. This precedes the patent application of the Type I perforation by over two weeks and shows that the U. S. Auto-Vending perforation on coil stamps was adopted from the perforation used on the "stamp pockets."

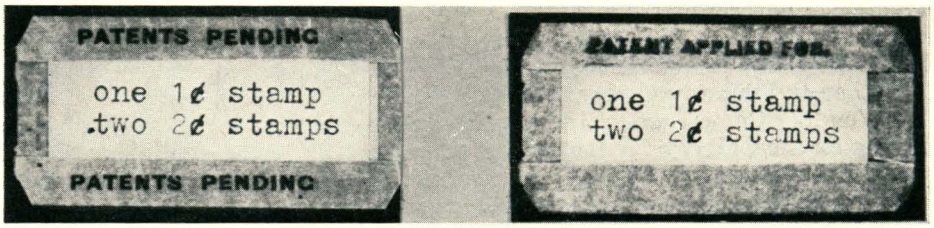


Stamp Pocket printed in green—face and reverse.

The first pockets used (1908) were filled with 1c and 2c imperforate stamps of the Issue of 1902-03. Printed in green on the two flaps which fold over the face were the words "Patents Pending", the bottom inscription being upside down. On the back, also in green, the name and address of the vending company was printed to show how this space might be used. The idea was to sell these vending machines to store owners who would print their own advertising on the back of the pockets. Also on the back, printed in red and to the left of the advertising, were numbers which ran consecutively up to 500 on each coil.

In 1909 the U. S. Auto-Vending Co. sent a man with eight machines to the Postal Exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in Seattle, Washington. Naturally they wanted to use the stamp issued to commemorate that event, but because of its odd shape it could not be used in any of their coil machines. Therefore among the eight machines were several of the "stamp pocket" variety, in which any type of stamp could be used. The pockets made up for this use were blank with the exception of red lines to show where the flaps were to be folded and red numbers on the left side of the reverse. However, the patent for these pockets had not yet been granted so the man in charge of the machines was supplied with a rubber handstamp reading "Patent Applied For". This he applied with green ink to the upper flap of each pocket. The pockets were filled with two imperforate Alaska-Yukon stamps and a single 1c imperforate stamp of the Issue of 1908-09. At one time, to hastily fill these pockets, a coil of U. S. Auto-Vending Type I 1c stamps, Issue of 1908-09, was broken up and used. Consequently some of these Alaska-Yukon pockets show 1c stamps with notched corners.

(10) Patent #943652; Pocket Strip for use in Vending Machines; granted Dec. 12, 1909.



Pocket rubber stamped. **Pocket printed in red.**

In the Fall of 1909 the Hudson-Fulton Celebration in New York brought forth another odd-shaped commemorative stamp which did not lend itself to use in the regular stamp-vending coil machines. Again the U. S. Auto-Vending Co. resorted to their stamp pocket machines, filling the pockets with two imperforate Hudson-Fulton stamps and one imperforate 1c Issue of 1908-09. In some of the pockets a folded pair of perforated Hudson-Fulton stamps were used. These pockets were of a new type having "Patents Pending" printed on both the upper and lower flaps in the same color red as the folding lines and the number on the reverse. For some reason the number on this type of pocket is on the right side of the back instead of on the left side as on all other types.

In December 1909 the patent application was granted and it was no longer necessary to print "Patents Pending" on the pockets. From then on the pockets were blank except for the red numbers and the folding lines which show at the top and bottom edges of each pocket. Throughout 1910, 1911 and part of 1912 the pockets were filled with imperforate stamps of the Issue of 1908-09. In September 1912 the company received their first 1c imperforate stamps of the Issue of 1911 with single-lined watermark. These will be found in stamp pockets in conjunction with the 2c double-lined watermark Issue of 1908-09, and also in conjunction with 2c perforated stamps of the Issue of 1912.

Selling Stamps at a Profit

The same machine which was made to vend subway tickets, and later used without any change to vend stamp pockets, was also remodeled to sell coil stamps at a profit. The illustration shown here was taken from a 1909 advertising

Profit Model—formerly a ticket vendor.

circular of the U. S. Auto-Vending Co. One will notice that the words "Two 2c Stamps" were painted on the case, or on the picture from which the cut was made. In the interior of the machine the lugs on the rotating drum were shifted so that they would advance two stamps at each operation of the machine. The drums were, of course, the width of a subway ticket, which happened to be approximately the height of a normal stamp. Therefore the coils for these machines were wound sidewise and had the Type II perforation. They contained 1000 stamps, which fitted easily into the space originally provided for 500 tickets. The vending company offered the machines for sale, or gratis on a "share the profits" scheme. Instead of operating a chain of these machines throughout New York City the company turned this lucrative field over to two men by the names of Heiman and Zorke.

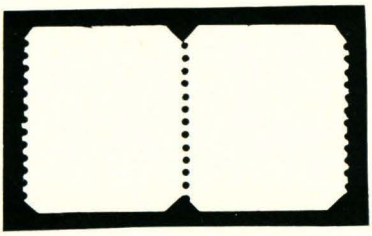
Type III Perforation

I am not acquainted with the business arrangement made between Mrs. Coe, President of the U. S. Auto-Vending Co., and Messrs. Heiman and Zorke, but

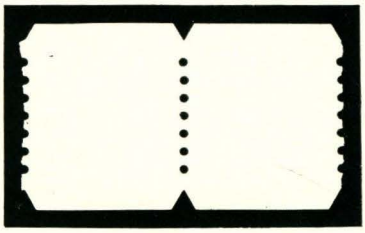
apparently the deal did not include the use of the patented perforation of two notches with a slit between. This interesting bit of information I learned a few years ago in an interview with Mrs. Werden, the only living official of the company. It explains the reason for the existence of the Type III perforation which, although different from the Type II perforation, is so nearly the same that the U. S. Auto-Vending Co. would have had no cause to produce it. Mrs. Werden disclaimed the Type III perforation as a product of her company and later wrote as follows:—([11])

> I can't find stamps with seven perforations and two notches that were ever vended from United States Automatic Vending Co. machines. We made a small machine for the counter in which the stamps came out sidewise. That is the machine Heiman and Zorke were interested in. I have been told they made hundreds of the small machines and put them in stores selling two 2c stamps for five cents. I am sure they are the machines that vended the 7 hole and notches. They could not use the two notches and cut because that was my patent.

The story is further borne out by the fact that the Type III perforation went through certain experimental steps which the U. S. Auto-Vending Co. had already been through and would not have repeated. The Lincoln commemorative stamp exists in sidewise coil form, obviously made from imperforate sheets which had been perforated 12-gauge vertically to simulate the Bureau perforation. The horizontal strips show scissor-cut edges and hand-cut notches. These were illustrated by Mekeel and Gibbons, with the note that the perforation was experimental, the adopted type having fewer holes. The U. S. Auto-Vending Co. would not have gone through this experimental step as they had already learned that the 12-gauge perforation was not suited to their machine.



Experimental Type III.



Type III Perforation.

The adopted Type III perforation shows seven holes of an 8½-gauge perforation between the notches. This private 8½-gauge perforation must have preceded the Bureau 8½-gauge by several months, and its successful use in U. S. Auto-Vending machines may have influenced the Bureau to make the change. The notches on the Type III perforation are exactly the same as on Type II,—19.7mm apart and opening at approximately a 60° angle. The Type III perforator was, therefore, an almost exact copy of the Type II perforator, which suggests a closer connection between the U. S. Auto-Vending Co. and Messrs. Heiman and Zorke than the tone of Mrs. Werden's letter would lead one to believe. It is even probable that all types were perforated in the same office as "request" pairs exist partly perforated in Type II and partly in Type III. Certain values with the Type III perforation exist in block form (also some with Type I) likewise made by "request". In every case these blocks will be found to have a crease down the center where they were folded to the width of a single strip when run through the perforator.

(11) Letter to the author, March 16, 1938.

Stamps with U. S. A. V. Perforations

Issue of 1902-03

The 1c and 2c stamps of this issue with Type I perforations were used late in 1908 in small counter machines and in tests of the Model A post office machine. A small quantity of the 5c value, probably 2000, was also made into Type I coils for the tests of the latter machine. Unused pairs of these original coils are probably few and far between. Most of the supply available to collectors today comes from a later perforating. While the U. S. Auto-Vending Co. had the reputation of refusing to do "request" perforating, they did do such work for at least two New York stamp dealers. So we find the Type I perforation on all three major shades of the 2c stamp of this issue, although all these shades were not available to the company through the New York post office. The 2c lake is the scarcest, the carmine more common, but the so-called scarlet shades are the ones usually found. Most of these came from sheets originally sent to the Baltimore post office for the International Vending Co. and later bought by a New York stamp company.([12]) An additional supply of 5c U. S. Auto-Vending coils came into existence in a similar manner. These stamps had been sold by the Indianapolis post office to the Parkhurst Vending Co. and had found their way into the stock of a New York stamp company. For many years the Type I U. S. A. V. perforation on the 5c Lincoln was quoted at less than the same stamp imperforate.

The other two U. S. Auto-Vending perforations on stamps of the 1902-03 Issue are probably philatelic or "request" items. It is possible that the vending company's supply of 1c and 2c stamps of this issue lasted far enough into 1909 so that they were used with Type II perforation in some of the small vending machines. As yet I have seen no proof of this in the form of correctly used covers. It is certain that the type III perforation was not even invented when these stamps went out of use, and the small machines using sidewise coils did not vend 5c stamps, so such items could not have been regularly used. Most of the 2c sidewise coils are in the scarlet shades, the carmine being quite scarce, while the lake has not been reported.

Issue of 1908-09

During this issue the Bureau introduced a new plate format; known as the "Star" plate, in which the eight center vertical rows of subjects were spaced 2mm apart, but the outer six rows on each side were spaced 3mm apart. The U. S. Auto-Vending Co. encountered the same difficulty that the Brinkerhoff Co. had experienced with these sheets,—stripping machines made to handle the old type sheets with uniform 2¼mm spacing were rendered useless. Moreover, in the case of the U. S. Auto-Vending Co., even if the new "Star" sheets were stripped by hand their vending machines could not handle the strips from the wider outside rows of the sheet. It was impossible for them to use either imperforate sheets of stamps printed from the new "Star" plates, or Bureau imperforate coils made from these sheets. Therefore the Post Office Department supplied the New York post office with all the available 1c and 2c imperforate sheets printed from the old plates, with instructions to hold these for the U. S. Auto-Vending Co. Some of these old-type sheets were transferred from St. Louis where the Mailometer Co. had rejected them in favor of the "Star" plate sheets. Others were especially printed before the old plates wore out and were taken off the presses.

(12) "Having a large stock of the shield 2c stamp imperforate we have had, through the kind influence of a friend, some of these notched by the company and we offer them at the same price as though they were imperforate. All our stock is that of the genuine perforation made by the company and no other." Gibbon's Stamp Circular, No. 19, May 1912.

Because of this large supply of 1c and 2c stamps from old-type plates of the 1908-09 Issue the U. S. Auto-Vending Co. did not always use the current 1c and 2c stamps in their machines. For example:—the stock of 1c stamps lasted them until September 1912, so that throughout the use of the 1c stamp on paper with single-lined watermark this company was using the earlier stamp on paper with double-lined watermark. The supply of 2c sheets even outlasted the vending company, so that they never had reason to use any other 2c stamp for their coils or stamp pockets. There were 1467 sheets of these 2c stamps left in the New York post office in 1917 when they were returned to the Bureau to be perforated. The 11-gauge perforation which they received created a new variety of 2c stamp, —No. 519 in Scott's Catalog.([13])

The special type of sheet stamp demanded by the U. S. Auto-Vending Co. was for the purpose of making the Type I coils used in most of their machines. Naturally the same stock would be used for the few Type II coils made, and therefore these coils would not show pairs with 3mm spacing. If any pairs with wide spacing exist they must have come from imperforate "Star" sheets sent in by dealers for request perforating. In the case of the Type III perforation used by Messrs. Heiman and Zorke the 3mm pairs could legitimately exist as these gentlemen had no reason to insist on sheets of the old type.

As for the higher values of this issue, the 3c and 4c stamps with any one of the Three U. S. A. V. perforations must be classed as "unnecessary" items since the company made no machines to vend these stamps. Sheets of each value were sent in for request perforating in 1909, but later the company actually ordered these stamps. I have seen a letter from the New York Postmaster dated May 29, 1912, stating that the 10,000 3c and 10,000 4c stamps ordered by the vending company had been received and were being held for them. This accounts for the plentiful supply of these denominations with all three U. S. A. V. perforations. The 4c sheets in this lot were from "Star" plates hence pairs with either 2mm or 3mm spacing may be had with Type II or Type III perforation. The 5c value with Type I perforation was actually used in the Model A machines, but as a sidewise coil with either Type II or III perforation it is a request item. The Type II pairs of this value are not common.

1909 Commemoratives

Imperforate sheets of the 2c Lincoln stamp were received by the U. S. Auto-Vending Co. in time to make them into coils and place them on sale on the commemorative date, February 12, 1909.([14]) These were the first "Star" plate sheets to come into the hands of the company, and the difficulty in preparing the coils caused them to take the matter up with the Bureau, which led to the arrangements just mentioned. Both 2 and 3mm spacings are, of course, available in the Type II and Type III coils. Whether these sidewise coils were actually used in machines while the stamp was current is doubtful.

The Alaska-Yukon stamp was used in "stamp pockets", but because of its odd size it could not be used in coil form in any of the machines of the U. S. Auto-Vending Co. However it exists in four different forms of sidewise coil. The most unsightly of these four types shows absolutely no top or bottom margins on the stamps. This means that instead of stripping the sheets by cutting once between the horizontal rows, each row had to be cut twice. The resulting coil strip is only 20mm wide,—narrow enough to be used in a machine taking Type I coils,—and the notches and slit were made on the Type I perforator. It has been suggested, but never verified, that this was a bona fide attempt to make a coil strip which could be used in machines at the Exposition in Seattle. It cer-

(13) For the complete story of this perforating, see United States Postage Stamps of the 20th Century, Vol. I revised, by Max G. Johl.

(14) See newspaper advertisement illustrated in the first of this series of articles:—C. C. P., Vol. XIX, No. 1.

tainly does not look like a "philatelic" item as stamps without margins hardly lend themselves to ready sale.

The Type I perforation was also used on sidewise coil strips having full margins, and measuring 22.5mm wide. As this is wider than the usual Type I coil strip the notches cut further into the paper and appear very large. This is the usual form of notched and slit perforation found on the Alaska-Yukon stamp. Then there was a third form of this perforation, made on the Type II perforator. As the width of this stamp in horizontal strips is 2mm less than the normal sidewise coil strip, the notches of the Type II perforation show only in part. Lastly, there was the type III perforation, in which the notches also appear to be very small because of the narrowness of the coil strip.

The Hudson-Fulton commemorative was another odd-sized stamp which could only be used in "stamp pockets" by the U. S. Auto-Vending Co. Despite the fact that no machine could use them, both Type II and Type III perforations were applied to horizontal strips of this stamp. At one time both the Alaska-Yukon and the Hudson-Fulton stamps were listed with the Type I U. S. A. V. perforation. Both stamps may be found in vertical pairs with scissor-notched sides and long slits between the notches;—a home-made conception of what a vertical coil would have looked like if the U. S. Auto-Vending Co. had ever made one. These may be called Type I"f",—the "f" standing for "fabulous", "fake", "phoney" or "pwhat have you?"

Issue of 1910-11

In 1912 the stock of old-type 1c imperforate sheets of stamps in the New York post office was dwindling rapidly and the Post Office Department had to look around for some way to supply the U. S. Auto-Vending Co. with narrow-spaced 1c stamps for their Type I coils. It happened that the Mailometer branch office in St. Louis had found the spacings on the new "A" plate sheets more suitable to their large-hole perforations and had rejected the "Star" plate sheets. There was, therefore, a considerable supply of "Star" sheets of the 1910-11 Issue in the St. Louis post office. On these sheets the six outside vertical rows on each side were spaced 3mm apart, but the eight center vertical rows were only 2mm apart and could be used by the U. S. Auto-Vending Co. for their Type I coils. The Department cut the eight center rows from 1650 sheets of 1c stamps and shipped them to the New York post office. Mr. E. M. Morgan, who was then the Postmaster, notified the U. S. Auto-Vending Co. on August 29, 1912, as follows:—

> This office has received 264,000 1c imperforate stamps in sheets of 160 (8x20) for use in your stamp vending machine.
>
> These stamps represent the stock of "star plate" 1c imperforate sheets which were held by the Postmaster at St. Louis, and from which the Department has cut the 8 center strips of uniform narrow spacings.
>
> There are now on hand at this office 9600 of the old stock of 1c stamps in sheets of 400.

For each of the 1650 center sections sent to New York for the U. S. Auto-Vending Co. there were two outer sections, or 3300 panes of 120 stamps each, spaced 3mm apart and showing in the margin the top, bottom and side plate numbers. These were returned to the Bureau for perforation, in which process they were cut along the horizontal guide line, thus producing 6600 panes of 6x10 stamps each. (A possible total of 396,000 stamps in panes of 60, some of which were spoiled in the perforating.) Each of these panes shows one side margin with the Imprint and Plate Number in the usual position, a top or bottom straight-edge along the guide line, a bottom or top margin with Imprint and Plate Number close to the straight-edged, marginless side. They were sold through the Washington post office, and on the few panes saved for philately

some ten different plate numbers have been found, all in the 5600 group. Concerning this special perforation the Department has written as follows:—(15)

> Your letter of November 26 requesting information concerning 1c unperforated "star plate" postage stamps sold to the United States Automatic Vending Company in 1912 for use in their machines is received.
>
> Upon checking past records concerning this transaction, it is found that in addition to the 264,000 stamps of this variety furnished the Postmaster, New York, N. Y., 405,360 were delivered to the Postmaster, Washington, D. C., and 9,040 stamps were redeemed by the Department.

The figures given in this letter show that in addition to the 3300 part sheets there must have been 46 whole sheets of 400 perforated. Of the quantity spoiled and redeemed there may have been from 1 to 22 complete sheets of 400 and from 72 to 4 panes of 60. Therefore the total issue in panes of 60 was between a maximum of 6596 and a minimum or 6528 panes, probably nearer the latter. As the perforation being used in 1912 was the same as that used in 1910 and 1911, the stamps of this special perforating are no different from those of the regular issue. They can only be identified when in complete sheets of 60.

The sheet sections which the U. S. Auto-Vending Co. received were made into Type I coils, and were also used in filling "stamp pockets" in conjunction with the 2c Issue of 1908-09. The 8x20 sections could not be made into sidewise coils as the short strips of eight stamps would have no margins to use as paste-ups. Therefore if the U. S. Auto-Vending Co. had reason to make Type II 1c coils after September 1912, they must have purchased other 1c imperforate sheets through the New York post office. At that late date such sheets would have been of the 1912 Issue, so the vending company could never have legitimately made 1c Type II coils of the 1910-11 Issue. Such items exist, and together with the 2c Type I and Type II coils of this issue must be classified as "request" items made from "Star" plate sheets supplied by dealers or collectors.

Type III perforations on the 1c and 2c stamps of the Issue of 1910-11 would fall in the same classification if Messrs. Heiman and Zorke obtained their stamps through the orders of the U. S. Auto-Vending Co. On the other hand, if they placed their own stamp orders with the New York post office, they would probably have received and properly used at least the 2c value of this issue. As for the 1c stamp, it has not yet been proven that any of the machines were re-adjusted to vend four 1c stamps for five cents.

Issue of 1912

The 1c and 2c stamps of this issue exist with all three types of U. S. Auto-Vending perforations. Here it would be difficult, in every case, to draw a line between the request and the correctly used items. If the stock of 264,000 1c Issue of 1910-11 stamps became exhausted before the company went out of business, they must have used the 1c Issue of 1912 for Type I coils. Also, if they had any reason other than philatelic to make 1c Type II coils after September 1912, they must have used these stamps. As for the 2c Type I and Type II coils, we know that the supply of 2c 1908-09 stamps was never exhausted, so there was no real reason to ever use the 2c 1912. With Type III perforation the actual machine use of any 1c coil is still doubtful, but the 2c coils were correctly used. While these were usually made from imperforate sheets of 400 stamps, somewhere around 1914 Bureau-wound imperforate coils of 1000 were perforated Type III and used in the machines.

(15) Letter to the author, Dec. 7, 1939, signed by Ramsey S. Black, Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Rotary Press—Issue of 1914

One of the orders for imperforate sidewise-joined coils was filled with the rotary press imperforate coil, which is reported to have been first released on June 30, 1914. Mr. Philip Ward, Jr. has traced these interesting stamps, the first rotary press and the last imperforate coils to be wound by the Bureau. He found that fourteen coils of 500 and fourteen of 1000 had been made, and most of them delivered to the New York and Baltimore post offices where they were promptly distributed. The U. S. Auto-Vending Co.,—or its subsidiary, Messrs. Heiman and Zorke,—received some of the New York coils and perforated them Type III for use in the few "Profit" machines still being operated in the city. These coils, of course, have a "joint line" every 17 stamps and no paste-ups. They are among the choicest of all privately perforated items.

(To be continued.)

Canadian Surcharged Cigarette Stamps

By Prof. R. DeL. French,
McGill University

Most collectors have a sneaking fondness for overprints and surcharges. Probably some governments have used them to wheedle cash out of our pockets, but most overprints and surcharges have filled real needs, and some of them have been due to true emergencies. The numerous surcharges and the two overprints applied to Canadian cigarette stamps since October-November, 1939, certainly fall in the latter category.

Shortly after the war broke out in 1939, the Canadian Government raised the tobacco excise tax as part of its wartime fiscal programme. Cigarette manufacturers were faced with these alternatives: Should they maintain the familiar and accepted sizes of their packages and increase the prices, or should they reduce the number of cigarettes in the packages and stick to the old prices? Familiarity with the buying habits of John Q. Public—and his wife and daughters —decided them to adopt the latter expedient.

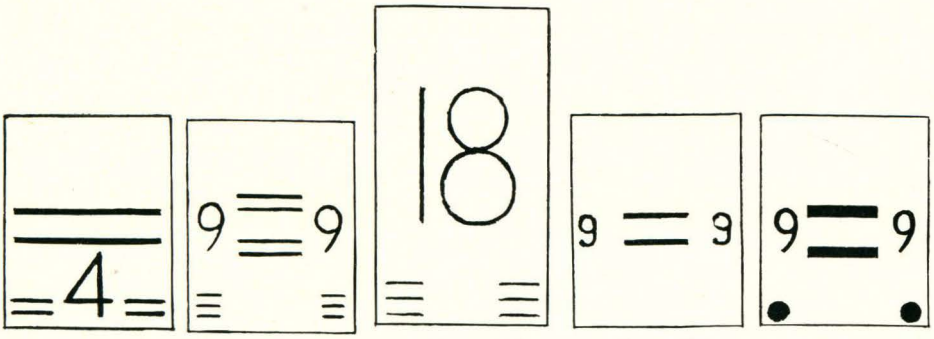
That was exactly what was done, except with imported cigarettes, the packings of which could not be changed, and in the case of the 50-cigarette tins; these sizes were generally retained with price increases. However, in two or three cases the 50 packages became 40's or even 36's.

Most of the new sizes required stamps which did not exist in the current Series C, as the following table shows:

Old size	New size	
5	4	New denomination.
10	9	New denomination.
12	11	New denomination.
20	18	Stamps available, but in limited quantity only.
24	22	New denomination for Montreal sales tax area.
25	23	New denomination.
25	24	Stamps available.
40	36	Originally, 40 did not exist, but a stamp for it had been prepared.
50	50	Stamps available and prices adjusted.
100	90	New denomination.

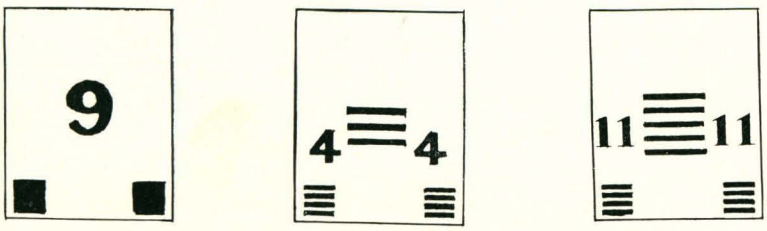
The 24-cigarette package was adopted some years ago to replace the 25-cigarette size in the area affected by a sales tax imposed by the City of Montreal and some surrounding municipalities; the price to the buyers was not changed, but the retailer paid the city one cent on each package sold.

When the manufacturers learned of the first changes in the cigarette tax, they suspended operations while making the necessary arrangements for the new packages. No stamps of any kind, not even surcharged, were ready on such short notice, so the manufacturers themselves made the early ones by surcharging some of their supply of the current Series C stamps. Most of these early surcharges were made in the companies' own plants, sometimes by mimeographing (Types I, III and V), and sometimes by printing (Types VI and VIII).



Type I Type V Type III Type VI Type VIII

As soon as possible, the Commissioner of Excise supplied stamps surcharged by the Government Printing Office in Ottawa (Types IV, VII and IX).



Type IV Type VII Type IX

There is no easy explanation for the three distinct types. They may have been successive printings, though they seem to have been in use concurrently, or, at least, could be found together in retail stores. The Commissioner and his staff

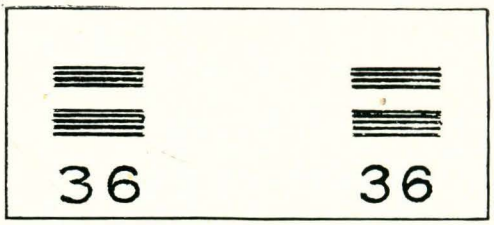
were busy people about this time, and I fancy nobody bothered about the style of the surcharges, so long as stamps of some kind were made available at once.

These provisionals were followed by new denominations in the regular Series C—4, 9, 22 and 23 cigarettes. The 11-cigarette package was abandoned, probably as soon as the stock of empty boxes was exhausted. An 18-cigarette stamp already existed.

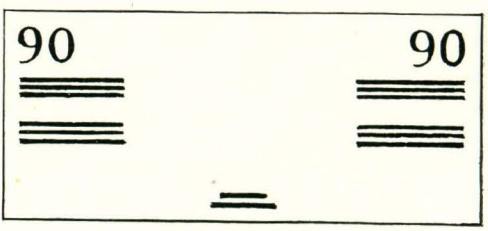
Thus closes the first episode.

One manufacturer of the better grades wished to market a Christmas package selling for fifty cents, and decided on 36 cigarettes as the proper number. There being no stamp of this denomination at hand, the Commissioner applied the surcharge of Type XI to a 40-cigarette stamp which was ready, but which at that time had not been issued. It is now in use, however.

Another maker chose 90 as the contents of a gift package, so the Commissioner provided him with stamps surcharged with Type XII, using the 100-cigarettes, *Series A*, as the base, since there is no 100-cigarettes in Series C.

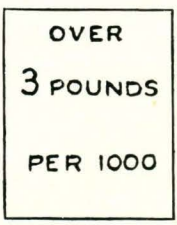


Type XI

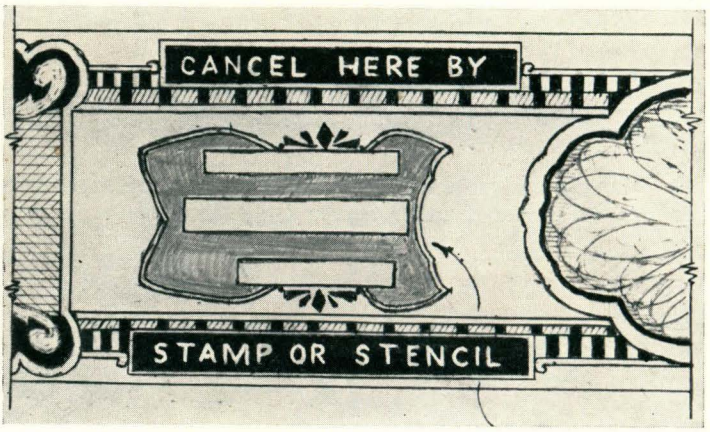


Type XII

All the stamps so far mentioned were for ordinary cigarettes. The usual Christmas demand for the "King's" or "Ambassador's" size, and probably the Commissioner's desire to have distinctive stamps used under the new rates, led to the appearance of the Type X and Type XIII overprints. Until these



Type X



Type XIII

Type XIII—Surcharge consists of reduced facsimile of left end of 50 cigarette strip for large cigarettes of Series of 1897. Inscription reads "OVER 3 POUNDS—50 CIGARETTES PER 1000."

were issued, the large cigarettes had been carrying the 10-cigarette stamp provided for them in the *Series of 1915*, or the 50-cigarette strip of the *Series of 1897*. There are no regular stamps for these cigarettes in Series C.

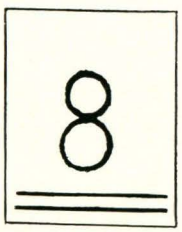
Type X was applied to a special printing in light brown of the 10-cigarette stamp of Series C for *small* cigarettes. Type XIII is unusual; part of the design of one stamp is used as an overprint on another. The basic stamp in this case is the 50-cigarette strip of *Series A* for *small* cigarettes; there are no strips of any kind in Series C. The overprint is a reduced facsimile of the end of the 50-cigarette strip of the *Series of 1897*, referred to a few lines above, and carrying the inscription identifying it as for *large* cigarettes.

So ends the second episode.

Further increases in tobacco excise in the summer of 1940 led to more reductions in the sizes of cigarette packages, thus:

Old size	New size	
9	7 or 8	New denominations.
18	18	Prices raised.
20	18	Stamps available.
22	20	Stamps available.
23	22	Stamps available, but in limited quantity only.
24	23	Stamps available, but in limited quantity only.
100	80	New denomination.

Still more surcharges appeared, mostly in types already used. Type II is a new mimeographed surcharge, however. No 7-cigarette surcharges appeared



Type II

at first, since there was an ample supply of the proper denomination in the old *Series of 1915* on hand, but recently one was issued to piece out dwindling stocks, pending the issue of the regular Series C stamp.

Eight cigarettes is a very common size. To provide stamps for this, and to use up stocks of denominations for which there was now little demand, 8-cigarette surcharges were applied to the current Series C 9-, 10 and 12-cigarette stamps, and, for some reason unknown to me, to the *1915* 7-cigarette stamp just mentioned. The 23-cigarettes and the 24-cigarettes were reduced to 22 and 23 cigarettes, respectively, either to tide over temporary shortages or to get rid of unwanted denominations, probably the latter. A few of the 25-cigarettes, *Series A*, were reduced to 23 cigarettes.

The 50-cigarettes was raised to 80 cigarettes for a special Christmas packing.

It should be noted that Canadian cigarette stamps are mostly imperforates, but some denominations occur perforate as well. These are used mostly by the smaller manufacturers, or on imported cigarettes to which they are applied "in bond."

The accompanying check list is the result of a good deal of labour, in which Messrs. Charles Armstrong, Ian C. Morgan, R. A. Odell, Burroughs Pelletier and E. L. Piggott have given me much help.

Some comments on this list are in order. No. 1A is known with double surcharge; one copy has been found. No. 3G on the *Series of 1915* is known inverted only. Inverting the surcharge cancels the small figures of value in the upper corners of this stamp which it would not do if normal. Nos. 10E, 12E, 13F and 170 are very scarce; of some only a single copy is known.

I should warn the reader that some of the statements I have made in this article are the result of Sherlock Holmes methods. The Canadian cigarette manufacturer is reasonably reticent, and not much information is available from official sources. Nevertheless, I believe the conclusions drawn from the evidence available are sound, and that they tell the story of these interesting issues pretty truly.

CHECK LIST OF SERIES C SURCHARGED OR OVERPRINTED CIGARETTE STAMPS

(All stamps are black, except as noted)

FOR SMALL CIGARETTES

Type of surcharge		I			II		III	IV		V	VI	VII		VIII	IX
		Black surcharge, imperf.	Black surcharge, Perf. 11.	Violet surcharge, imperf.	Black surcharge, imperf.	Violet surcharge, imperf.	Violet surcharge, imperf.	Black surcharge, imperf.	Black surcharge, Perf. 11.	Black surcharge, imperf.	Black surcharge, imperf.	Black surcharge, imperf.	Black surcharge, Perf. 11.	Black surcharge, imperf.	Black surcharge, imperf.
Stamps 22x28mm.		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	O
1	4 on 5 cig.	X						X				X			
2	7 on 8 cig.											X			
3	8 on 7 cig. on Series of 1915: surch. inv.							X							
4	8 on 9 cig.				X	X		X				X			
5	8 on 10 cig.							X							
6	8 on 12 cig.							X							
7	9 on 10 cig.		X					X		X	X	X	X	X	
8	11 on 12 cig.														X
9	18 on 20 cig.								X						
10	22 on 23 cig.					X									X
11	22 on 24 cig.			X				X			X				X
12	23 on 25 cig.					X		X			X				X
Stamps 22x42mm.															
13	18 on 20 cig.						X	X							
14	22 on 23 cig.														X
15	22 on 24 cig.														X
16	23 on 25 cig.							X							X
17	23 on 25 cig.; on Series A														X

Stamps 64x26mm.				
18	36 on 40 cig.	Type X	Black surcharge	X
19	80 on 50 cig.	Type X	Black surcharge	X
20	90 on 100 cig.; on Series A.	Type XI	Black surcharge	X

FOR LARGE CIGARETTES

21	10 cig.; Stamp light brown.	22x28mm.	Type XII	Black overprint X
22	50 cig.; Stamp on Series A.	135x15mm.	Type XIII	Black overprint X

A Historical Catalog of
U. S. Stamp Essays and Proofs

By Clarence W. Brazer.

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(Continued from Vol. XX, Page 34.)

THE ENGRAVING COMPANIES

ADDENDA

The following additional information has been brought to light by further research and various readers whose help is thankfully acknowledged.

Vol. XVII, No. 2, Page 97 first paragraph—change

Samuel H. Carpenter Jr., Engraver (? - 1859). He was listed as a member of the firm of Toppan, Carpenter & Co. from 1854 to 1860 and resided with his father at 1717 Locust Street. He was one of the founders of the American Bank Note Co.—May 1st, 1858. He died Oct. 30, 1859.

Vol. XVII, No. 4, Page 286 after the 27th line insert:—

1837-1840 While *DURAND & CO.* were at 26 Wall St. their SPECIMENS of Engravings for Bank Notes also carried the imprint of *DURAND, HAMMOND & MASON,* Cincinnati, Ohio and of V. BALCH & Co., Albany, N. Y.

The name of Durand & Co. does not appear in the New York City Directory after 1840. The following quotation from a newspaper item of July 10, 1844 shows that their dies were sold at auction shortly thereafter.(a)

—"some years since, the dies, vignettes, denominations &c, &c, of the bank note engraving house of Durand & Co. were sold at auction; and now they have fallen into the hands of counterfeiters, who are manufacturing counterfeits on banks in every section of the country."

Vol. XVII, No. 4, Page 292 fifth paragraph add:—

On Feb. 12, 1862 he was elected Vice President to succeed M. I. Danforth who died Jan. 19th of that year.

Vol. XVIII, No. 1, Page 39 top of last paragraph add:—

Freeman Rawdon, died Sept. 21, 1859.

Page 49 third paragraph change

Francis W. Edmonds, Engraver (1823?-1863). He is listed in the New York City directories continuously from 1848 to 1859 at 80 Nassau St. In 1857 he formed a partnership with Alfred Jones and later in the year William C. Smillie joined the firm of Edmonds, Jones & Smillie who were admitted to the American Bank Note Co., probably in the spring of 1859. F. W. Edmonds was appointed Secretary of the A. B. N. C. on Oct. 9, 1861. His death was announced at a board meeting on Feb. 11, 1863.

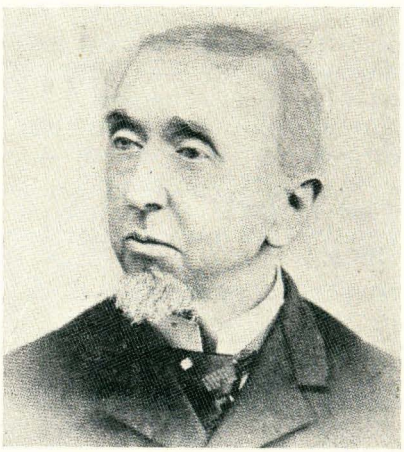
Vol. XIX, No. 3, Page 170, at bottom of the page insert the following:—

(a) By courtesy of Elliott Perry.



By Courtesy of Thos. F. Morris.

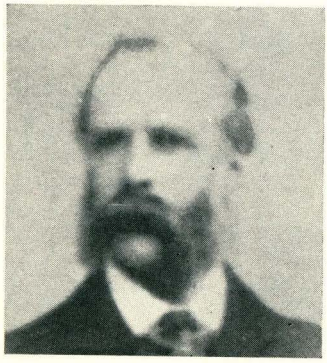
Lewis Delnoce was in business for himself and apparently located at 96 Fulton St., New York, probably prior to 1860, when he used the recently engraved business card illustrated above.



CHARLES A. PABODIE.

Courtesy of A. B. Slater.

Charles A. Pabodie, Copper Plate Engraver. In January 1865 he engraved on a copper plate for George Hussey, copies of No. 2, five cents and No. 3, ten cents stamps from the *Providence Postmaster's* sheet of stamps but conscientiously assured himself of the propriety of making these for "purposes of illustration" and purposely omitted the period after cents on the 5 cents stamp and made the 10 cent stamp 1 mm shorter than the original and kept proofs of each for his records.



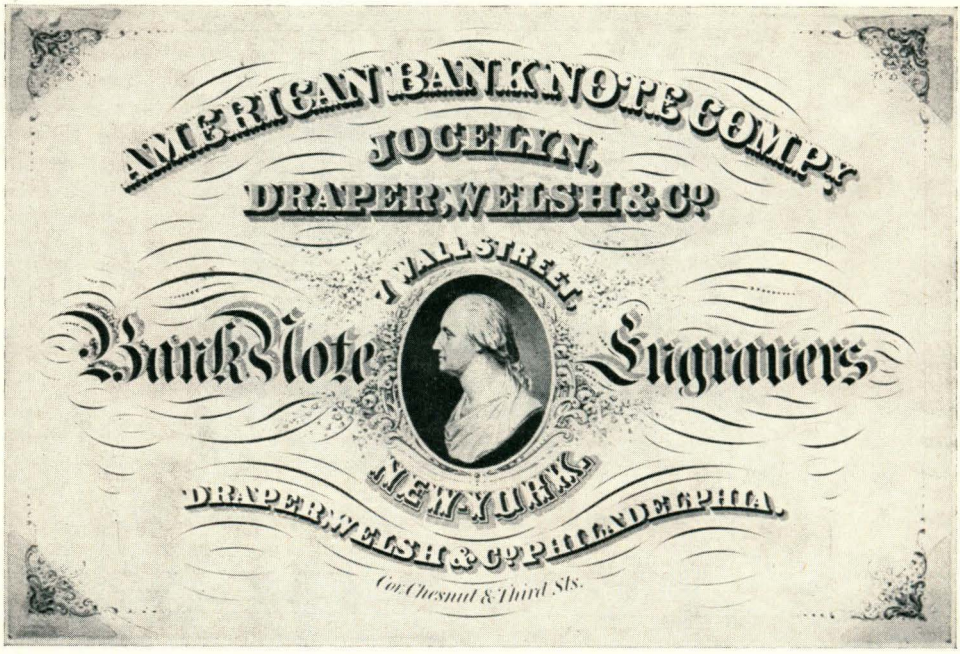
CHARLES SKINNER

Charles Skinner, Portrait & Pictorial Engraver, (1845?-1907).

This excellent banknote engraver was working in New York at least as early as 1867. He was with the *Continental Bank Note Co.* from 1875(?) to 1878 when it consolidated with the *American Bank Note Co.* with whom he was still employed (tho retired) in April 1907. In early life he engraved in line a few portraits for book publishers.

Among the U. S. stamps on which he engraved the vignettes are:

1875—5 cents—Franklin—reproduction. (1847)
10 cents—Washington—reproduction.
10 cents—Special Delivery—messenger
1875—1 to 10 cents—Newspaper & Periodical—Liberty
12 to 96 cents—Newspaper & Periodical—Justice
3 dollar Newspaper & Periodical
9 dollar Newspaper & Periodical
60 dollar—Newspaper & Periodical
5 to 20 dollar—State Department—Stewart
1879? E-113—3 cents postage essay—Head of Liberty
1882—5 cents—Garfield
1890—2 cents—Washington
3 cents—Jackson
5 cents—Grant
6 cents—Garfield
8 cents—Sherman
10 cents—Webster
15 cents—Clay
1893—1 cent—Columbus and Indians
2 cents—Landing of Columbus (with A. Jones)
4 cents—Fleet of Columbus
5 cents—Columbus Soliciting Aid of Isabella
8 cents—Columbus Returned to Favor
15 cents—Columbus Announcing his Discovery
50 cents—Recall of Columbus
2 dollar—Columbus in Chains
5 dollar—Columbus (with A. Jones)



By Courtesy of Thos. F. Morris.

EARLY ENGRAVED BUSINESS CARD OF THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.

As I have shown above in the history of *JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & Co., the AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY*, was the name used by that firm as early as April, 1854, with offices at 7 Wall Street, New York, and at the corner of Chestnut & Third Streets, Philadelphia, the old home office of Draper, Welsh & Co. where Nathaniel Jocelyn was not a member. He and his brother Simeon were the New York partners of Jocelyn, Draper, Welsh & Co. and he is credited with the idea of consolidating into their *AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.* (then not incorporated) all the strongest bank note engraving partnership firms in New York and Philadelphia, with their branches in other cities. Nathaniel Jocelyn was one of the rare versatile artist engravers of lettering and landscapes, and a good portrait painter as well, and so naturally had friends among the various branches of the art. In 1854 he was 58 years old, as also was Charles Toppan. From 1849 to 1854 Nathaniel Jocelyn and his brother Simeon S. were associated with Toppan, Carpenter & Co.—at 29 Wall Street, New York. In 1854 they formed the AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. as attested by the above business card and the advertisement illustrated heretofore.(1)

The beautiful engraved head of Washington used on this recently discovered card was also used on 1851 3c essays for postage stamps (Mason's Nos. 5 and 6) which should now be credited to Draper, Welsh & Co. of Philadelphia, where the vignette was probably engraved.

As early as 1818 Nathaniel Jocelyn and Moseley I. Danforth were associated in the Hartford Graphic Co. Danforth became an eminent vignette engraver, whose firm was successor to a long line of excellent banknote engravers. M. I. Danforth and Tracy R. Edson, executive for the old established firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, are also credited with activity in accomplishing the

(1) See Collectors Club Philatelist. January 1939. Page 31.

consolidation, including their two firms. George D. Lyman was, on September 1, 1858, awarded $1,000. or 20 shares of stock of the Company *"for his valuable aid in effecting the formation of the Company."* Nathaniel Jocelyn's friendship with Charles Toppan, then dean of bank note engravers, probably resulted in bringing in the strong firm of Toppan, Carpenter & Co. and Toppan's election as the first President. With these four leading firms assured, the addition of Bald, Cousland & Co., Wellstood, Hay & Whiting and John E. Gravit completed the association of these seven partnerships, who then agreed to end their strenuous competition and incorporate under the name of the AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY. *"The period of unusual depression in this business, as well as in all others"* at that time no doubt hastened formation of the Company.

Until this time all bank note engraving firms were partnerships, composed entirely of skilled artists, practical engravers and agents actually engaged in production of the business. The agreement was eventually signed by all the 25 partners on April 29th, to become effective two days later on May 1st, 1858, as shown by the following copy of the Articles of Association, which I had the good fortune to obtain from George E. McCabe of Troy, Pa. This was found not far from Tracy R. Edson's old home town in New York state among some of his old papers and correspondence, others of which will be quoted later. The original agreement is beautifully handwritten in the old style (fs for ss) on twelve foolscap pages and the signatures are all exceptionally bold as may be seen by the full size reproductions published above.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.

Whereas We
Freeman Rawdon
Neziah Wright
George W. Hatch
Tracy R. Edson
Charles Toppan
Samuel H. Carpenter
Henry E. Saulnier
Charles T. Carpenter
Samuel H. Carpenter, Jr.
Moseley I. Danforth
Edward J. Danforth
Henry Perkins
J. Dorsey Bald
William Cousland
Edward A. Moss
Albert G. Goodall
Frederick E. Bliss
Nathaniel Jocelyn
Robert Draper
Charles Welsh
Simeon S. Jocelyn, Jr.
John G. Wellstood
DeWitt C. Hay
William H. Whiting
John E. Gavit

as copartnership firms and individuals heretofore and at present engaged in the business of Bank Note Engraving and Printing are desirous of uniting and consolidating our said business, and the talents, skill and good will of our respective establishments, and also all the machinery, tools, instruments and implements of our art and trade, furniture, materials and effects, as possessed and used by us in our respective establishments, with all our facilities of business, into one concern, for the purpose of imparting greater energy, skill and efficiency to the exercise of the said art, trade and business of Bank Note Engraving and Printing and the business collateral thereto, or connected therewith, and for our united advantage and profit, as well as

for the greater security of the public, believing that the same can be attained in no other way: Now, for the carrying out of the said objects, and defining our rights and regulating our conduct in the premises, we, the undersigned, the original proprietors, corporators and projectors of the Company hereinafter named, do mutually undertake, covenant and agree, to and with each other, as follows:

First.—That from and after the first day of May 1858, the business of bank note engraving and printing, and its collateral branches, for our own account, and in our and each of our establishments, shall cease; and that we will not, either as members of any firm, or association, or individually, carry on, or be interested in the business of bank note engraving, or printing, or any business collateral thereto, viz. The engraving or printing of Government, State or Corporation Bonds, or Securities, Certificates of Stock or Deposit, Checks, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, Labels or Postage Stamps, involving in their production the use of steel dies, and transferring therefrom according to the current practice of the several bank note engraving houses parties hereto, except as herein provided. But such business in said respective establishments, shall be transacted for the present, and till other premises are provided by the Company hereinafter named, in the premises now occupied by the said firms, and the leases of said premises, shall be transferred to and assumed by said Company.

Nothing in these articles contained shall prevent Toppan, Carpenter and Company from executing their contract for furnishing U. S. Postage Stamps, and reserving from this conveyance the machinery, materials and appliances specially provided for, and appropriated to that branch of their present business, nor shall Toppan, Carpenter and Company, or any of the other parties hereto, be precluded from competing for a future contract with the said U. S. Post Office department.

Second:—We agree that upon signing these articles, all the machinery, presses, tools, instruments and implements, plates and dies, stock of materials, furniture and effects belonging to our said establishments in the business of bank note engraving and printing, the same being guaranteed as free from all encumbrance or lien, or the business collateral thereto, and also all orders and contracts for such engraving and printing in our said establishments, shall be, and by virtue of these articles, are transferred and assigned to the Trustees of the Company incorporated as the "American Bank Note Company". But this does not include debts due to such parties or firms, up to the time these articles are to take effect, nor bank note paper, moneys or securities, and all unfinished orders or contracts in progress, are to be and are hereby transferred to the said Company and taken and estimated at a fair valuation for the work already done.

The expenses of all work done up to the time these articles shall take effect, though unfinished, shall be paid by the respective firms, parties hereto, by whom the same was ordered, and all work done after that date shall be assumed and paid for by the said Company.

Third:—We agree that, as full compensation and consideration for such sale, transfer and assignment, we will accept and receive from said Trustees, subject and in reference to these Articles of Association, the stock of the said Company, which shall be issued by the said Company pursuant to the provisions of the amendatory act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed June 7th, 1853, to the general law of voluntary corporations, passed February 17th, 1848, the said stock to be issued and delivered to and held by us, subject to the provisions and covenants and agreements in these articles contained, and to be issued to us in the amounts in the next succeeding article (Fourth) herein specified, to wit.

Fourth—

To Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson	5,951 Shares.
To Toppan, Carpenter & Co.	5,577 Shares.
To Danforth, Perkins & Co.	5,428 Shares.
To Bald, Cousland & Co.	3,312 Shares.
To Jocelyn, Draper, Welsh & Co.	2,092 Shares.
To Wellstood, Hay & Whiting	2,042 Shares.
To John E. Gavit	498 Shares.

The amount of the said shares so issued and delivered to each firm or individual shall represent the estimated and agreed value of the property, business, contracts, &c., sold and transferred by them to the said Company; and the whole number of such shares so to be issued for the property &c. as aforesaid shall amount to 24,900 shares and no more.

Fifth:—We agree and covenant to and with each other, and for ourselves and each of our firms, that the shares of stock so transferred to and received by us under the two last articles (Third and Fourth) shall not be sold, assigned or transferred, nor any of them, to any person or persons who are not parties to these articles of association, by us, or any or either of us, parties to this agreement, within

one year from the date hereof, nor at any time, without first giving the option or refusal of purchase thereof to the members of the Company and the parties to this agreement, at the lowest bona fide price asked or fixed upon; and they shall not at any time be sold to any person not a party to these articles of agreement, at any lower price than they have first been offered at to the members of this Association; and any violation of this article shall subject the party or parties so violating to a penalty of five thousand dollars, stipulated and liquidated damages to the other parties to this agreement, and shall forfeit his stock in the Company to his associates at the time of such forfeiture, which shall be divided among them in proportion to their respective interests, and for which certificates shall be immediately issued. It shall be deemed a sufficient offer as above to give notice in writing to the Board of Trustees, at the first regular meeting of the Board thereafter, and if said offer is not accepted in ten days, the stock may then be sold to parties not members of the Company.

Nothing however in these articles contained shall prevent the assignment and transfer by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson to Isaac Cary and George Matthews, of such number of shares of the stock of the Company as said Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson shall appropriate to them for their interests in the firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson; and upon signing these articles, and receiving said shares said Cary and Matthews may become parties to these articles of association, with the same benefits and the same obligations as the original parties hereto.

Sixth:—We agree, and each of us agrees mutually, that we each and every one of us, shall and will, so far as the business and art of bank-note engraving and printing are concerned, and the business collateral thereto, as specified in the first of these articles, give our influence, support and good will exclusively to the said American Bank Note Company; and that we will devote our time and professional skill and services exclusively to the said Company, should we be employed by the said Company, at such reasonable terms of compensation and service as may be agreed upon. But it is understood that such parties hereto as do not, or shall not hereafter desire to be employed in the exercise of their profession and art of bank-note engraving or printing, shall be at liberty to retire from such exercise of their art and profession; but are not to be engaged or be interested in any bank note engraving or printing business, or the business collateral thereto, as specified in the first article, in any manner, other than of this Company.

And any party to these Articles violating this article, shall forfeit and pay, as a penalty, to the other associates, five thousand dollars liquidated and determined damages, and also, all his stock in said Company, as provided in the fifth of these articles.

Seventh:—Such of the parties hereto as desire to be employed in their profession and art of bank-note engraving and printing, or the various departments thereof, may be employed by the Company, at such prices and on such terms as shall be agreed upon, and a preference shall always be given to the parties hereto in any professional work or business to be performed by, or for said Company; but this provision is not to prevent the employment and hiring by the Company of artists and professional engravers and printers, and other persons who are not parties to this agreement.

Eighth:—In the election of Trustees of said Company under the Act, preference shall be given to the parties to this agreement; and in all future elections and appointment of Trustees or any Trustee, the same shall be taken from the parties to this agreement, so far as is consistent with the laws of the State of New York so to do; and no person shall be eligible to the place of Trustee unless he shall own in his own right 100 shares of the capital stock of the said Company; and for the sake of giving permanence and uniformity of action to the Company and its Board of Trustees, and of ensuring the carrying out the intention of the parties hereto, the election of Trustees shall be provided for in the By-Laws of said Company, so as to effect such objects as far as possible; the said Board to fill the vacancies in their number by their own selection, as provided for by law, and said Trustees as such receive no salary or compensation for their services, but such Trustees may be eligible to other offices of the Company or employment in its service.

Ninth:—The By-Laws of the said Company shall be made by the Board of Trustees; but the Board of Trustees, in making said By-Laws shall adopt and conform them in all respects to these articles of agreement so far as is practicable, consistently with the provisions of law; and no By-Laws inconsistent with the provisions or spirit of these articles shall be made by the said Board of Trustees.

Tenth:—Other parties than the original parties to these articles may become parties hereto, in the following manner, and in no other manner. First. By a vote of four-fifths of all parties to this agreement, counting by shares, each share to count one vote. Second. By becoming a purchaser of at least ten shares of stock in the Company, to be held subject to these articles. Third. By signing these articles and

sealing. All these acts shall be necessary to enable any one to become a party thereto, other than the original parties.

Eleventh:—The parties hereto have unanimously agreed, and do hereby agree, that the following named persons be and they are nominated and appointed, as the Trustees of the said Company, and named in the Certificate of Incorporation, viz.;

Freeman Rawdon
Tracy R. Edson
Charles Toppan
Samuel H. Carpenter
Mosley I. Danforth
Edward J. Danforth
J. Dorsey Bald
Nathaniel Jocelyn
William H. Whiting

and to them or their substitutes or successors, to be from time to time appointed, as herein provided for, we, the parties hereto, and each of us for ourselves, our personal representatives and assigns, have granted, and do hereby mutually and irrevocably grant, full power and authority to transact all the business of the said Company, and to exercise every power and privilege in respect thereto, which the parties hereto, or any of them, or any person claiming under them, or any or either of them, could exercise if personally present; and every person substituted or appointed by the said Board of Trustees, or who may be substituted, or appointed in any other legal manner, according to these articles, shall possess the same authority in all respects, as that which was committed to the Trustees whose place he shall supply, and shall hold his office by the same tenure.

Twelfth:—It shall be the duty of the said Board of Trustees to fill, without undue delay, all vacancies occurring in their Board.

Thirteenth:—(unimportant).

Fourteenth:—(unimportant).

Fifteenth:—(unimportant).

Sixteenth:—The Company shall never purchase or hold at any one time more than one-fifth of the whole number of shares of its capital stock and no reservation of profits shall at any time be made which will prevent a liberal dividend to the stockholders.

Seventeenth:—It is the intention of the parties hereto, and it is expected, and so far as these articles can control the action of the Trustees it is agreed, that the dividends of the net profits shall be made, at least as often as once in every six months.

Eighteenth:—These articles of agreement, or any of them, or any part thereof, shall not be altered, nor shall any sale of the property amounting to a dissolution of the Company, or any sale of its property or effects, in gross, be made, except by a vote of four-fifths of all the parties hereto, counting by shares. The meeting of the stockholders to be called for that purpose, to be after thirty days notice, said notice to be authorized by a vote of two-thirds of all the Trustees, after notice of the same at a previous meeting.

In case of sickness or absence from the state of any party hereto, he may vote by proxy, duly made in writing, but such proxy must be made to some one or more parties to this agreement.

In Witness whereof we, the parties hereto, have hereto set our hands and seals this twenty ninth day of April in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and fifty eight.

Freeman Rawdon	seal	Wm. Cousland	seal
Neziah Wright	seal	Edward A. Moss	seal
Geo. W. Hatch	seal	Albert G. Goodall	seal
Tracy R. Edson	seal	Frederic E. Bliss	seal
Chas. Toppan	seal	Nathaniel Jocelyn	seal
S. H. Carpenter	seal	Robert Draper	seal
H. E. Saulnier	seal	Chas. Welsh	seal
C. T. Carpenter pr S. H. Carpenter	seal	Simeon S. Jocelyn Jr.	seal
S. H. Carpenter Jr.	seal	John G. Wellstood	seal
M. I. Danforth	Seal	De Witt C. Hay	seal
Edward J. Danforth	seal	William H. Whiting	seal
Henry Perkins	seal	Jno. E. Gavit	seal
J. D. Bald	seal		

ITEMS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST IN ABOVE AGREEMENT

The last paragraph of the *First* article in the above agreement is particularly interesting to philatelists, so perhaps a digression may be permitted to trace the effects of this provision in the agreement. Altho the preceding paragraph required all the partnership firms to cease producing Postage Stamps, this paragraph expressly excluded Toppan, Carpenter & Company's contract for U. S. Postage Stamps and all "machinery, materials and appliances specially provided for, and appropriated to that branch of their present business." It also permitted all the associated firms after May 1, 1858, to compete for future contracts with the U. S. Post Office Department. Toppan, Carpenter & Co. did, on April 1, 1861, submit a proposal with essays from their previous stamp designs to which numerals were added as required by the specifications for the 1861 issue. The American Bank Note Co. by that time had consolidated into one plant in each city, all the effects and plants of the component seven firms in New York, the four plants in Philadelphia, the three plants in Cincinnati and the five in Boston. Without plants the other component firms were therefore unable to exercise their privilege of bidding for this 1861 postage stamp contract, but the American Bank Note Co. may have done so as they then bid for the Confederate States Postage Stamp contract thru their New Orleans office.

Toppan, Carpenter & Co. completed their U. S. Postage Stamp Contract on June 10, 1861. Both Charles Toppan and Samuel Carpenter had retired in 1859 from active work in the American Bank Note Co. to Philadelphia. Before May 7, 1861 John M. Butler, a historical engraver, was a member-elect of Congress and Toppan, Carpenter & Co. had sold to him a one-fifth interest in their postage stamp firm, probably in the hope that he would be able to influence the award of the U. S. Government Postage Stamp contract then pending. Upon their failure to secure this 1861 contract, and being by the articles of association in the A. B. N. C. excluded from other engraving work, the firm of Toppan, Carpenter & Co. was dissolved and John M. Butler with Joseph R. Carpenter, not being parties to the A. B. N. C. agreement, formed the new bank note engraving firm of *Butler & Carpenter* to which they brought all the former firm's master dies and equipment for producing engraved stamps. They soon secured from the U. S. Treasury Department the Aug. 4, 1862 contract for Revenue Stamps, including all the Private Proprietary Revenue Stamps, and used portions of the old T. C. & Co. dies in their designs for many of these stamps. John M. Butler died October 20, 1868 and the firm name was changed to Joseph R. Carpenter who continued until the Revenue Stamp Contract expired in 1875. Then he formed and became the manager of the *Philadelphia Bank Note Co.* which thus inherited the dies and equipment of their ancestors and which were used on future essays for postage stamps by that firm. The P. B. N. Co. was liquidated at a public sale prior to June 23, 1900 when the master dies and much equipment were bought by Ernest Schernikow who had up to ten sets of proofs made from most of the dies, and some of the plates of essays.

In the *Fifth* article of association, second paragraph, I note that provision was made for including as shareholders, two of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson's representatives, Isaac Cary of Boston and George Matthews who was their Montreal representative. Matthews had patented the "*indestructible green tint*" used on the backs of bank notes and while retaining use of his patent in Canada sold the right to use it in the United States to Tracy R. Edson. Isaac Cary was made Manager and Benjamin Perkins, Secretary of the Boston office on Oct. 1, 1859.

American Bank-Note Company.

NEW-YORK, MAY 1ST, 1858.

FOR the purpose of placing the Bank Note Currency of the country upon a basis of greater security, with the same features of stability and perpetuity that appertain to Banking Institutions, the undersigned, being all the firms now engaged in the business of **BANK-NOTE ENGRAVING AND PRINTING** in the United States, respectfully give notice that they have associated themselves together under the style of the **American Bank-Note Company,** and have been duly incorporated by Law.

This Company offers to the public important advantages.

It combines the greatest skill and experience with the most perfect division of labor.

It brings to bear all improvements in machinery.

It offers the opportunity of selection from the whole material now in use.

It gives the greatest possible security by the superior perfection of work.

It places the business on a permanent footing, protecting the community against contingencies that might arise from the dissolution or derangement of any particular firm.

The business will be continued, as heretofore, at New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Montreal, Albany, Cincinnati, Chicago and New-Orleans.

The following are the names of the Trustees appointed under the Act, viz:

FREEMAN RAWDON,
TRACY R. EDSON,
CHARLES TOPPAN,
SAMUEL H. CARPENTER,
MOSELEY I. DANFORTH,
EDWARD J. DANFORTH,
J. DORSEY BALD,
NATHANIEL JOCELYN,
WILLIAM H. WHITING.

Until arrangements are completed for the concentration of the business, orders may be addressed to the respective firms, each of which, representing this Company, will hereafter afford to **Banking Institutions** the aggregate advantages, responsibilities and safeguards possessed by all the Houses composing this Corporation. Their prices will remain the same as heretofore.

Very Respectfully,

RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON,
New-York, Montreal, Cincinnati and New-Orleans;
and with ISAAC CARY, *The New-England Bank Note Co., Boston.*
" GEORGE MATTHEWS, *Montreal.*

TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Boston.

DANFORTH, PERKINS & CO.,
(Late DANFORTH, WRIGHT & Co.,)
New-York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Boston.

BALD, COUSLAND & CO.,
New-York and Philadelphia.

JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., *New-York,*
DRAPER, WELSH & CO., *Philadelphia,*
New-York, Philadelphia and Boston.

WELLSTOOD, HAY & WHITING,
New-York and Chicago.

JOHN E. GAVIT,
Albany.

CIRCULAR ANNOUNCING FORMATION OF THE A. B. N. C.

The cash capital contributed to the American Bank Note Co. in addition to materials and equipment was limited to only $5,000. all of which was paid in one installment on June 10, 1858, (probably proceeds of a loan from Charles Toppan) as shown by a statement signed by a majority of the Trustees on July 7, 1858, in connection with application for the charter of incorporation. On September 1, 1858 the Company had a capital of $1,250,000. composed of $50.00 shares. The total number of shares was limited to 24,900, and 20,000 shares were apportioned to the 25 incorporators in return for their materials and equipment, and 4,900 surplus shares held for *"appropriating a portion of them to the purpose of securing permanently the earnest and efficient services of the most valuable employees, by affording them some facilities for becoming interested in the stock of the Company"* at not less than $50.00 per share.

Dated May 1, 1858 two printed notices of the consolidation were issued by the American Bank Note Co. and I am fortunate in being able to reproduce one of them herein by courtesy of George E. McCabe. The first probably went to former customers of the associated partnerships and the second to the general public. Both of these circulars claim the Company as "being all the firms now engaged in the business." This was not exactly correct as a number of the smaller firms and many of the employee engravers of the former firms did not go to work for the American Bank Note Co. Most of those from the Danforth, Perkins & Co. soon formed the National Bank Note Co. and others whose services were not required by the consolidated A. B. N. Co. made other connections, so that competition was not entirely eliminated. As we have shown hereinbefore(2) the firm of Edmonds, Jones & Smillie did not join the A. B. N. Co. until about a year later, and Alfred Jones soon thereafter left to join the National Bank Note Co.

PRINTED CIRCULAR OF GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The nine original Trustees named in the Articles of Association, were chosen, two from each of the three largest partnerships and one each from three of the smaller firms. Charles Toppan was unanimously elected the first President, but later wrote he did not fully appreciate the many duties involved, and about ten months later resigned on March 4, 1859, at the age of 63, "to relieve himself of the responsibilities and cares of business." Tracy R. Edson was the first Vice President and Head of the Business department and as such served as temporary Secretary, as no Secretary was appointed until after September 1, 1858. On May 6, 1859, J. D. Bald (a Director) served as Secretary Protem. On Sept. 11, 1861 Secretary Wm. H. Whiting resigned and on Oct. 9, 1861 Francis W. Edmonds was appointed Secretary; he died and was succeeded by E. J. Danforth on Feb. 11, 1863. The first Treasurer was Neziah Wright who served until his death in 1862. At the early meetings of the Corporators, or Associates as they called themselves, a different Chairman and Secretary were appointed from among those present at each Board Meeting.

The other original Trustees were Nathaniel Jocelyn, Moseley I. Danforth, J. Dorsey Bald, Freeman Rawdon, Samuel H. Carpenter, Edward J. Danforth and William H. Whiting. We have heretofore traced the histories of all these partners up to their combination in the American Bank Note Co. and are therefore able to appreciate the great strength of the "monopoly" as it was called by those engravers on the outside. But with the combination of the skilled men in all these six partnerships (one seems to have been discontinued, probably Gavit in Albany) it was natural that duplication of ability would result in several branches of the art. Consequently, all the skilled and unskilled employees were not then required, and the new Company even set about reducing

(2) Collectors Club Philatelist—January, 1941 p. 23.

some salaries. As we have seen before, these men sought new and more convenient employment with the "opposition" and within a year the strong National Bank Note Co., and then the Continental Bank Note Co., entered the field. There was also the short lived New York Bank Note Co., which Ormsby considered qualified to do Government work, and Waterman L. Ormsby's own firm, with other smaller bank note engravers throughout the country.

REPORT OF HEAD OF THE BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

The Herculean task of amalgamating and co-ordinating all these six firms and all their branches fell upon the Head of the Business Department and Vice President, Tracy R. Edson whose vision of the magnitude of his work with his business ability brought order out of chaos. There were meetings of the Board on May 20th, June 4th, June 10th and July 8th, when they appear to have adjourned for the summer. Four months after formation of the Company, on September 1, 1858, Edson submitted to the Board of Trustees a lengthy and legibly hand written Report, a copy of which now fills sixteen typewritten pages. The opportunity to copy this 83 year old report, found among Edson's papers, delights a researcher and historian. The intimate information therein contained is of inestimable value in understanding the early history of this Company. He first defined the duties of the Board as not executive but legislative, to make rules and determine policies to be executed by the appointed officers, and then proceeded to report on what had transpired during the three months past.

George Matthews in charge of the Montreal Branch agreed to a modification of his contract permitting the Company "to meet any competition which may arise"—"particularly in Canada West, provided his rights as Patentee of the Green Tint are respected."

Those in charge of the various branches in other cities such as Isaac Cary in Boston, George Jones in Cincinnati and S. Schmidt in New Orleans became anxious as to their positions with the new Company, and the proposed change in their compensation. They eventually agreed to a 20% reduction in salary. The Boston office was the most important in the amount of business and profits and that in New Orleans, "much feared city" in the summer "sickly season," so both agents were paid the same $2,000 salary. The trustees of the Company who devoted all their time only received a salary of $2,000 per year at that time. Uniform rates were also adopted to be paid the printers in each establishment. A uniform economical *mode* of taking up Rolls and Transferring was adopted for all new work in the various plants.

June 10, 1858 a committee was appointed to negotiate with Cyrus Durand for his services for one year, including the use of his geometric lathe, transfer press and cycloidal ruling machine and the right to purchase this machinery at the expiration of the year's contract. Cyrus Durand refused to sign what he called a "one-sided" agreement to sell his machinery at a fixed price without binding the Company to buy it, and Edson recommended that "for the sake of preventing the machinery from falling into the hands of the opposition it would be best for the Company to agree to buy it at the end of the year for $3,000." This contract was probably executed but not renewed as Cyrus Durand joined the National Bank Note Co. about November, 1859.

A uniform scale of prices was adopted for engraving and printing but not for lithographed Draft and Certificate where competition was strong, and uniform agreements prepared for contracts with Banks, to be used by all the six firms and branches still operating separately. New orders amounting to $154,000 were reported to July 31st. Each of the six firms submitted monthly statements from their books but there was a great lack of uniformity in the form of

these statements and methods of keeping accounts that required standardizing, and early centralization. The Company had been "in operation four months, and not a single entry has been made in the General Books of the Company"—which were estimated to require from 1500 to 2000 accounts, which as a corporation must now be kept in better order than was previously necessary for the partnerships.

The Canada Post Office Department accepted a proposal of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson to perforate their stamps for an additional compensation of 5 cents per 1000 and Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson on July 8, 1858 ordered a perforating machine for $500. to be delivered early in September.

Edson's report recommended settlement of the *principle* by which the Company shall be governed in disposing of its surplus stock (4900 shares prior to Lymans award) to its Employees," by setting "apart a given number of shares to be sold to a particular individual on certain fixed terms" as outlined in the following resolution.

"Whereas, there are certain persons, who on account of their superior abilities as Artists or otherwise, and of their previous or present connection with the business of Bank Note Engraving in some of the Houses which have been merged into this Company—can be useful to this Company, and who for those reasons have claims upon its consideration and Whereas, it is important to secure the services and co-operation of those persons, and to identify them with the prosperity of the Company by providing a mode by which they can become interested in its success—Therefore—
Resolved,

That this Company will make engagements with those persons (herein named) should they decide to do so, on the following terms & conditions, viz—

They will agree upon a fair salary for full time and services (upon their customary conditions) for a given term of years, the salary to be payable monthly in cash—
In addition to the above, they will by a Resolution, set apart and hold in reserve for the parties severally a certain number of shares of the Capital Stock of the Company upon the following understanding and Agreement viz; The Excess of the Dividends which may be declared on that number of shares over 7% per annum shall be held for and be applied to the purchase of those shares, at the expiration of the above-named period, or whenever such Excess alone, or such Excess and any cash payments thereon, shall amount to the sum of said shares respectively, at the rate of $50.00 per share.

The object of the Company in making this provision being to secure the efficient services and the earnest co-operation of the Party or parties by making them interested in the success of the Company, it should stipulate that if an engagement be terminated before the end of the period above named, by any other cause, than the Death, or Physical or Mental disability of the Party, said party shall forfeit all right to the stock or the Dividends thereon, except such portions thereof as he shall have paid in cash, but in case of Death or disability as above stated, he shall be entitled to such portion of the stock as the excess of Dividends thereon over 7% and the cash payments thereon shall amount to at that time.

"In that way the Company would not only fortify itself with the best talent in the country (rendered doubly valuable by long experience in this particular kind of business the routine of which they have become familiar with,) but would, by absorbing that talent most effectually **head off** the only opposition of any thing like a formidable character which they have any reason to fear for many years to come." . .

No Secretary had been named at this time and the correspondence, minutes and accounts had occupied much of Edson's time which might better have been applied to production. He therefore urged the appointment of some Gentleman of Character whose personal appearance, manners and standing would add weight to the Company and inspire confidence in the stockholders and customers. He should occupy a strictly independent position in order that he be able to act impartially, and should therefore not be one of the Trustees. He should be experienced and qualified to supervise books, correspondence, sign papers and represent the Company in contact with important Bank and Government officers, as well as with the Company's agents and employees. He "consid-

ered it no disparagement to any of the Gentlemen composing this association, to say that there is not one of them who would accept the office, who is qualified to fill the place, or possessing the mere clerical qualifications who is calculated to fill the position with advantage to the Company." Edson suggested such a man "should command a handsome remuneration"—of $3,000 per year and that a committee be appointed to nominate such a Secretary.

Edson's report recommended that the four establishments in Philadelphia be concentrated in one building under a manager and assistant managers as the heads of the business and art departments.

The main offices of the Company were then in the former New York offices of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson in the Merchants Exchange, 48 Wall Street. Edson said they were "doing business under a great disadvantage both in regard to economy and convenience" and that it was of the *utmost importance* to *at once* determine on premises for future occupancy. The Merchants Exchange Company at first offered unsatisfactory additional room and other buildings were considered. Whether to buy or lease and alter a building were also discussed, but no fund was then available for this purpose and no satisfactory central site obtainable. Edson's report however contained the following:—

"The Merchants Exchange Company, have also offered additional Room, and no more favorable terms than were embraced in their former proposal—They also offer to guarantee that the proposed New Story shall be so constructed that it shall conform to the general style of Architecture of the Building, and that it shall be free from all objection on account of Heat, while for light and ventilation it will be unequaled, both being open and unobstructed in every direction, and must ever remain so.—The premises embrace an area of about 23,400 square feet, which will afford ample space for the operations of the Company—they are to be supplied with Hot water pipes for Heating, with Speaking tubes and Bell, Water Closets and Croton Water & Gas pipes—and to be fire and Burglar proof. The Business and Exhibition Rooms are to be altered as required—These premises have been offered at—— per annum, on a Lease of 10 or 15 years".—"It should have been stated before, that the above premises can be put in order for our use on or before the 1st of May, 1859".

This offer was probably accepted as illustrations in Harper's Monthly Magazine for February 1862, show the A. B. N. C. name crowning the top story over the entrance and with entrance offices in the columnar portico on the second floor of No. 48, connected up thru five stories on the west end of the Merchants Exchange (now the National City Bank Building). The printing rooms occupied three sides of the top floor and in 1861 contained 100 presses.

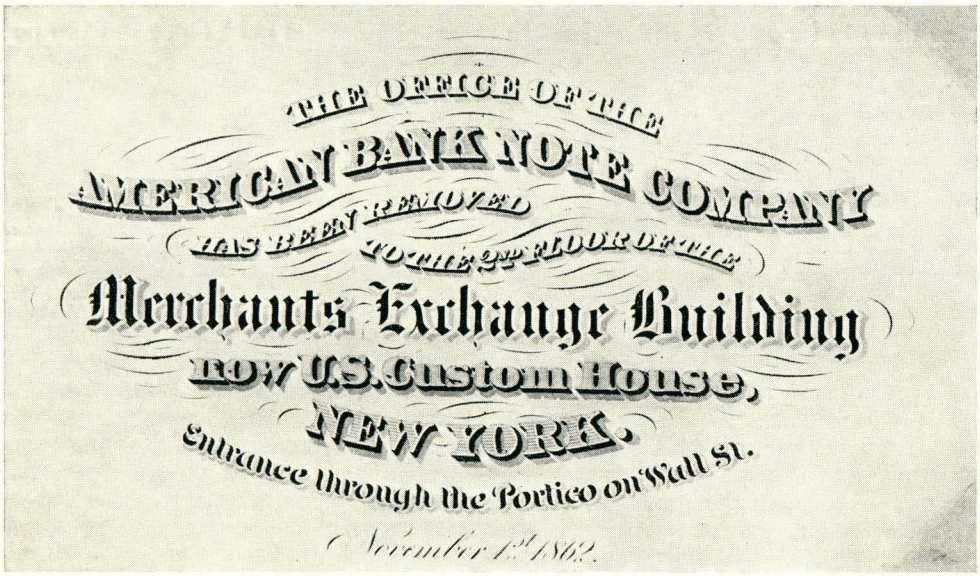
On November 1, 1862 the building became the U. S. Custom House and the A. B. N. C. moved to offices on the second floor, which was probably a readjustment of space within the same building. At this time the company employed about 350 persons, of whom over 100 were women. There were then about 60 artists and engravers and 250 employed in the Printing and Counting Rooms. In 1861 the plate record room was on the fourth floor, sixty feet above the street, and the modeling and designing room on the same floor as the main offices.

Edson's recommendation of most interest to philatelists and numismatists was that—

"Appropriate suitable Rooms adjacent to the Business Department, for Shewing specimens, and have all the specimens of all the different firms in that city removed thereto and conveniently arranged for exhibition, appoint suitable persons to attend to customers and to aid them in making selections, and in making up the rough forms, and arranging the details, both for the Modellers, and for entering into the Order Book.

These Rooms should be under the superintendence of the Head of the Art Department, who should have his Head Quarters there.

A corps of Modelers, should be attached to these rooms and should be provided with all the necessary facilities for making up models of all work ordered, in which



By Courtesy of Thos. F. Morris

CARD ANNOUNCING NEW OFFICES

all the details & proportions shall be accurately made out for working from, when they could be sent to the Firm, through whom they are to be executed. All persons applying at the office of either Firm for engraving should be conducted to the Exhibition Room and there assisted in making a selection. All bank Note Plates hereafter engraved by the A. B. N. Co. wherever ordered should be designed and modeled or at least supervised by the Head of Art Dept., so as to prevent the production of any notes that would not be approved, by the Company, and so as to prevent repetitions of the same selections and combinations of work on the notes of different Banks."

The importance of the above, which apparently was carried out, lies in "*have all the specimens of all the different firms—removed thereto and conveniently arranged for exhibition*" to customers and use of the modellers or designers under the head of the Art Department. These specimens were of course proofs and essays, of all the engraved master and special dies that had been inherited by the company from its predecessors. Similar specimens had been exhibited by the various partnerships and their agents to secure contracts. In late 1861 the portfolios in this room contained—proofs of 20,000 subjects, including about 5,000 vignettes, 5,000 portraits and emblematical figures and 10,000 checks and counters. It is more than probable that proofs were taken in 1858 of all the dies turned in by the several firms, in order that the company know and have on exhibition its complete stock of engravings from all sources.

In my study of postage stamp proofs I have found proofs and essays on different papers made at different times. The paper expert of Crane & Co., who supplied bond paper for bank-notes to the A. B. N. C. and its predecessors, kindly gave me a short education in how to distinguish papers made in different decades. I had with me some proofs of the R. W. H. & E. United States 1847 5c and 10c stamps on various bond papers and he selected those printed on paper made about 1847 when these stamps were produced, and proofs on other paper dating about 1858 when the proofs for the above central exhibit room were made. He also selected others made about 1879 when the A. B. N. C., the N. B. N. C. and the C. B. N. C. combined, and some on Crane & Co. bond paper watermarked 1891 to 1895. Thus the age of the paper helps determine that the

proofs must have been made at least as late as the paper. Great improvements were made in making clearer papers every one of those decades and improvements were also made in the color tints used. Many earlier essays are also found on papers used by the respective firms at various times. Thus by the papers, as well as by the colors of ink peculiar to different periods, we are enabled to attribute certain proofs of certain firms at approximate dates.

I have shown above(3) in the history of the firm of *Edmonds, Jones & Smillie,* the form of voting by shares held by the Corporators of the old partnerships that combined into the A. B. N. C., as provided by the Tenth Article of Association. As the above skillful engravers were, probably soon after March 1859, admitted as Corporators of the Company, they no doubt were awarded a substantial share of the 4880 shares of unissued stock reserved for skillful engraver employees.

After Charles Toppan resigned as President on March 4, 1859, Tracy R. Edson succeeded to that office and Moseley I. Danforth became Vice-President. Edson had been acting-president and executive officer who arranged the consolidation of the various firms into the new headquarters in the Merchants Exchange, as his previous report had recommended. The A. B. N. C. was no sooner comfortably established than its first serious competitor, the National Bank Note Co. was founded in November, 1859. But by the spring of 1861 the outbreak of the Civil War required so much Government engraving of bonds, paper money and postage stamps, that there was profitable business for both these firms.

THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD

The Confederate States also required engraving of bonds, money and postage stamps. Thru C. Schmidt, the New Orleans Agent of the A. B. N. C., they secured a contract for Confederate bonds, but discontinued work on the plates prior to April 18, 1861 after President Lincoln published a Proclamation forbidding trade with the enemy. The A. B. N. C. on May 2, 1861 notified S. Schmidt, their New Orleans Agent, that they had *"decided to stop all work for the Confederate States, whether for the Govt. or for Corporations"* and directed him *"to discontinue all work at that agency, and to enter into no further contracts at New Orleans on behalf of the Company."* It must have pained President Edson to write that letter closing the office where he had been Agent for Rawdon, Wright & Hatch from 1838 to 1847.

As to the Confederate postage stamps which have long been a puzzle to philatelists, we have known(b) that the A. B. N. C. submitted probably four engraved essays with a proposal for the contract. These model essays for postage stamps are now in the collection of August Dietz who illustrated one of them in colors several years ago. Confirmation that essays or *"Specimens of Postage Stamps and prices"* were submitted *"sometime in the early part of March, 1861"* (actually on March 4th) by the A. B. N. C., is now given below. This was about a month before President Lincoln's Proclamation. The facts as to this action are given in the following letter. This letter was to answer accusations by Toppan, Carpenter & Co. their competitors for the 1861 U. S. Postage Stamp Contract then pending. August Dietz says(b) Butler & Carpenter were bidders, but this firm was not then in operation. It is notable that the northern bidders' letters are dated early in March and southern bidders in April. It is also interesting to note that the P. M. G. of the Confederate States later, on March 27, 1861 advertised for *Proposals to Furnish Postage Stamps,* to be received on May 1, 1861.(b)

(3) Collectors Club Philatelist. January 1941, page 23.
(b) The Postal Service of THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA by August Dietz.

THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. LETTER TO THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Washington D. C. 6 May 1861

To the Hon.
Montgomery Blair,
Post Master General,
Sir,

Having been informed that representations have been made to you to the effect that the American Bank Note Company have offered to furnish Postage Stamps to the Confederate States, and that said Company are now doing work for said states, and as such representations are erroneous, and calculated to do great injustice to said Company, I beg leave to make the following statement of facts—

Sometime in the early part of the month of March last, (I am unable to state the precise date,) application was made to the American Bank Note Company, for Specimens of Postage Stamps and prices,—the parties applying for them stating that they were wanted for the Confederate States. As is customary in similar applications from Banks about to be established in various parts of the country, they were furnished with Specimens and terms, but as in the case of similar applications from Banks, so in this case, the American Bank Note Company would not have entered into a contract to furnish stamps to the Confederate States without first being satisfied that it would have been right to do so.

No further steps were taken in relation to the matter by the American Bank Note Company, and the Advertisement of the Post Master General of the Confederate States, asking for proposals for furnishing Stamps has never been responded to by the Company in any manner whatever.

In my letter to you of 3d inst. I stated that the American Bank Note Company had decided not to do any more work of any description for the disaffected States, and I should have added that instructions to that effect had been given to the other offices of the Company as well as to that at New Orleans.

I beg to assure you Sir; that while the American Bank Note Company have been actuated by a natural desire to avoid any unnecessary sacrifice of their business interests, they have felt that their duty as good citizens was paramount to all such consideration, and while they would have deemed it presumptuous on their part to have anticipated the action of the Government in deciding the question, yet the moment the Government declared its position, from that moment our duty was clear, and the call has been responded to at whatever cost to the Company.

I understand the representations above referred to were made by Mr. Carpenter of Toppan, Carpenter & Co. and by Mr. Butler, member of Congress elect, to whom, as stated by himself, Toppan, Carpenter & Co. have sold one fifth interest in their Stamp business, probably on account of his supposed political influence, to be exerted in securing the Contract.

I will only add in conclusion, that the Government has no more loyal friends and supporters than the American Bank Note Company, abundant proofs of which can be furnished if necessary, as also of the facts above stated.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Very Respectfully,
Your Obt. Servant
Tracy R. Edson,
President

On May 16, 1860 the following executives were elected by the Board of Directors:—

Tracy R. Edson—President.
Moseley I. Danforth—Vice Pres. & Supervisor of Designs and Models.
Nathaniel Jocelyn—Supervisor of the Art Department.
De Witt C. Hay—Supervisor of Pictorial Department.
John G. Wellstood—Supt. of Letter Engraving Dept.
Henry E. Saulnier—Supt. of Transferring Dept.
C. L. VanZantd—Supt. of Printing Dept.
Neziah Wright—Supervisor of Lettering & Transferring.

F. O. C. Darley was re-engaged as designer of vignettes on March 14, 1861. It is also interesting to note that Theodore H. Freeland was engaged as a bookkeeper on January 8, 1862, as he became President of the Company in 1903.

(To be continued.)

NINETEENTH CENTURY CLASSICS

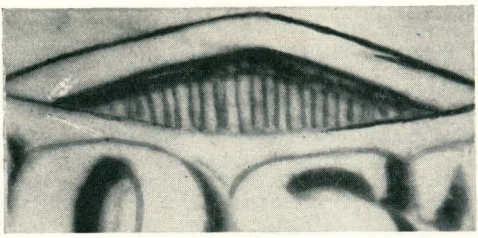
GERARD GILBERT

THE NINETY CENT AUGUST (1861)

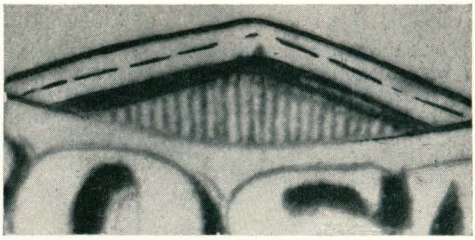
An Interesting Discovery

Careful study of the ninety cent issues of 1861 discloses another difference between the August and September issues, in addition to the example given in the Standard Catalogue. The Standard Catalogue says "Parallel lines from an angle above the ribbon with U. S. Postage; between these lines a row of dots has been added, and a point of color to the apex of the lower line." This differentiation between the September and the August issues is a true test, but these lines might be so lightly printed that a clever forger could erase them and produce a dangerous fake of the August issue.

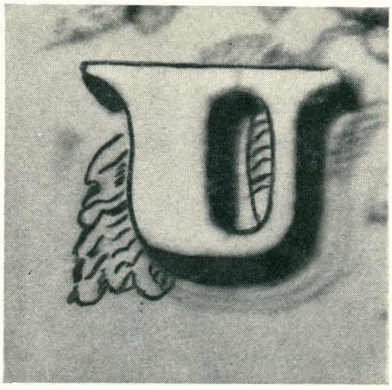
The additional proof lies in the leaf at the left of the "U" in the lower left hand corner of the stamp. In the August design the shading is almost horizontal, while in the September issue it has a decided downward slant toward the left.



Type I—Having no dots in the top part.



Type II—With additional lines in top part of design.



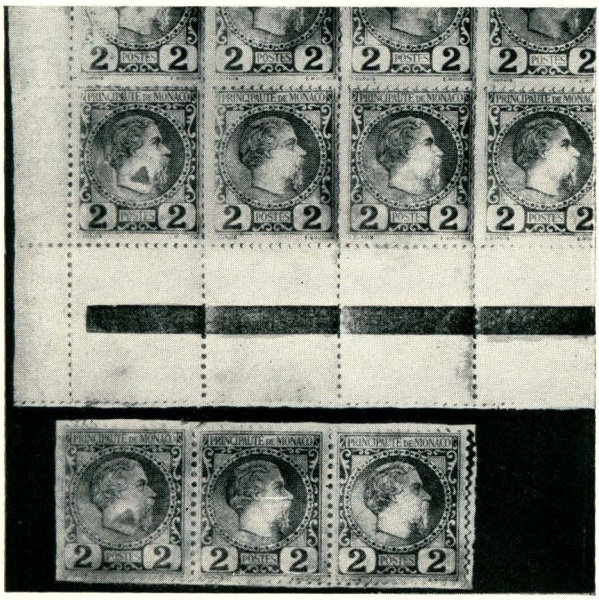
Type I—August.



Type II—September Shading in left leaf corrected.

MONACO

A Recut in the 1885 First Issue



The stamps of this issue were printed in sheets of 300 subjects: two vertical panes of 150 stamps each. These two panes divided themselves in six panes of 25 stamps.

A few years ago we had the chance to find a strip of three of the 2 centimes, dull lilac, 1885 issue, the left stamp of this strip having an important recut in the neck.

A short time ago we found a block of 25 in which the 21st stamp has the same recut, see illustration.

The shape of our block of 25 enables us to say that it is the fourth pane of one half sheet, possibly we may one day find out if it belongs to the left or the right part of the sheet of 300.

It is also possible that this stamp exists before the recut.

UNITED STATES—Unissued Stamps

Much has been written lately on different "unissued" United States stamps, which according to the writers should be taken out of the catalogue.

If these stamps were taken out of the Catalogue of United States Stamps Specialized, they should also be taken out of the Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue.

May we suggest here that postage stamp collecting being an international hobby, to remove old classic stamps from the catalogue is a question that should be discussed between the publishers of all world's catalogues.

If the unissued U. S. August 1861 "Special Printing" so called "premiere gravure" were taken out of the catalogue, then other foreign stamps should also disappear from all catalogues.

The Collectors Club Philatelist

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Among some that fall in the same category are:—

Great Britain	1 penny black V. R.	1840
British India	½ anna red error	1855
British Columbia	2½c dull rose imperf.	1861
New Brunswick	5c brown "Connel"	1860
South Australia	1/- Violet	1855-56
Newfoundland	1/-orange-laid paper	1860
Bergedorf	½s black on violet	1861
Bergedorf	3s black on rose	1861
France	20c. blue	1849
Turkey	Postage Due 25 piastre bistre-brown	1867
Ceylon	1/d green, 2nd issue, perf.	1861
Etc., etc.		

Without taking into consideration the prejudice which would be done to collectors who have been buying these stamps, relying on the catalogue, let us say that we should find it very awkward to look for the 1 penny black "V. R." and not find it recorded.

These stamps are not proofs, as proofs were never intended to be used; they are "stamps" prepared for use, but not issued. We really think they should remain in the catalogue. On the other hand we think that the U. S. August 1861 Special Printing Type I should be listed as follows in Scott's Catalogue:—

58—10 cents Green Type I
60—24 cents Violet Type I

and then, printed in slanting characters:

Not Issued—All Type I
55—1 cent Indigo
56—3 cents brown-red
a. brown-red Imperf.
57—5 cent brown
59—12 cent black
61—30 cent red-orange
62—90 cent dull blue
a. dull blue. Imperf.

TRANSLATIONS FROM KOHL'S HANDBOOK

By Dr. Herbert Munk

The translations appearing under this heading are all originals prepared under the auspices of the **Collectors Club,** who hold the copyright for the English translations and who reserve all rights for republication. Suggestions for future translations are always welcome as well as criticisms on any of the translations that may appear.

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Irish Free State*

Translated by H. G. ZERVAS

(Continued from Vol. XX, No. 1, page 71.)

PLATES FOR OVERPRINTING A2

Nothing authentic is known of the manner in which Thom made up their plates for overprinting. Undoubtedly, however, they also used the machine setting or Mono-type method. The "Stamp Collector" of February 18, 1922 carried information from a correspondent in Dublin which possibly explains the method used by Thom, inasmuch as the explanation does not fit the Dollard method. This information follows verbatim:—"The overprint was set by the Monotype machine (six overprints at a time until 240 in all were set) then screwed in a printer's forme to make complete sheet, proofs then pulled and sent to reader for revision; afterwards, when corrected (as there was one error), the forme was sent to stereo to have plate made for complete sheet". Accordingly Thom would have produced it's plates for overprinting by machine setting 40 horizontal rows of 6 subjects each, and combining them into one plate of 240 subjects, from which stereos were taken. This information is repeated here with reservations, because there are units in some of the printing plates, which rather lead to the conclusion that their horizontal rows were made up of only four subjects each. There is also a statement, made by Thom some time later, that, although they produced most of their overprinting plates by means of machine setting, which were then stereotyped as a unit, they did also produce some plates, in exceptional instances, from block stereos, in other words, similar to the Dollard method.

In all Thom used ten plates for the overprint A2, of which, however, only Plates I, II and III were used for the first issue, Nos. 9-12, and, in addition for the 1½d. value Plate IX, numbering of plates according to Vesey.

For purposes of identification and differentiation between these plates there are given herewith setting and position irregularities. For brevity we have designated the setting positions of the lines of the overprint as follows: *R*(ialtas) over *e, SE* or *S* of Sealadac—Position I; (see illustration of normal position I R over e); *l* or *al* of Sealadac over *na*—Position II (normal position II is *l* over *n*); and the position of the *1* of 1922 under the *i, ei* or *e* of the fourth line—Position III (normal position III is *1* under *i*). See illustration of the various positions I Fig. 13.

(*) All prices given in this translation are in German Marks, and are for comparison purposes only, they do not reflect market prices.

VARIETIES OF POSITION I



R over e R over Se R over S

PLATE I

Positions I and II normal throughout, Position III the *1* always a trace to the left of the *i*. In horizontal rows 8-20 the four left hand overprints are higher than the eight right hand overprints.

Identification of specific locations: in horizontal row 8 subject 3 period after 1922 too large; in horizontal row 9 subject 12 *c* of Sealadac too low; in horizontal row 11 subject 12 same error; in horizontal row 18 subject 1 first *A* of Sealadac damaged and smeared; in horizontal row 19 subject 3 top right of *c* of Sealadac broken off; in horizontal row 20 subject 3 period after 1922 too low.

PLATE II

Position I: R over Se in horizontal row subjects 1-6; row 17 subject 3. R over S horizontal row 12 subjects 5 & 6, row 17 subjects 4, 5 & 6. All other subjects show position I normal.

Position II: *l* over *na* in horizontal row 12 subjects 1-6, row 17 subject 3; *al* over *na*—row 17 subjects 4-6. All other subjects show position II normal.

Position III: *l* under *ei*—horizontal row 12 subjects 7, 10, 11 and 12, row 15 subjects 11 and 12, row 19 subjects 5, 6, 10, 11 and 12; *l* under *e*—horizontal row 12 subjects 4-6. All other subjects show position III normal.

Overprinting well done, on subject 3 of horizontal rows 19 and 20 overprint seems too heavy and in row 8 subject 4 the upper part of *i* of Rialtas is broken off.

PLATE III

Position I: *R* over *Se*—horizontal row 12 subjects 5 and 6, row 17 subjects 3 and 4. *R* over *S*—row 17 subjects 5 and 6. All other subjects show position I normal.

Position II: *l* over *na*—horizontal row 12 subjects 5 and 6, row 17 subjects 3 and 4. *al* over *na*—row 17 subjects 5 and 6. All other subjects show position II normal.

Position III: *l* under *ei*—row 12 subjects 7, 10, 11 and 12, row 15 subjects 10, 11 and 12, row 19 subjects 5, 6, 10, 11 and 12. *l* under *e*—row 12 subjects 5 and 6. All other subjects show position III normal.

Each of the four right hand overprints in rows 1 to 4 are set too low, and in rows 11 to 14 too high.

In row 8 subject 1 the first *A* of Sealadac is damaged and smeared. In row 12 subject 4 same variety. In row 17 subject 4 wide spaced *Ac* of Sealadac. In row 20 subject 1 the *ir* of h eireann broken and in subject 2 the bottom of the *1* of 1922 incomplete.

PLATE IX (used for No. 9-1½d. only)

Position I: normal throughout.

Position II: *l* over *na*—row 9 subjects 9, 10 and 11. All other subjects show position II normal.

Position III: *l* under *ei*—row 12 subjects 1 to 4; row 5 subject 8; row 6 subjects 4 and 12; row 9 subjects 2, 3 and 4; row 12 subjects 3, 4, 9 and 12; row subjects 4 and 12; row 18 subject 8; row 19 subject 12.

Overprints 6, 7 and 8 in rows 1 to 4 are raised, the four middle overprints 5 to 8 in rows 15, 16 and 17 are too low.

Specific locations: Row 10 subject 4 *r* (last letter) of Rialtas split; row 11 subject 9 the "*i*" of Rialtas broken in middle; row 20 subject 5 *1* of 1922 incomplete at bottom.

INVERTED & SHIFTED OVERPRINTS, and PENCF VARIETY OF 1½d

The 2d. stamps in both Dies I and II with inverted overprints were regularly issued. See No. 10I FI and 10II FI([12]) At least two sheets of the variety No. 10 FI, both with Control S22, were passed over the counter of the Grand Parade Post Office in Cork on February 17, the date of issue of the provisionals. A collector happened to buy two 2d. stamps, recognized the error, and was able to buy a complete lower pane of 120.

At least on one of the sheets sold in Cork, the inverted overprint was shifted so far to one side that the final letters *c* and *n* of the longer second and fourth lines were imprinted on the perforation margins of the stamp. Such specimens have also been found on letters from Cork dated February 17 & 18, 1922. Beside the two sheets sold in Cork another sheet is supposed to have been issued in Dublin, but there is no reliable evidence regarding this. A used copy of the error No. 10 I FI was found in a package, sold by Senf, 15 different Irish for 1.20 (see I. B. J. 1932 Fernsprecher page 34).

The error No. 10 II FI, became known as early as the end of March, and, apparently, also from Cork. Later a used copy of this error was found on a letter of an insurance company cancelled Enniscorthy (County Wexford) May 19th. Almost at the same time a further copy of No. 10 II FI was found cancelled Dublin, date illegible. During the year of 1922 the firm of Stanley Gibbons also found a used copy of this error in their stock, see Gibbon M. C. above mentioned, also Gibbon's St. M. August 1928.

The few preserved corner pairs or blocks show the control S22 Imperf. The largest multiple known of No. 10 II FI is a block of 4x3 stamps from the Agnew Collection.

As a result of strong vertical misplacement of the overprint the values 1½ and 2d., Dies I & II, are found with the date line at the top, instead of at the bottom, or with the date part at the top and part at the bottom of the stamps. This later variety is also known of the 6d. value. The 2d. value is also known with the Rialtas line, first line of the overprint, part at the top and part at the bottom. Of the 1½ and 2d. both types, copies also exist of the upper marginal stamps showing no date line. Price of such specimens 12.50.

With regard to the variety PENCF on the 1½d. stamp, No. 9 FI, refer to complete details in Vol. III page 763. The variety was found in sheets of No. 9 bearing the control Q21 Imperforate, and is preferably collected in a block of four with the right hand sheet margin attached, as the variety was found in the last subject of row 15.

Nos. 9, 10 I and 10 II (1½ and 2d. both dies) are also found with inverted watermarks.

SECOND ISSUE OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, APRIL 1, 1922

Color change of the overprint on typographed values 2½, 4 and 9d. five line Dollard overprint A1. Color at first red, later, about July, carmine.

(12) Compare; Irish Errors, An Official Statement, St. Gibb. Monthly Circular Dec. 1922 pages 114/115.

Munk	Scott		Unused	Used	No. Sheets Printed
16	9	2½d. ultramarine	.20	.20	1,298
17a	10a	4d. grey green red O. P.	.40	.40	1,798
17b	10b	4d. grey green carmine O. P.	.75	.75	
18a	11	9d. black violet red O. P.	1.35	.90	2,602
18b		9d. black violet carmine O. P.	2.00	1.75	

CONTROLS

Prices are for single copies with sheet margin, showing Control, attached.

2½d. No. 16.

Control No.	Imperf.	Perf.
S21	4.00	60.00
S22	3.00	3.00

9d. No. 18.

Control No.	Imperf.	Perf.
S21	80.00	7.50
S22 red	100.00	7.50
S22 carmine	—	10.00

4d. No. 17.

Control No.	Imperf.	Perf.
R21	3.00	100.00
S21	10.00	—
S22 red	14.00	18.00
S22 carmine	15.00	17.50

Regarding the ½d. stamps with red overprint, which supposedly were produced in connection with the transition to the red overprints, although the rubber stamp they bear on the reverse side is dated Feb. 17, 1922, see detailed description on pages 27 and 28.

The color change in the overprints was made because the black overprints did not stand out prominently enough from the color of the stamps. The stamps, Nos. 16-18, were issued on April 1, 1922. Stamps with black overprint continued to be used along with No. 16-18 so that in the middle of May the 2½d with black overprint was still available at the Post Offices.

The red overprint, which varies somewhat in tone, finally became more carmine. The difference between the two colors is hardly recognizable on the black violet 9d. stamps however. According to the printers, see Vesey, Lond. Phil. 1924 page 68, the carmine shade was not an intentional one, but was rather explained by the fact that the plates were sometimes inked two or even three times before printing from them. Carmine overprints did not appear before July, yet they must have been printed prior to June 12, inasmuch as on this date Dollard's contract for overprinting was terminated, see above.

Plates used for overprinting A1 in red or carmine

For each of the three values only Plates I and II were used, which have already been described in detail on page 30, not only as to identification marks of their original block stereos (3x5), but also as to individual plate varieties.

For the red overprints A1, which was not the case for any of the black overprints, a combination plate was used whose block stereos (3x5) were partly block stereos of plate I and partly of plate III, which later plate was never used for red overprints, see above. According to the printers, this "mixture" is explained in that in later use, as the worn out or damaged stereos of a plate were replaced, stereos of another plate were mistakenly inserted. However, inasmuch as Vesey was able to determine that in this Combination Plate block stereos (3x5) of plates I and III were placed in alternating positions, he assumed that at some definite time this plate was intentionally so made up. In any case, the fact is, that this Combination Plate was used only for red overprinting and for all three values. Parts of sheets overprinted with the Combination Plate, in which may be identified the stereos of both plates I and III, are of special interest.

As a result of the use of plates I and II (translator—III?) for overprinting Nos. 16-18, most of the varieties already described for these plates recur, as for example, the broken *i* of Rialtas of plate I (row 10 subject 11); Rialtas with only the lower halves of *iA* showing, plate II (row 1 subject 5); the disfigured *c* of Sealadac of plate III (row 14 subject 9); and also the raised *c*'s of Sealadac in plates II and III. It is also worthy of note that in the Combination Plate, in all three values, the small *2* of 1922 variety of plate III recurs.

The 2½d. stamps, No. 16, are also known with offset of the overprint on the back.

THIRD ISSUE OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, JUNE 19, 21, 1922

Typographed stamps of Great Britain, ½, 1, 1½ and 2d. (Nos. 148-150, 151 I & II) with black five line overprint A4 of Harrison & Sons, London. Overprint color glossy black. Issued only in coils (S—vertical, W—horizontal coils). Enlarged A4 Fig. 9 lower right.

Munk	Scott		Unused	Used	Unused paste-up pairs	
19	19	½d. green. (June 19)	.06	.12	S	.25
					W	.25
20	20	1d. carmine. (June 19)	.10	.15	S	.30
					W	.30
21	21	1½ red brown. (June 21)	.35	.45	S	1.45
					W	1.00
22I	22	2d. orange, Die I (June 19)	.35	.45	S	1.00
					W	2.20
22II	22a	2d. orange, Die II (June 19)	.40	.65	S	1.20
					W	1.50
		2d. orange showing paste-up of Dies I & II				6.50

The identification marks for the Harrison overprint A4 have already been discussed in detail on page 64 high glossy black ink, slimmer appearing letters and lines of overprint somewhat longer; R of Rialtas always over the Se of Sealadac and the foot of the i of Rialtas extending slightly below the base line of the line setting.

The amount issued of Nos. 19-22 cannot be definitely calculated. According to St. Coll. of June 23, 1923, Harrison is supposed to have delivered altogether 492 coils of the ½d., 1452 coils of the 1d., 118 coils of the 1½d. and 1492 coils of the 2d., both Dies I and II. These figures, even if correct, are indefinite inasmuch as some values were delivered in coils of 1000 stamps as well as in coils of 500 and 480 stamps, see below.

The issue was delivered solely for use in vending or automatic affixing machines. As has been noted under Great Britain, Vol. III page 746, the English stamps coils of the Harrison issue were manufactured only from counter sheets, in that the panes of 120 stamps were pasted together, by means of the trimmed sheet margins, into either horizontal or vertical lengths and then cut by machine, vertically into 12 strips or horizontally into 10 strips. As a result trimmed side perforations in the vertical, and trimmed top and bottom perforations in the horizontal coils often occur, and serve as a means for identifying Harrison overprints. Accordingly also, the overprinting plate for A4 for coil stamps must have contained 240 subjects in order to overprint the full sheets of 240 stamps.

Based on the method of their production, see above, vertical coils contained 500 stamps or in exceptional cases 1000 stamps, whereas the horizontal coils always contained 480 stamps. The vertical coils were rolled attached to the tabs (translator—a strip of colored paper sealing the coils and bearing various information regarding the contents of the coil) so that the stamps would feed from the coil either top or bottom end of the stamp first. This method of put up

of coils, together with the different values used for them, occasioned official varieties or categories, which were identified by means of code letters A, B, C, etc. up to T, shown on the tab. Compare description of coils under Great Britain in Vol. III pages 746 etc. and pages 775 etc. To avoid repetition we refer to the table shown in Vol. III page 776 for details concerning coils, and list here only such varieties as occur on the Harrison issue bearing the overprint A4, Irish Free State Nos. 19-22.

Official Type	Value	No. in Coil	Kind of Coil
(B)	1d.	1000 stamps	Vert. bottom end first.
(D)	½d.	1000 stamps	Vert. bottom end first.
(E)	1d.	500 stamps	Vert. top end first.
(G)	½d.	500 stamps	Vert. top end first.
(L)	1½d.	500 stamps	Vert. top end first.
(N)	1½d.	480 stamps	Horiz.
(O)	1d.	480 stamps	Horiz.
(P)	½d.	480 stamps	Horiz.
(Q)	2d.	1000 stamps	Vert. bottom end first.
(R)	2d.	500 stamps	Vert. top end first.
(T)	2d.	480 stamps	Horizontal.

Both Dies I and II were used in making the 2d. coils, see Illustration Fig. 7, although the later seem to have been delivered somewhat later, as we find No. 22 I was issued promptly on June 19th, whereas No. 22 II did not appear until Fall, see Vol. III page 776.

In some instances, very likely accidentally, panes of both Dies I and II were used in the same sheet strips for making the 2d. coils, resulting in the rare variety showing a join or pasteup pair of the 2d. Die I plus Die II, see listing. This variety is of course easy to manufacture, which would be equally true of the other pasteup varieties, however there is absolutely no question about the issuing of the pasteup variety 2d. Die I plus Die II. Gibbons, for example, found such varieties in their own stock of coil stamps, see Gibbon St. M. III page 47 footnote.

Although collected in singles, coils are preferably collected in vertical or horizontal pairs showing the join or pasteup between. For prices of such pairs see list. More desirable still are the first stamp or stamps of the coil with the tab attached. Premium about 10.00.

As has already been noted the paper of the tabs was colored, green, red or orange for Nos. 19, 20 or 22 with black imprint, and buff colored with colored imprint for No. 21. The imprint contained, beside the name of the overprinting firm, the philatelically important letters (T), (R), (Q), etc. designating the particular type of coil it enclosed.

There is a further vertical coil variety, in which the join or pasteup contains the Control. It is only by means of such specimens that the controls of the sheets used for manufacturing the coils can be determined. The Agnew Collection contained the 1½d. stamp with the Control T22 attached.

The variety PENCF of the 1½d. value does not occur in the coil stamps. The corrected E variety, recognized by the long lower bar, however does occur, see Vol. III page 763.

No. 22 II is known with inverted watermark.

FOURTH ISSUE OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, JUNE 19 (No. 261)—OCT. 23 (No. 27) 1922

All typographed values up to 1sh. inclusive (Great Britain Nos. 148-156, 159-161) with glossy blue black five line overprint, values 2½, 4 and 9d. with red overprint, Thom type A2. As varieties, values ½, 1, 3 and 10d. with dull black overprint. See illustration of overprint A2 Fig. 9. (Page 63, C. C. P., Vol. XX, No. 1.)

Munk	Scott		Unused	Used
23	23	½d. green (June 19)	.15	.05
23a	23a	½d. green. Dull black O. P.	4.00	.75
24	24	1d. scarlet (shades) (July 20)	.12	.05
24a	24a	1d. scarlet. Dull black O. P.	2.00	1.20
25	25	1½d. red brown (Aug. 21)	.25	.35
26I	26b	2d. orange Die I. (F. D. June 19 Dublin)	1.20	.05
26I FI	26c	2d. orange inverted O. P. (no tofficially issued)	—	
26II	26	2d. orange Die II (early July)	.20	.05
26I FI	26c	2d. orange inverted O. P. (not officially issued)	—	
27	27	2½d. ultramarine. carmine O. P. (Oct. 23)	1.10	.75
28	28	3d. blue violet. Shades. (July 11)	.40	.40
28a	28a	3d. Dull black O. P. (July 11)	2.00	1.20
29	29	4d. grey green. carmine O. P. (Sept. 8)	.40	.40
30	30	5d. yellow brown. (Aug. 11)	1.00	1.30
31	31	6d. lilac purple. (Aug. 21)	.70	.45
32	32	9d. violet black. (Aug. 10)	1.00	1.00
33	34	10d. turquoise blue. (Aug. 24)	3.00	5.00
33a	34a	10d. Dull black O. P. (late Aug.)	9.50	11.50
34	35	1sh. olive brown. (Aug. 21)	2.50	1.00
Change of color of 9d. (Great Britain No. 161)				
35	33	9d. olive green. (Nov. 6) red overprint.	.70	.75

CONTROLS

Control No.	Imperf.	Perf.
½d. No. 23		
T22	2.50	2.00
1½d. No. 25		
T22	1.00	1.40
2d. No. 26 II		
S22	3.50	2.50
T22	1.50	.70
3d. No. 28		
T22	—.—	—.—
5d. No. 30		
T22	3.50	
9d. No. 32		
S22	7.50	100.00
1sh. No. 34		
S22	8.00	10.00
T22	6.00	7.50

Control No.	Imperf.	Perf.
1d. No. 24		
S22	5.50	3.50
T22	.70	.50
2d. No. 26 I		
S22	10.00	10.00
T22	10.00	10.00
2½d. No. 27		
T22	10.00	8.50
4d. No. 29		
S22		120.00
T22	2.00	4.00
6d. No. 31		
T22	2.50	
U22	2.50	
10d. No. 33		
S22	17.50	20.00
9d. No. 35		
T22	6.00	6.00

Cataloging the Inks used for Overprinting

As we have seen in connection with the first issue, Dollard's contract for overprinting was terminated on June 12th without reasons for doing so being made known. As a result the typographed values ½, 1, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 9 and 10d., heretofore overprinted by Dollard, must, at the latest, from this time on, have been overprinted by Thom with the overprint A2. At about the same time, at the latest, Thom had also definitely changed from the dull black ink used for Nos. 9-12, which see, to a definitely glossy blue black ink, because the most used value, the 2d., overprinted from the beginning by Thom is known with the glossy blue black overprint used as early as June 19th, as well as with various dates between June 20-30th, see Gibbons St. M. III pages 77 & 94. Nevertheless there is a comparatively small number of the hitherto Dollard values, ½, 1, 3 and 10d., which show the same dull black Thom overprint A2 as Nos. 9-12 of the first issue, compare Nos. 23a, 24a, 28a, 33a. It is thought

that they were originally made up as proofs prior to changing over to the use of the glossy blue black ink, and were later included in the regular Post Office stock for distribution. This supposition is supported by the fact that two of these values, ½ and 3d., as well as the 2d. value, are further found with overprints showing a black with a less bluish cast than the blue black, which is evidently an experimental shade produced during the transition from the dull black of the first issue to the blue black of the fourth issue. For this reason some Handbooks list the grey black overprints on the ½, 1, 3 and 10d. values as a special provisional issue ahead of the entire glossy blue black series. However, inasmuch as the 2d. with the proper blue black overprint is known used in the second half of June (F. D. June 19), whereas the grey black overprints do not appear in circulation before the middle of July, such a listing is chronologically untenable. The grey black overprints, regardless of when and for what purpose they were produced, are rather to be considered as varieties of the blue black overprints. The same applies, incidently, to the bluish black overprints sometimes classified as blue black as against the strongly bluish bronzy blue (translator—the definite blue black), because, although they are also found in the 2d. value, this value showing the early used June dates, by nó means shows a bluish black ink but the definite blue black ink.

The addition of blue to the overprinting ink is best recognized by examination in sunlight, allowing the light to fall on the stamp holding it at eye level, and looking across it while at same time the stamp is moved slightly so as to multiply the reflections of the incident light. With through shining light the bluish tone is best noted if the stamp is examined held closely to a sufficiently strong light source. Such tests are particularly recommended for the apparent dull grey overprints A2, A5 and A6. (note No. 38a and No. 39a.)

THE OVERPRINTING PLATES

As has already been noted, Thom used no less than 10 different plates for the Overprint A2, of which, however, for the first issue in grey black ink, only Plates I, II and III, and for the 1½d. value only, also Plate IX, were used. For the fourth issue containing all of the typographed values with blue-black overprints, all of the plates were used with the exception of Plate I, as follows:—

½d.	Plates V, VI, VII, VIII, IX and X.
Fa.	Plates V, and VII.
1d.	Plates IV, V, VI, VII, IX and X.
Fa.	Plates IV.
1½d.	Plates II, III, IV, V, VI, VIII and IX.
2d. Die I	Plates II, III, IV, V and VII.
2d. Die II	Plates II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX and X.
3d.	Plates II, III, IV, V, VI, VIII, IX and X.
Fa.	Plates II, III and IV.
4d.	Plates VIII and IX.
5d.	Plates V, VI, VII, VIII and X.
6d.	Plates II, III, IV, V, VI, VIII, IX and X.
9d. (No. 32)	Plates IV and VIII.
9d. (No. 35)	Plates IX.
10d.	Plates V, VII and IV (? IX).
Fa.	Plates VII.
1 sh.	Plates II, V, VI, VIII and IX.

Inasmuch as we have already given the identification marks for Plates I, II, III and IX, we will now list the identification points of Plates IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, and X using the same designations for the line settings as before, namely: position of the R(ialtas) over e, Se or S of Sealadac as position I, normal R over e; position of the l or al of Sealadac over na as position II, normal l over n; and position of the 1 of 1922 below the i, Ei or E of the fourth line as position III, normal 1 under i (See Ill. page 130, regarding position I).

PLATE IV

Positions I and II normal throughout.

Position III: 1 under Ei

Horiz. row 2 subjects 3, 4, 7 and 8,
Horiz. row 3 subjects 10, 11 and 12,
Horiz. row 5 subjects 10 and 11,
Horiz. row 6 subjects 2, 3 and 4,
Horiz. row 8 subjects 2, 3 and 4,
Horiz. row 9 subjects 5, 6, 10, 11 and 12,
Horiz. row 12 subjects 7 and 8,
Horiz. row 13 subjects 2, 3, 4, 10, 11 and 12,
Horiz. row 16 subjects 9 and 10,
Horiz. row 19 subjects 1, 2, 9 and 10.

In horizontal rows 11-14 the middle overprints 5-8 are slightly raised.

PLATE V

Position I: R over Se
Horiz. row 6 subjects 1-6, otherwise normal.

Position II: l over na
Horiz. row 6 subjects 1-6, otherwise normal.

Position III: 1 under Ei
Horiz. row 6 subjects 4, 7, 8, 10, 11 and 12,
Horiz. row 9 subject 7,
Horiz. row 16 subjects 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 12,
Horiz. row 19 subjects 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 12.
1 under E
Horiz. row 9 subjects 5 and 6; in all other subjects Position III normal.

There are no raised or lowered settings, but register is irregular.

Particular Varieties:

Horiz. row 8 subject 5 broken (he)i(reann),
Horiz. row 9 subject 9 later printings show broken h(Eireann),
Horiz. row 20 subject 14 last letter of (Rialta)s split.

PLATE VI

Positions I and II normal throughout.

Position III: 1 under Ei

Horiz. row 5 subject 8,
Horiz. row 6 subjects 3, 4, 10 and 11,
Horiz. row 8 subjects 11 and 12,
Horiz. row 9 subjects 3, 4, 7 and 8,
Horiz. row 12 subjects 7, 8, 11 and 12,
Horiz. row 15 subject 4,
Horiz. row 16 subject 8,
Horiz. row 19 subjects 6, 7, 11 and 12; in all other subjects Position III normal.

Register accurate.

Particular Varieties:

Horiz. row 11 subject 12 c of Sealadac too low,
Horiz. row 12 subject 12 c of Sealadac too low,
Horiz. row 15 subject 6 (Ria)l(tas) broken,
Horiz. row 20 subject 4 (Rialta)s split.

PLATES VII AND VIII

With regard to identification points both plates are practically identical.

Position I: R over Se
Horiz. row 1 subjects 7, 8, 10, 11 and 12; in all other subjects Position I normal.

Position II: L over na
Horiz. row 1 subjects 7, 8, 10, 11 and 12; in all other subjects Position II normal.

Position III: 1 under Ei

Horiz. row 3 subjects 2, 3 and 4,
Horiz. row 7 subjects 10, 11 and 12,
Horiz. row 13 subjects 3, 4, 10, 11 and 12,
Horiz. row 16 subjects 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11 and 12,
Horiz. row 19 subjects 10, 11 and 12. In all other subjects Position III normal.

In Plate VII the middle overprints 5-8 in horizontal rows 1-4 and 11-14 are raised, whereas in Plate VIII as a rule (but not always) the last four overprints 9-12 of horizontal rows 1-14, and the middle overprints 5-8 of horizontal rows 15-17 are lowered.

Particular Varieties (both plates):

Horiz. row 1 subjects 8 and 12 wide ac in (Sealad)ac, space between a and c wider than normal.
Horiz. row 17 subjects 8 and 12 last letter of (Rialta)s split, and in subject 12 lower part of vertical is sometimes missing.
Horiz. row 17 subject 9 broken l in (Ria)l(tas).
In addition on Plate VIII the right half of c of (Sealada)c is missing in row 12 subject 8; and the 9 of 1922 is damaged in row 20 subject 1.

PLATE X

Positions I and II normal throughout.

Position III: 1 under Ei

Horiz. row 2 subjects 3, 4, 5 and 8,
Horiz. row 6 subjects 2, 3, 8, 11 and 12,
Horiz. row 8 subjects 8 and 12,
Horiz. row 9 subjects 3 and 4,
Horiz. row 12 subjects 7 and 8,
Horiz. row 15 subjects 7 and 8,
Horiz. row 16 subjects 3, 4, 10 and 11,
Horiz. row 18 subject 8,
Horiz. row 19 subjects 3, 4, 10 and 11.

Register accurate.
For the position varieties R over Se and R over S about double the prices for normal setting.

INVERTED OVERPRINTS AND OTHER PRINTING VARIETIES

One sheet each of the 2d. Dies I and II, Nos. 26I and 26II, were issued in Dublin. Half of one sheet and one quarter of the other sheet came into the possession of a London dealer in August 1923, according to whose statement both sheets were purchased at a Post Office in Dublin. In spite of statements from other sources tending to support the official issuing of these two sheets, best informed opinion (Royal Society, Gibbons) is that their nonofficial character is established. They are probably printers waste brought into circulation through unofficial channels.

A number of incomplete or defective overprints were issued however, which were caused by the presence of foreign bodies (paper scraps, etc.), turned over

sheet corners, or incomplete make-ready. Of the ½d. value used copies are known in which the overprint line h Eireann is almost completely missing. Of the 2d. value, No. 26II, several copies exist in whose overprints a number of letters are missing completely, and in others the letters are incompletely printed. These seem to be marginal copies, also known in pairs. There is further a copy of the 2d., No. 26II, known on which the overprint shows only the 1 and . of the date line. Finally, there was in the Agnew Collection a used copy of the 2d., No. 26II, together with a 1d. stamp on a piece of cover which showed only the partly imprinted lines Rial— Seal— hE— with the third line and date missing completely.

The values 1½d., 2d. (Dies I and II) and 9d. were also issued with strongly shifted overprints. Of the 1½d. value there was a corner block in the Agnew Collection "four stamps with half the overprint, the missing portion printed on the margin." Of the 2d. value, both dies, and the 9d. value there is a variety showing the greater part of the date line at the top of the stamp, with the smaller part showing at the bottom. The 9d. stamps, No. 32, also occur with the Rialtas line showing partly at the top and partly at the bottom of the stamps, also with the complete Rialtas line showing at the bottom. These varieties command premiums.

The values 1d., 2d. (Die II) and 3d. are also known with offsets of the overprint on the back. The 1d. shows also the British variety—Q for O(NE). This variety is found in row 15 subject 9 of sheets bearing the Control T22 perforated. The variety is similar to No. 149 Fl of Great Britain (see Vol. III page 762) but does not occur in the same sheet location, and is a later and weaker appearing variety. The 3d. stamps are known with inverted and inverted and reversed watermarks. The 6d. stamps are known with inverted watermarks, Control U22.

THE IRISH-REPUBLICAN LITHOGRAPHED ISSUE [13]

Prepared for issue July 1922

After the evacuation of Ireland by the British troops, the troops of the Irish-Republicans occupied the whole southern part of the island, along the approximate line Limerick-Waterford, for many months throughout the summer of 1922, so that communication between Dublin and Cork, where the I. R. A. had its headquarters, was practically cut off. As a result there shortly arose a stamp shortage, especially of the lower values, in many of the Post Offices which the officials sought to meet by various means. Many Offices rationed the most needed values, in many others letters were freed through cash payment, suitably marked, and then made up into larger packages which were then franked with stamps of higher denominations to the amount collected for the letters contained in the packages. In certain few cases, according to Renouf, the 4d. stamps were bisected for use as 2d. stamps.

During July 1922 the leaders of the Republicans, whose troops occupied the southern Counties of Cork, Waterford, Tipperary, Limerick and Kerry, with headquarters at Cork, decided to place an order for an issue of their own with the Eagle Printing Works in Cork. The series, to be produced by lithography and bearing the likeness of Padraig Pearce, who died in 1916 for the Republican Cause, was to contain the three values 1, 2 and 6d. The lithographer of the firm, however, was unable to produce a suitable likeness, so that it was necessary to go over to the simpler design as shown in the illustration. According to contract stamps of the values 1, 2 and 6d. were produced.

(13) Compare; A. E. Hopkins: Stamps of the Irish Republican Army, The Phil. Mag. July 12, 1924 (also appears in Catalogue of Hopkins listed in the Appendix under Literature). Prof. L. W. Renouf: Stamps of the Irish Republican Army, St. Coll. June 4, 1932. W. Ward: A Famous Philatelic Hoax. St. Coll. July 2, 1932.



Toward the end of July the Eagle Printing Works delivered the stamps to the headquarters of the I. R. A. from where, however, they were not immediately sent to the main post office in Cork for distribution. The reason for this was that shortly before or immediately following the delivery of the stamps the Republicans sent one of their followers to London for the purpose of obtaining there an issue bearing the originally planned likeness. Upon his arrival in London he was arrested and could not fulfill his mission. In the meanwhile, shortly after the delivery of the Cork lithographed issue, troops of the Irish government landed at Passage, south of Cork, and forced the Republicans to retire to Cork, nor did they make a stand in Cork, but burned their headquarters there and retreated westward. In the burning of the headquarters almost the entire lithographed issue was destroyed. Of the 6d. value a small number of sheets and parts of sheets was saved, and of the 1 and 2d. values it is estimated that at the most 2-300 copies were saved.

It is stated that a few stamps actually were used on letters from Dunmanway, in the westerly part of County Cork, to Cork. This could only be explained by the fact that Headquarters, immediately after receipt of the stamps, had dispatched a small supply to this section. To date there is nothing really reliable known regarding this.

The sheets of the 1 and 2d. values contained 120 stamps, in 10 horizontal rows of 12. The stone was laid out by means of a transfer of 6 subjects (3 x 2) whose small differences were accordingly repeated 20 times in each sheet. Both values are known imperforate as well as line perforated 11. Color of the 1d. was dull chestnut brown, and of the 2d. dull green. Price for either Perf. 11 4.— or Imperf. 5.—

The sheets of the 6d. value also contained 120 stamps, but arranged in 12 horizontal rows of 10 in such a manner that two rows of ten were used to make up sheets of three groups of 40 stamps each, or one group of 40 and one group of 80 stamps. For this value a transfer of 4 subjects (2 x 2) was used whose 4th subject showed a break in the next to the last Gaelic letter of the top curved line. Printed in dark blue, the stamps occur imperforate and line perforate 11, the perforated stamps being found on plain as well as on laid paper. Copies on laid paper are always ungummed whereas those on plain paper are gummed. Double impressions are known on both papers, and tete beche pairs are known on plain paper. Prices for perforate 11 copies, either paper 2.50; for double impressions or tete beche commensurate premiums.

In the beginning of 1923, Jan. 6, the Republicans organized a raid, by means of flying columns, on Post Offices located in the southern part of Ireland, chiefly in Wexford County, during which large quantities of stamps were stolen. There had already been individual raids made on Post Offices prior to this time, and they were continued during the following weeks. The stolen stamps which, as a result of having become damp or wet, had lost their gum, got into unauthorized hands who, for private gain, brought them into circulation or used them for franking purposes. To this end they were regummed by the simple method of dipping them in a gum solution and drying them. As a result the

stamps received a film of gum on the face, as well as having the white unprinted portions of the design take on a soiled pinkish tinge. Stamps of this character are known loose as well as on transmitted letters, particularly from County Wexford, but seem to involve solely the 1 and 2d. values of the 4th issue with the blue black overprint A2. Philatelically these stamps are known as "Republican Regummed Stamps" or "Rebel Reissue," which, however, is not entirely in accordance with the facts, see above. Strictly speaking they reflect the use of stolen stamps to the detriment of the Post Office, without political implications of any sort. Supposedly the distributors were apprehended and after conviction received long term prison sentences. It is also thought that restitution was made of a large supply of stamps amounting to several thousand pounds face value. So far as it was possible for the regular Post Offices to identify these stamps by means of the glossy gum film and the pinkish hue, they were not recognized for franking purposes and any letters bearing such stamps were subject to the postage due penalty, (see St. Coll. Vol. XIX pages 409, 486, 652; Vol. XXIX pages 708/9; Vol. XXX page 64.)

Inasmuch as after the raid many of the Post Offices in Countries Wexford and Cork were practically stripped of their supplies of stamps, for a few days letters offered at Post Offices had to be prepaid in cash. On letters prepaid in this manner postal officials applied suitable manuscript marks, or affixed the required amount in postage due stamps, which at that time could not be issued to the public. Postage due stamps so used were the British stamps, see further under heading Postage Due Stamps.

FIFTH ISSUE OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT
Oct. 17/25, 1922

High values (engraved stamps) 2sh.6d., 5sh. and 10sh. (Great Britain Nos. 172/174) with four line glossy blue-black overprint A5. The 5sh. also known with dull black overprint A5. Enlarged Ill. of A5 C. C. P. page 63, upper left.

Munk	Scott		Unused	Used
36	36	2sh.6d. grey brown. (F. D. Oct. 15)	20.00	30.00
37	37	5sh. rose carmine, shades. (F. D. Oct. 25)	20.00	24.50
37 Fa	37a	Dull black overprint	30.00	30.00
38	38	10sh. grey blue. (F. D. Oct. 25)	32.00	37.50

Regarding the distinctions between A5 and A3 (Nos. 13-15) see page 64 (C. C. P.) A5 is printed with glossy, blue-black ink, distance between h and E of h Eireann more than ½mm. less than in A3, h of h Eireann on base line common to other letters in same line, measurements of different lines somewhat greater. The dull black overprints No. 37 Fa are also to be considered as proofs included with the regular blue-black issues (See page 135).

PLATE USED FOR OVERPRINTING A5

There was only one plate used for the three high values. Of its 40 subjects the following 13 had the incorrect position I R(ialtas) over Se(aladac), compare middle illustrations on page 130.

Row 1 subject 3
Row 2 subject 3
Row 3 subjects 2 and 3
Row 4 subject 3
Row 7 subject 3
Row 8 subject 1
Row 9 subjects 1, 2 and 3
Row 10 subjects 2 and 4

Premiums about 15%.

There is also a variety in which the fourth line is only 20.5mm long instead of 21mm, see C. C. P. page 64. No. 37 is known with offset of overprint on black.

SIXTH ISSUE OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT
Nov. 21 (½, 1, 2d.) Dec. 4 (1½d, 1sh.)

Typographed values ½, 1, 1½, 2d. and 1sh. with five line overprint, wide spaced, Thom A6. Overprints in glossy blue-black ink. Variety of ½d. with jet black overprint.



Munk	Scott		Unused	Used
39	39	½d. green, grey green (Nov. 21)	.05	.05
39 Fa	39a	Jet black overprint	15.00	6.50
40	40	1d. scarlet (Nov. 21)	.12	.05
41	41	1½d. red brown (Dec. 4)	.15	.20
42	42	2d. (Die II) orange (Nov. 21)	.50	.30
43	43	1sh. olive green (Dec. 4)	1.15	1.50

CONTROLS

Control No.		Imperf.	Perf.	Control No.		Imperf.	Perf.
	½d. (No. 39)				1d. (No. 40)		
U 22		.60	.35	T 22		6.50	
	1½d. (No. 41)			U 22		3.50	2.00
T 22		2.00	3.00		2d. (No. 42)		
	1sh. (No. 43)			T 22		20.00	10.00
T 22		8.00	12.00				

The Thom overprints A6 are readily distinguished from overprints A3 by the wider spacing of the letters, including date, and from the Harrison overprints A4 by the blue-black color of the overprint.

There seem to have been but a few sheets issued of the variety No. 39 Fa jet-black overprint (see C. C. P. pages 50/51).

Two plates were used for the overprint A6 distinguishable only by means of very slight subject varieties, for example; the lower left corner stamp of the sheet from Plate I shows the lower curve of the c of Sealadac flattened, whereas in Plate II it is normal; also in the lower right corner stamp in Plate I the foot of the last 2 of 1922 is broken whereas in Plate II it is not. Both plates were used for all values of this issue.

There are very few varieties in this issue. The lower left corner stamps of the ½d. occasionally show a raised type space in front of Rialtas, the 2d. a similar variety in front of 1922. The ½d. is also found with a fine black line appearing over Rialtas, and apparently only in used condition (rare!). The only real serious printing irregularity appears in a used copy of the ½d. in which, as the result of the presence of a foreign object, no less than four lines of the overprint are almost entirely missing. This copy was sold at auction by A. H. Thompson in London March 1926, for £4.

There is a variety of the unoverprinted 1sh. occurring in sheets, bearing the T 22 Control, eighth row ninth subject, which shows a mutilated lower bar in the E of ONE, price 10.00.

On Dec. 6, 1922, in other words only two days after the issuing of the latest stamps bearing the overprint of the Provisional Government, the Constitution of the Irish Free State was promulgated. Because of technical difficulties the definite issue for the Irish Free State could not be brought to completion in time, but at least the most used value, the 2d., in map design was issued on this date (see page 152). Only a few days later, however, on Dec. 11, the same value of the British stamps appeared with the new three line overprint Saorstat Eireann (Irish Free State) 1922, and by Jan. 16, 1923 all of the remaining stamps of both the typographed and engraved values, bearing the new overprint, were placed in circulation, whereas it was not until the latter part of 1923 that the balance of the definite issue had been issued (trans. up to and including the 1sh. only, the high values were not issued until 1937). As a result we have, in common with other Handbooks and Catalogues, catalogued the issue bearing the Thom overprint A7 ahead of the definite issue of the Irish Free State, even though the 2d. of the definite issue appeared five days before the Thom A7 overprinted issue.

A second question is, should the Harrison & Sons issue bearing overprint A8, which is practically identical with the Thom overprint A7, also be catalogued ahead of the definite issue, because the Harrison issue, which covered only the four lower values, was not issued until March 7, 1923, by which time, besides the 2d. of the definite series, the 1d. and 1½d. had also appeared. The Harrison overprints were, however, exactly as in the case of the third issue of the Provisional Government, issued solely as coil stamps, whereas similar coil stamps of the definite series were not issued until toward the end of 1924. On these grounds alone we feel justified in inserting the Overprint Issue A8 (trans. Harrison & Sons) before the definite issue.

THE OVERPRINTED ISSUES OF THE IRISH FREE STATE
Dec. 11, 1922 to May 7, 1923

The overprinted issues of the Irish Free State on British stamps were produced by just two firms, Alex. Thom in Dublin, who applied the overprint A7 to all values, typographed as well as engraved, and Harrison & Sons of London, who applied on the four lower typographed values for coil stamps the overprint A8.(14) The chief difference between the two overprints is that in A7 the e of Eireann rests on an even line with the i and nn, whereas in A8 it is distinctly higher. Further the upper part of the 9 in 1922 has an upright oval shape in A7, whereas in A8 it is decidedly round, in addition the bottom of the vertical stroke of the 1 in 1922 closes straight across, forming sharp right angles with the sides of the vertical stroke in A7, whereas in A8 it is slightly rounded.

FIRST OVERPRINT ISSUE OF THE IRISH FREE STATE

All typographed and engraved values (Great Britain Nos. 148-150, 151, II, 152-156, 158, 160, 161, 164, 172-174) with three line overprint A7 produced by Alex. Thom & Co., Dublin. Color of overprint blue-black or black, the values 2½, 4 and 9d. were overprinted in red. The variety FI deals with the accent over the last a in (Saorts)a(t), (Trans. note—in the typographed values this variety occurred in Pl. I subject 180, and the variety is "accent missing." The variety "accent added by hand" is the correction of the foregoing.)

(14) Trans.—This statement should be completed by including the Govt.'s printing plant, Dublin Castle, which later also applied, on the three high values, this same three-line overprint, supposedly using some of Thom's material for this purpose, as will be brought out later.



Normal (Sa over e) S over e

Typographed Values

Munk	Scott		Unused	Used
44	44	½d. green, blue-black OP. (12/18/22)	.05	.05
44 FI	44a	Accent over a missing	90.00	—
44 FII	44b	Accent added by hand	38.00	38.00
44a	44c	Dull black overprint	1.50	1.50
45	45	1d. scarlet, blue-black OP. (12/18/22)	.12	.12
45 FI	45a	Accent over a missing. (Control T 22)	450.00	—
45 FII	45c	Accent and t missing. (Control T 22)	380.00	—
45 FIII	45b	Accent added by hand	7.50	7.50
45 FIV	45d	Accent and t added by hand	10.00	10.00
45a	45e	Dull black overprint	.75	.75
46	46	1½d. red brown, blue-black OP. (12/21/22)	.12	.25
	46a	Dull black overprint	—	—
47	47	2d. Die II orange, blue-black OP. (12/11/22)	.20	.05
47a	47a	Dull black overprint	1.50	1.50
48	48	2½d. ultramarine, red OP. (1/6/23)	.50	.50
48 FI	48a	Accent over a missing	10.00	10.00
49	49	3d. blue violet, blue-black OP. (1/6/23)	.40	.40
49 FI	49a	Accent over a missing	22.00	22.00
49a	49b	Dull black overprint	.75	.75
50	50	4d. grey green, red OP. (1/16/23)	.40	.40
50 FI	50a	Accent over a missing	10.00	10.00
51	51	5d. yellow brown, blue-black OP. (12/29/22)	.50	.65
52	52	6d. lilac purple, blue-black OP. (12/28/22)	.45	.20
52 FIII	52a	Accent added by hand	54.00	54.00
52a	52b	Dull black overprint	.60	.60
53	53	9d. olive green, blue-black OP. (12/28/22)	.65	.40
53 FI	53a	Accent over a missing	15.00	15.00
54	54	10d. turquoise blue, blue-black OP. (1/13/23)	.75	.75
55	55	1sh. olive brown, blue-black OP. (12/21/22)	.75	.25
55 FI	55a	Accent over a missing	525.00	—
55 FIII	55b	Accent added by hand	70.00	70.00

Engraved Values

56a	56	2sh.6d. chocolate brown, blue-black OP. (12/21/22)	3.00	3.00
56 FI		Double entry on British stamp. (subj. 2)	55.00	55.00
56 FII	56a	Accent over a missing. (subj. 10 & 30)	42.00	42.00
56 FIII	56b	Accent reversed. (subj. 28)	45.00	45.00
56b	56c	Dull black OP. (not earlier than 1923)	7.50	7.50
57a	57	5sh. rose, blue-black OP. (12/28/22)	5.50	6.00
57 FI	57a	Accent over a missing. (subj. 10 & 30)	60.00	60.00
57 FII	57b	Accent reversed. (subj. 28)	50.00	50.00
57b	57c	Dull black overprint. (not earlier than 1923)	7.50	7.50
58a	58	10sh. gray blue, blue-black OP. (12/28/22)	11.00	11.00
58 FI	58a	Accent over a missing. (subj. 10 & 30)	375.00	375.00
58 FII	58b	Accent reversed. (subj. 28)	150.00	150.00
58b	58c	Dull black overprint. (not earlier than 1923)	15.00	15.00

CONTROLS

Prices are for single copies with margins attached. (Trans. note—see earlier remarks regarding the desirability of collecting controls in 3x2 blocks.)

Control No.		Imperf.	Perf.	Control No.		Imperf.	Perf.
	½d. No. 44				**1d. No. 45**		
T 22	bl. blk. OP.	.50	.50	T 22	bl. blk. OP.	.25	.30
U 22	bl. blk. OP.	.35	.25	U 22	bl. blk. OP.	.50	.40
U 23	bl. blk. OP.	.75	.25	U 23	bl. blk. OP.	8.00	4.50
T 22	blk. OP.	14.00	—	T 22	bl. OP.	10.00	—
U 23	blk. OP.	—	14.00	U 23	blk. OP.	—	18.00
	1½d. No. 46				**2d. No. 47**		
T 22	bl. blk. OP.	100.00	2.00	T 22	bl. blk. OP.	7.50	3.00
U 22	bl. blk.	2.00	2.00	T 22	blk. OP.	15.00	—
	2½d. No. 48				**3d. No. 49**		
T 22		1.50	120.00	U 22	bl. blk. OP.	2.00	1.75
U 23		2.00	2.00	U 22	blk. OP.	15.00	—
	4d. No. 50				**5d. No. 51**		
T 22		—	120.00	T 22	bl. blk. OP.	2.50	1.80
U 22		2.00	—	U 23	bl. blk. OP.	2.00	—
U 23		2.50	—				
V 23		—	2.00				
	6d. No. 52				**9d. No. 53**		
U 22	bl. blk. OP.	1.80	—	T 22		2.50	3.00
V 23	bl. blk. OP.	1.50	175.00	U 23		3.00	3.00
W 23	bl. blk. OP.	2.50	—				
U 22	blk. OP.	14.00	—				
V 23	blk. OP.	14.00	—				
W 23	blk. OP.	14.00	—				
	10d. No. 54				**1sh. No. 55**		
T 22	bl. blk. OP.	20.00	4.75	T 22	bl. blk. OP.	5.00	—
				U 22	bl. blk. OP.	4.00	4.00
				U 23	bl. blk. OP.	4.00	3.50

COLORS OF INKS USED FOR OVERPRINTING

For overprinting Thom used chiefly a blue black ink, mostly glossy, and to limited extent a dull black ink. The dull black ink was used at various times, although to a comparatively limited extent, on the typographed values, which may be noted from the above mentioned Controls with black overprints and prices for same. For the engraved values the glossy blue-black ink was undoubtedly used exclusively at first. On the other hand the dull black was used later, for which reason we have listed both colors (Trans.—of overprinting ink) as a & b varieties as designating their chronological order.

PLATES FOR OVERPRINTING THE TYPOGRAPHED VALUES

Five plates were used for overprinting the typographed values, and were distributed as follows;—the ½ and 6d. were overprinted from all five plates, 1sh. from plates I-IV, 1 and 10d. from plates I-III, 1½, 2 and 3d. from plates I and II, 5d. from plates II-IV.

Plate I. Missing and added accents

Plate I which was used for all of the values, except the 5d, was by far the most interesting, because in some of the early printings subject 180, that is, the right marginal stamp of the fifth row of the bottom pane, showed the varieties missing accent over a, and on the 1d. a and t missing also; which, in the larger portion of such sheets had the missing accent added by hand, and in the case of the 1d. the t as well. The varieties must have been corrected in the plate very shortly after having been noted. This is indicated not only by the extraordinary scarcity of both varieties, but also by the fact that they not occur in the 1½ and 2d. values, although large printings of both values were made from this plate.

The sheets in which the accent was missing, and also where it was later added, bore, for the various values, so far as is known, the following Controls;—

½d. U 22 imperf. and perf.
1 d. T 22 imperf.
2½d. T 22 imperf.
3 d. U 22 perf.
4 d. U 22 imperf.
9 d. T 22 perf.

The values ½, 1d. and 1sh. are known with the accent missing as well as with the accent added by hand, whereas the values 2½, 3, 4 and 9d. are known only with the accent missing. The 6d. value, on the other hand is known only with the accent added by hand. Even of the first three values mentioned, in very few sheets can the subsequent addition of the accent have been omitted, or uncorrected sheets have gotten out later as printers waste, because all three values are incomparably scarcer with the accent missing than with the accent added.

In a listing by Stafford Johnson (St. Coll. XIC page 603) the 6d. value is also included as occurring without accent, however this is probably a case of a weakly impressed accent, as they have also been observed in others of the typographed values, and in the engraved values (see under these). For this reason the variety "missing accent" is preferably collected in pairs or blocks with the right hand margin attached.

Although blue-black ink was used in the early printings in which the variety "missing accent" occurred, the subsequent correction of this variety was made with dull black ink. The added accent may, therefore, be recognized by the variation of its color from the remainder of the overprint. Because of the manual application of the added accents, their appearance and form vary considerably in that they appear now long and thin, or short and thick, often small, but also much too large. For the same reason their position varies, often being too high or too low, sometimes placed between the a and the t, or even over the t. Finally, because of the manner of application we find the accents printed double, ½ and 1d.; or even triple ½d.; also inverted, that is with the point toward the upper right instead to the lower left, and lastly double or triple, one impression inverted, ½d.

At first the 1d. showed the accent missing only in subject 180 as in the other values. It was not until one of the later printings of this value that the final t also disappeared. This development is explained in this manner by the fact that this variety occurs in none of the other values, and also by means of the Controls for these two 1d. varieties. Sheets of the 1d. with missing accent bore the Control T 22, see above, whereas sheets showing missing accent and t had the later Control U 22. In the missing t variety the right lower portion of the preceding a is also missing. There appear to have been instances in which, beside the t, the preceding a has also been corrected manually, resulting in a double impression of the a, see Lot 189 of Harmer's Catalogue of the Agnew Collection.

Both of the 1d. varieties FI and FII are reckoned among the greatest rarities of the Irish Free State, the missing accent being even rarer than the accent and t missing. The Agnew Collection contained a whole sheet of 240 stamps showing the variety FI, missing accent. A block of this variety with Control T 22 was sold at a London Auction in 1932 for £65. The Vesey Collection contained a block of 21 stamps with Control U 22 showing the variety missing accent and t, which realized £67.10d. in Nov. 1933 at the sale of this collection.

The variety S over e, instead of Sa over e, does not occur in this plate.

The following, apparently constant, varieties do occur in this plate;—

Row 11, subject 7—e of (Eir)e(ann) Like a c,
Row 15, subject 3—1 of 1922 lacks upper serif,
Row 20, subject 1—last 2 of 1922 too low.

At times the 1 of 1922 is somewhat too small, compare this position with the same position in Plate II. The variety (Sa)c(rstat), o broken at right, seems to have occurred in this plate also. The first line is sometimes found with a fine line printing over Saorstat (scarce), as follows;—

½d. Row 7 subject 10,
Row 17 subject 3,
1 d. Row 16 subject 12,
2½d. Row 6 subject 10,
9 d. Row 2 subject 5,
Row 7 subject 2.

Plate II

The most important variety of Plate II is the incorrect setting S(aorstat) over E(ireann) instead of Sa over e, which occurred in two positions, namely;—

Row 7 subject 10; Row 10 subject 10.

see illustration page 144. In the first mentioned position the variety was corrected after a short time, whereas in the other position it recurred in later printings. As this variety does not occur in the other four plates of A7, it is relatively scarce, and commands a corresponding premium, in fact in the 10d. it commands a considerable premium.

The variety is preferably collected as a vertical strip with gutter margins attached.

As a further variety may be mentioned the raised last 2 of 1922 of the stamp row 20 subject 1. Compare same position in Plate I.

Plate III

Plate III was generally distinguished by the noticeably heavier impressions of the overprint. Its most noticeable variety is a raised a in (Saorst)a(t) which occurs in no less than three positions, namely;—

Row 4 subject 4; Row 8 subject 2; Row 12 subject 2.

Plates IV and V

The last two plates are distinguished from plates I, II and III in that they show none of the varieties mentioned for those plates. They are best distinguished, one from the other, in that in row 20 subject 2, directly over the Control, the first t in Saorstat is too large in plate IV, whereas in plate V in the position the t is normal size but generally split.

Other printing varieties of A7 are the occasional appearance of a guide block (trans. slug) which may be found printing before or after any of the lines in the overprint.

Offsets on back are known of all the typographed values with the exception of the 2 and 3d.

In the British stamps, on sheets of 1d. bearing the Control T 22 perf. in row 15 subject 9, the variety O in One like Q again appears, a variety already mentioned in connection with No. 24 bearing the same Control. Also in sheets of the 1sh. Control T 22 imperf. we have a recurrence of the variety—mutilated lower bar of E in ONE in row 15 subject 9. Further in a few sheets of the 9d. a left marginal stamp showed a Q like O in Postage. At least one sheet of the 6d. was used for the A7 overprint having the watermark inverted and reversed, Control U 22 imperf.

OVERPRINTING PLATE FOR THE ENGRAVED VALUES

Missing Accent and Accent Grave Instead of Acute

Apparently there was only one plate used for the overprint A7 on the engraved values, which however, as in the case of plate I for the typographed stamps, is found in two different conditions. In a part of the earliest overprinting of all three values, the accent over the second a of Saorstat is missing in subjects 10 and 30, and in subject 28 it appears inverted and reversed, similar to an accent grave instead of acute. Inasmuch as the larger English stamp firms obtained their supplies in entire sheets of 40, these varieties and their locations were known in the early days of January 1923. Sheets obtained in the later part of January however, showed that the errors in the three positions had already been corrected (compare report of Whitefield King in St. Coll. of Feb. 3, 1923).

In the high values the missing accent was not subsequently added by hand. Due to the fact that in some of the later printings of the engraved stamps other positions showed the accents so weakly impressed as to show only faint traces of the accent and appear as if the accent were missing, which is no doubt due to the fact that the engraved portions of the stamp design present an uneven surface to the typographed overprint, the variety—"missing accent" is preferably collected in horizontal pairs with left hand margin attached, the right hand stamp showing the variety. The variety—accent grave is preferably collected in horizontal pairs with right hand margin attached, the right hand stamp showing the variety.

Sometime later in 1923 it seems that on a few sheets of the 10sh. the accent did not print on the 40th stamp, namely in the lower right hand corner of the sheet, and for this reason was removed from some of the sheets before distribution, whereas in some of the sheets it was added in bluish ink, see St. Coll. XXI page 261. Further details regarding this happening are not known to us, but the Agnew Collection contained a complete sheet of 40 of the 10sh. in which the 40th stamp had the accent supplied in blue ink.

A further variety is found in subject 34 showing the wrong setting S over e instead of Sa over e, which is preferably collected in vertical pairs, with lower margins attached, the top stamp showing the variety. This variety seems never to have been corrected. The misplacement of the lines causing this variety is not as pronounced in the engraved stamps as in the case of the typographed stamps, see illustration page 144. It is best recognized in that the right downstroke of the last n of Eireann does not appear to be so far to the left, in reference to the a above it, as in the case of the typographed stamps. Premium 50%.

Minor but constant overprinting varieties are;—(Sa)c(rstat), o broken out at right, subject 20, and final a of Saorstat raised in subject 2. Occasionally on the 2sh.6d. and 5sh. values, subject 38, a square printer's slug will be found printing. The 5sh. is known with offset of overprint on back.

THE DOUBLE ENTRY ON THE 2SH.6D. NO. 56 FI.

The only variety in the original stamps is the double entry, No. 56 FI, of the 2sh.6d. stamp, which occurred in one of the plates used for this value in the first half of 1923, and, as has already been noted under Great Britain, Vol. III page 783, was first discovered in a sheet bearing the Irish overprint A7 (see St. Coll. July 7, 1923 "The Current 2sh.6d. Great Britain" by Stafford). As has already been described elsewhere this double entry shows not only the horizontal and diagonal cross lines of the shield of Brittania doubled, but many of the lines of Britannia and Trident doubled.

According to McLoughlin([15]) the double entry of subject 2 is found with normal overprint as well as with overprint showing the raised a in Saorstat, whereas the overprint with raised a is found on subject 2 with, as well as without, the double entry. Accordingly McLoughlin identifies three printings, or part printings, of the original 2sh.6d. value, which vary in the color of the original stamp or in the overprints appearing on them.

Beside the real double entry in subject 2, the original 2sh.6d. stamps of this issue show many other slight doublings, for example;—the frame lines slightly doubled or thicker. Such traces of doubling, for example, were found in various subjects of the sheet of the 2sh.6d. in which Johnson (McLoughlin?) first discovered the double entry in subject 2. It is possible that in most cases these slight doublings are not traces of double entries at all but simply double impressions or similar (Trans. caused by a slight shifting of sheet when placing it on the plate?).

SECOND OVERPRINT ISSUE OF THE IRISH FREE STATE
March 7, 1923

Typographed stamps ½, 1, 1½ and 2d. (Great Britain Nos. 148, 149, 150 and 151 II) with three line overprint A8 of Harrison & Sons, London. Color of overprint—first printings dull black, later printings glossy blue-black. Issued as coils only. (S—vertical coils, W—horizontal coils.)



Munk	Scott		Unused	Used	Pair with Join	Pair—long 1 (922) with normal.*
59	59	½d. green	.05	.05	S— .20	S— .20
					W— .20	W— .20
60	60	1d. scarlet	.10	.10	S— .30	S— .30
					W— .30	W— .30
61	61	1½d. red brown	.12	.12	S— .70	S— .75
					W— .70	W— .75
62	62	2d. II orange	.15	.15	S— .70	S— .50
					W— .40	W— .50

* This variety is the "a" variety of Scott and "FI" variety of Munk.

In the overprint A8 Harrison & Sons copied the Thom overprint A7 so precisely that they are identified only by means already mentioned, namely, second e of Eireann is raised, the foot of the 1 of date is slightly rounded and the 9 of date is round instead of oval. This applies especially to the glossy blue-black overprints, which even as to color, are very similar to the Thom overprints. In contrast to the glossy blue-black used by Harrison for the overprint A4, they first used a dull black for overprint A8, and later, about Fall of 1923, used the glossy bright blue-black ink.

According to W. Ward (St. Coll. June 23, 1923) Harrison had delivered up to the middle of 1923 the following quantities of Nos. 59-62;—½d. 552 coils, 1d. 300 coils, 1½d. 48 coils and 2d. 300 coils. These are quite revealing in their relation one to the other, but they tell little as to the actual numbers of stamps

(15) C. F. McLoughlin: Simple Studies in Irish Stamps, High Value Saorstat Overprints, Ph. J. Gr. Br. Apr. 1928.

printed, inasmuch as coils of the definite stamp series did not appear until November 1924, and Harrison must have continued to deliver coils into the second half of 1924.

The manufacture of the coils from groups of 120 stamps joined together, the various categories or kinds of coils, their identification by means of code letters and the tabs used to seal the coils, on which appeared the letters E, G, L, N, etc. up to T, has been amply covered in connection with Nos. 19-22, see page 133.

For the overprint A8 Harrison produced only the following types of coils;—

Official Type	Value	No. in Coil	Kind of Coil
(E)	1d.	500	Vert. top end first.
(G)	½d.	500	Vert. top end first.
(L)	1½d.	500	Vert. top end first.
(N)	1½d.	480	Horizontal.
(O)	1d.	480	Horizontal.
(P)	½d.	480	Horizontal.
(R)	2d.	500	Vert. top end first.
(T)	2d.	480	Horizontal.

In this issue also, preference is given to collecting in vertical or horizontal pairs showing the last stamp of a strip of 10 or 12 and the first stamp of the next following strip with paste-up between. See check list for prices. More desirable still are the last (first?) stamps of a coil with tab attached. Premium for such about 5sh.

All of the above mentioned coil types contain the variety FI—long 1 in 1922—the 1 extending considerably below the base line of 1922, and widening out toward the foot, see illustration page 142. This variety is also chiefly collected in vertical or horizontal pairs showing a normal copy attached. See check list for prices.

This variety was discovered in the first deliveries of coils, early in March 1923, and according to its discoverer, a member of the Irish Philatelic Club, it occurred in the horizontal coils on the 6th stamp of a strip of 12, and in the vertical coils on the 5th stamp of a strip of 10, (see also Club notice in St. Coll. of March 31, 1923). McLoughlin([16]) was later able to determine that the variety FI also occurred twice in the strips of ten of the vertical coils, on every 5th and 10th stamp, and twice in the strips of 12 in the horizontal coils, on every 5th and 11th stamp.

Another variety is the socalled accent over the S of Saorstat, which, according to McLoughlin, occurred in the first stamp of a strip of 12 in the horizontal coil and in the second stamp of a strip of 10 in the vertical coils. Further typical and constant varieties of overprint are described in detail in McLoughlin's study, see footnote (16).

The ½d. No. 59 is known with watermark inverted and also inverted and reversed.

Whereas the overprinting of the English typographed values was discontinued as the corresponding values of the definite series were ready for issuing, the high values, using the English engraved series, continued to be overprinted as heretofore.([17]) During 1925, however, the contract for this overprinting was let to another firm or firms, resulting in new overprint issues of the high values.

THE DEFINITE ISSUE

As early as February 1, 1922, two and a half weeks prior to the issuing of overprinted stamps, the Irish Postmaster-general announced an open competition for the purpose of obtaining suitable designs for the stamps of the Irish Free State, with the condition that all such designs be purely symbolic in char-

(16) C. F. McLoughlin: Simple Studies in Irish Stamps, The Second Harrison Overprint, Ph. J. Gr. Br. Dec. 1927.

(17) Trans.—The Irish Govt. did not issue its own series of corresponding high values until 1937.

acter, should portray no particular persons, and that all inscriptions appear in Gaelic script. February 25th was set as the closing date for entries. For each design accepted by the Government, the entrant received the sum of £25 and the design became the property of the Government.

By closing time many designs had been submitted from all parts of Europe and America, which, upon invitation of the Postal Authorities, were viewed by members of the Irish Philatelic Club on March 15 (Trans. 1922). Besides artists and laymen several printing firms also took part in the competition. Of the latter, the essays submitted in complete sheets, in a special album, by Dollard of Dublin are best known. Although not accepted for production by the Government, the printers, supposedly for propaganda purposes, later got larger quantities into the hands of the public and dealers. Both of the designs submitted were of 2d. denomination.

One of the designs showed a winged female figure sounding a trumpet and the inscriptions in Gaelic script. These essays were produced, not only engraved, in single color in sheets of 30 in green, indigo blue, carmine and black, but also typographed in single color and in two color combinations. All of these essays are gummed and perforated 12. Price for single copies of the engraved essays 18.00 each; for the single or two colored typographed essays 1.50 each.

The other Dollard essays are simply copies of the current (Trans. at that time) Valdivia design of Chile, but aside from the denomination figures bore no inscription. They were typographed and produced in a variety of colors. Besides imperforate, occasional copies occur perforated 11.

Besides these Dollard essays, which are plentiful in the trade, two other little known essays have been preserved, both also in the 2d. denomination and the inscription, Irish Free State, in Gaelic language and script, see illustration.





The illustration at the left is that of a single pull from the original die, in greenish black shade, found in the Agnew Collection. It is printed on a gummed sheet, about 8cm. wide and 12cm. high, at the bottom of which the date, March 15, 1922, is stamped. The producer of this engraving is unknown. The illustration at the right has, up to now, not been described in the philatelic press at all, and is supposed to have been produced by the Pictorial Machinery Ltd. of London for submission in the competition for stamp designs, for which purpose, apparently, a small plate was prepared. From this plate there seems to have been preserved just one small imperforate sheet of 25 (5x5), color dull green, from a photograph of which our illustration was prepared.

From the approximately 800 designs submitted, including those for the high values, eight were finally selected, about May 1922, and from these were chosen the four designs to be used in the production, by typography, of the values up to, and including the 1sh, see illustrations on page 152.

Design I, by the well known Irish artist, J. J. O'Reilly, is the "Sword of Light", an ancient Celtic symbol of culture and progress.

Design 2, by James Ingram of Dublin, the map of Ireland, including the Province of Ulster, which is not part of the Irish Free State, with the symbolic Shamrock leaf in each upper corner.

Design 3, by Miss Millicent Girling of the Art School in Dublin, Coats of Arms of the four Irish provinces, Leinster upper left, Connaught upper right, Ulster lower left, Munster lower right, surrounded by a garland of Shamrock leaves.

Design 4, by Miss Lily Williams of Dublin, designer of the propaganda label with Celtic Cross; see C. C. P. page 60, who submitted the same design for the competition. Besides the four Shamrock leaves in the four corners, the so-called Celtic Knots appear again. The use of this design followed the expressed wish of the late Irish President Griffith.

Inasmuch as the stamps were to be printed in the Dublin Castle printing plant of the Irish Government, which apparently was only completed about November 1922, and because the production of a suitable watermark paper, meeting all requirements, consumed much time, it was only possible to issue the most used value, the 2d., at the time of the promulgation of the Constitution of the Irish Free State on Dec. 6, 1922. After its issue, there again appeared, in a few days, the new overprinted 2d. stamps No. 47. After a period of two months, February 1923, further values, 1 and 1½d., of the definite series in the map design were issued. The issuing of the remaining values up to 1sh., in the three remaining designs continued from March until the latter half of December 1923.

Designs by Professor Atkinson of Dublin, showing historic buildings of the Capital, had also been selected during 1922 for use in the three high values, but for unknown reasons this plan was not carried out.

Dec. 6, 1922 No. 66—Dec. 21, 1923 No. 71

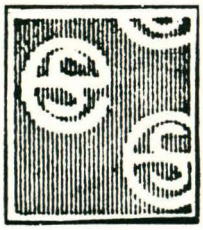
Printing plates were made in London. Mono-color typography by Irish Government printing plant Dublin Castle. Domestic paper with multiple watermark SE (Saorstat Eireann). Line perforation 15x14. From 1933/4 on ½, 1 and 2d. also as "endless" coils, Z1 and Z2, sides imperforate. Gum colorless.











Munk	Scott		Design	Issued	Unused	Used
63	65	½d. emerald green	1	4/20/23	.05	.05
63 Z1	91	coil. 15x imperf.		Nov. 1934	—	—
64	66	1d. rose carmine	2	2/23/23	.10	.05
64 Z1	87a	coil. 15x imperf. with corner holes		Apr. 1933	1.40	—

64 Z2	87	coil. 15x imperf. no corner holes ..		July 1934	.75	—
65	67	1½d. brown lilac	2	2/2/23	.12	.05
66	68	2d. gray green	2	12/6/22	.15	.05
67	69	2½d. reddish brown	3	10/7/23	.18	.05
68	70	3d. cornflower blue	4	3/16/23	.20	.05
69	71	4d. dark slate blue	3	10/28/23	.25	.05
70	72	5d. deep violet	1	5/11/23	.35	.05
71	73	6d. purple lilac	1	12/21/23	.45	.05
72	74	9d. violet	3	10/26/23	.65	.05
73	75	10d. olive brown	4	5/11/23	.75	.25
74	76	1sh. sky blue	1	6/10/23	.90	.05

The printing plates were made in London, whereas the printing was done in the newly equipped government printing plant Dublin Castle, on presses furnished by Grover & Co. Ltd. London (see Vol. III page 791). The paper was exclusively a domestic product containing somewhat longer fibres for sufficient strength. Experiments toward improvements in the paper continued after the issuing of the 2d. value, which supposedly are the explanation for certain variations in the thickness of the paper. Perforation is 15x14 also done in Dublin.

Sheet Arrangement

Counter sheets contained 240 stamps in two vertical panes of 120 stamps (12x10) each, separated, as in the British stamps, by a gutter of stamp height. The outer sheet margins are without imprint of any sort, and have no Controls. The gutter is of the same design as in the British stamps. Both panes are surrounded by an interrupted jubilee line.

COILS

From about Nov. 1924 on, beside being issued in sheets, the four (?) lower values were also issued in coil form for use in vending and franking machines, and apparently, at first the 2d. and ½d. values. Until the beginning of 1933 all coils were manufactured in the same manner as were the British coils, in that groups of 120 stamps, half sheets, after trimming of the margins were joined together to form either horizontal or vertical lengths and were then cut into 12 vertical or ten horizontal strips. Accordingly the vertical coils were made up of strips of ten stamps, with join between each strip, and the horizontal coils were made up of strips of 12 stamps, with join between each strip. The joins are collected in vertical or horizontal pairs.

In April 1933 the 1d. value was the first issued of the socalled "endless" coils, which were produced on special presses and from special plates, whose arrangement differed from that of the plates used for the regular stamps in counter sheets. Presumably this involved the use of presses similar to the "reel printing" presses used, from about 1924 on, by Waterlow & Sons, for the production of the "endless" coils of British stamps (see Vol. III page 791, etc.), inasmuch as they are made by Grover & Co. Ltd. London, who were also suppliers to the Irish Government's printing plant. This assumption seems further strengthened by the fact that the Irish endless coils also contain 960 stamps. On the other hand these first Irish endless coils differ from the British because of a special type of perforation, in that although they are perforated 15 horizontally, vertically they are imperforate with the exception that a single perforation appears on each imperforate side just below the perforation across the top of the stamp, see illustration.

(To be continued.)

Book Reviews

by

MALCOLM JOHNSON

Send all books to be reviewed to the Editor Collectors Club Philatelist, 22 E. 35th St., New York City.

Please mention sale price. It is of interest to our Readers.

NOTES ON THE GRILLED ISSUES OF THE UNITED STATES. Compiled by Lester G. Brookman. 72 pages, illustrated. Price $1.00. Chicago: The American Philatelic Society.

In this admirable and exhaustive monograph Mr. Brookman examines one of the most puzzling areas of philately, the grilled issues of the United States. To help him he has had the assistance of such experts as Elliott Perry, John Klemann, Clarence Brazer and many others, and his work carries the study of the grills forward a considerable distance. The final word is still, as the author notes, to be written, but this interim report assembles much widely scattered information from many pens, pins down some controversial points, raises others for future settlement, and includes a vast quantity of information on the nature of grilling, the equipment used, and the varieties that resulted.

The grill was instituted to make cancellations less easy to wash off, the problem of washing and reusing having begun to exercise the postoffice department considerably around the time of the Civil War. The first patent was granted in 1867 to Charles F. Steel, and shortly thereafter the government, after a period of experimentation which has left some interesting proofs behind, began the practise of grilling certain issues. Grills varied in size and type, the character of the process lent itself to variations, and the result has been a fertile field of study, to which this monograph is a valuable contribution. Much of the material appeared originally in the American Philatelist, and is here reprinted with additions.

HANDSTRUCK POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE EMPIRE. 1680-1900. Third Edition. By Robson Lowe. 330 pages, illustrated and with folded plate. Price 10/6. London: Robson Lowe, Ltd.

By the time of Henry VIII the English postal service was well organized, and mails were being carried as early as the 12th century. Early in the 17th century letters travelled as much as one hundred and twenty miles in twenty-four hours, and there were a great many of them; so many in fact, that a letter of Elizabethan times can still be bought today for no more than four dollars. By 1660 the famous Henry Bishop was postmaster general and farmer of the posts, and had introduced his date stamp, which Dockwra improved in 1680. By 1700 the penny posts were flourishing, and until the introduction of adhesives in 1840, the postoffice continued to grow in scope and size.

Since publication of the first edition in 1937 this book has been the recognized authority on the handstruck precursor of the postage stamp: the stamps, whether dated or not, which were struck directly on the letter from dies of wood or metal. It deals only with the empire, including the American colonies before the Revolution, and it contains an incredible amount of material, with every major type of handstruck mark illustrated, and a detailed postal history of England, Scotland and Ireland, and every colony where such stamps were used. All known types are listed and the great majority are priced, the prices being based on auction realisations. Appendices add a chronological history of the empire, a detailed history of the Bishop mark, a study of the 1840 provisionals used from January of that year, when uniform penny postage preceded by several months the issuing of adhesives, until 1853, when adhesives became compulsory; a bibliography and other valuable material.

The new edition is enlarged and completely revised, for new discoveries are constantly being made. To collectors who are not cover specialists, and who have little interest in other than adhesive stamps, this book will open a new world of philately. To Mr. Lowe should once more go the thanks and congratulations of all students of postal history.

SANABRIA'S AIRPOST CATALOGUE. 1941 Edition. By Nicolas Sanabria and Advisory Editorial Staff. 851 pps, illustrated. New York, Nicolas Sanabria, Inc. Collectors Edition $1.50; De Luxe Edition, thumb indexed, $5.00.

SCOTT'S STANDARD CATALOGUE OF AIRPOST STAMPS. 1941 Edition. Hugh M. Clark, editor: Harry M. Konwiser, Robert O. Truman, assistant editors. 228 pages, illustrated. New York, Scott Publications, Inc. Price $2.00.

The airmail collector this year has two catalogues to choose from, for Scott has recaptured the franchise leased in 1935 to Nicolas Sanabria, and offers for 1941 a volume uniform in format with other Scott catalogues and compiled along the same rigid lines. It has been edited by Hugh M. Clark and assistant editors Robert O. Truman and Harry M. Konwiser, with the aid of the catalogue listing committee of the American Air Mail Society, and for collectors interested only in "stamps issued for legitimate postal purposes which were on sale for a reasonable length of time at regular post-offices without undue premiums or restrictions" it becomes at once, as its name implies, the standard reference work.

Mr. Sanabria's catalogue, on the other hand, is more comprehensive. He divides his listings into two groups, government and semi-official, and under the latter head lists many items of historical importance and of a nature to delight the heart of the specialist, but which occasionally can be classified even as semi-official only with great difficulty. He includes also postal stationery, proofs and specimens noting that these lists are necessarily subject to addition (the specimen overprints of China are, for example, not yet included). In the matter of pricing his figures run fairly close to market, although the tentative quotations on some of the rarities seem high.

Both catalogues contain detailed historical material, and which one you choose depends largely on how you collect. Semi-official material can often be of more interest than that regularly issued, and the borderline between the two groups is still a battlefield. There is currently being carried on in the philatelic press a dispute over the stamp which both Scott and Sanabria list as Columbia No. 1, the contention being that it should be included in no catalogue at all, and there are many other issues whose status is still obscure. Only time and continued research can supply the answers, and in the meantime it need only be said that these catalogues, equally well produced and edited, should both be included on the advanced airmail collector's bookshelf.

EXPRESS MAIL 1836-1839. "The First Pony Express." By Ward E. Hinman. 9 pages, with map. Albany: published by the author.

The first pony express was established by postmaster general Kendall under the authority of an Act of Congress passed in the summer of 1836. It carried mail, through the medium of trains and horses from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington to the great western plains which were then the true west, to St. Louis in the north and New Orleans in the south. Mr. Hinman's excellent short monograph describes its establishment, and gives the timetables, the rates, and the details of its operation, together with a map showing the routes travelled and the cities served. The history is sound, but more space might have been devoted to the markings used in the four years of operation.

THE MAIL OF THE A. E. F. American Expeditionary Forces 1917-1921. By Hennen M. Sanford. 56 pages, illustrated. Price $1. Chicago: The American Philatelic Society.

CATALOG AND TYPE CHART OF A. E. F. COVERS. By Delf Norona. 16 pages, illustrated. Price 40c. Moundsville, W. Va.: Delf Norona.

These two small books are outstanding additions to the growing literature dealing with the mail of the American Expeditionary Forces in the last war. Written by the president and the editor, respectively, of the War Cover Club, the first deals broadly with the subject, and forms a general guide to the whole field, while the second is a catalogue assigning identification numbers to the various known types of A. E. F. cancellations, together with an indication of the range of prices. Mr. Sanford's book is reproduced in large part from the American Philatelist, with important additions. In this historically important phase of United States postal history there is still a vast quantity of research to be done, material is not expensive, and significant finds are still to be made in thousands of American homes. From the port of embarkation cancellations to the tragic handstamp on the face of an envelope reading "Deceased—verified by Statistical Division, A. E. F.", from the postal markings at obscure French villages to those of the Siberian forces, these records of the postoffice that went to war combine philately and history to a rare degree. It is to be hoped that the students in this field continue to increase.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF MANCHUKUO. By Dr. Roy Hidemichi Akagi. 102 pages, illustrated. Price $2.00. New York: The Japanese American Review.

Dr. Akagi, now unfortunately returned to the Far East, has left us as ably written, definitive, and intelligently illustrated a handbook as any that has appeared in recent years. It becomes at once the authoritative work on Manchukuo, and the best guide in English to everything pertaining to the Manchukuo posts.

His statement in the preface that this is a fascinating and relatively unexplored field is no exaggeration. The stamps are all less than ten years old, having appeared first after the Japanese conquest of Manchuria in 1932, there are no speculative issues of any kind, and a complete collection, even with many of the minor varieties, can still be assembled at moderate cost. It is true that in the case of some issues the varieties are best assembled in the form of a complete sheet, but even sheets can be acquired without undue trouble, and at present levels there is reason to believe that the earlier issues are likely to be a good investment.

Since the population of Manchukuo is largely Chinese, no stamps bear other than the numeral of value and sometimes the unit of currency in roman letters. A good deal of the literature appears also to have been written in Japanese or Chinese, with the exception of Mr. Haag-Pederson's book and one or two others. As a consequence Dr. Akagi's work is full of new information. He describes the workings of the post-office, the details of printing, the meaning of the designs (which are uniformly full of interest), the translation of all inscriptions, and the reason for every issue. Plate varieties and surcharges are examined carefully, and are illustrated clearly and well. The troublesome question of the 39 fen airmail stamp, catalogued by Scott one year in dollars and the next in cents, is explained, and directions are supplied for differentiating between the two almost identical 39 fen printings which caused the cataloguing trouble. A final section is devoted to the much-forged Su Pingwen overprints, issued by a rebel general late in 1932, which, though unauthorised, actually passed through the mails.

The printing is a pleasure to see, and the text to read, and if you are looking for a not too expensive country in which to specialise, this is the book you need.

THE PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN YEARBOOK. Joint Editors, Rev. C. S. Morton and Robson Lowe. 160 pages. Price 2/6. London: The Postal History Society.

The 1940 meeting of the Philatelic Congress, the annual gathering of the major British philatelic societies, was held under the auspices of the Postal History Society, and consequently the proceedings lay particular emphasis on the society's subject. Of the papers included the most interesting are Captain Charles Jewell's handsomely illustrated "The Fascination of Stamps on Cover," George Brummell's "The Postal History of Bournemouth" and Col. Guy R. Crouch's "The British Army Post Office." In addition to the papers and articles there is an account of the proceedings and the usual details of a convention yearbook.

THE REGENT STAMP CATALOG. 1941 Edition. Vol. I, 1840-1930. 390—xxxii pages. Price 5/6.

THE REGENT STAMP CATALOGUE. Vol. II, January 1931-September 1940. 90—vi pages. Price 1/8.

Both volumes edited by Robson Lowe, London: The Regent Stamp Co., Ltd.

The Regent catalogues differ from others in one important respect: the emphasis laid on postal history. In addition to listing and pricing the normally recognised issues, essays and specimens are noted, together with an estimate of the premium covers and blocks may be expected to bring. Each issuing division of the empire is supplied with historical material, signed by the expert who prepared it, and every stamp carries not only the Regent number, but that of Gibbons and Scott. Prices in general follow actual market more closely than either of the latter, and the handling of minor varieties is simplified, without an attempt to assign them numbers. The simplicity of arrangement, together with the full information on locals, handstruck marks, proofs and the like, give the Regent a unique place among the principal catalogues here and abroad. The policy of issuing in two volumes, the second volume appearing semi-annually but at a low price, is helpful to the reader interested in the collateral information more than in the current pricing. A special word should be said for the illustrated section on forgeries, which is thorough and indicates the more dangerous varieties by bold-face type.

WHO'S WHO ON THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF ARGENTINA

WHO'S WHO ON THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF BOLIVIA

Nos. 1 and 2 in The Philatelic Who's Who Series. By Rogelio E. Alfaro. 12 pages, illustrated. Price 10c each. Washington: Pan American Union.

These two pamphlets are the first of a series to be issued in alphabetical sequence by the Pan American Union, describing the men whose portraits appear on the stamps of Latin America. As the author, a collector as well as an authority on South America, points out, there has hitherto been virtually no good source of information available in English on the lives of the national heroes whose pictures appear so frequently on these issues. Of the thirty-five so honored by Argentina, for instance, only two are mentioned in the Encyclopaedia Britannica. He has corrected this lack with his series of extremely interesting biographical sketches, illustrating each one with the appropriate stamp. With the increasing interest in Latin American issues his work will form a useful adjunct to many collectors. New pamphlets are to follow at the rate of one or two a month until the series is complete.

THE STAMP COLLECTORS GUIDE AND GLOSSARY. 48 pages. Price 10c. New York: The Sun.

This is a sort of miniature World Almanac for collectors, listing in brief space a great deal of information about recent United States and foreign issues. It includes such things as a complete listing of United States commemoratives, with first day of issue, size and quantities printed; a check list of all philatelic agencies operating throughout the world, and similar material, together with a glossary of terms peculiar to collecting.

GOVERNMENT SLOGAN MASTER CHECKLIST. By Walter Gregory. 16 pages. Price 50c. Chicago: Published by the author.

The first edition of this checklist appeared about two years ago, and the new edition contains corrections and further discoveries in the field. For the specialist in government slogans it offers the only complete listing of current slogans, together with the types in use at postoffices throughout the country. Included also are the postoffices using the seven straight line cancellation, and all major types are illustrated.

KNOW YOUR STAMPS. Part IV, Listing Varieties. By Frank Aretz. 28 pages. Price 35c. Toronto: Marks Stamp Co., Ltd.

This fourth and last of the well-illustrated pamphlets by the late Frank Aretz deals with the minor varieties of many countries, particularly those varieties difficult of identification, and its clarity and authority give it a permanent value. The series as a whole, now completed, is an excellent example of good philatelic publishing.

Additions to the Library

Notes on the Grilled Issues of the United States. By Lester G. Brookman. Gift of American Philatelic Society. Also Deluxe copy from Author.

Who's Who on the Postage Stamps of Argentina. By Rogelio E. Alfaro.
Who's Who on the Postage Stamps of Bolivia. By Rogelio E. Alfaro.
The above are #1 and #2 of Philatelic Who's Who Series issued by (and gift of) Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

Una Emision Extraordinaria de Sellos del Correo Authorizada por el Gobierno Espanol con Motivo del XIX Centenario de la Virgen del Pilar. Memoria Explicativa. By D. Miguel Allue Salvador. Gift of Agencia Filatelica Hispano-Americana.

Kitte Shumisha's Philatelic Handbooks #28 to 35. Gift of I. Yoshida, Tokio.

Hoover Bros. Official Precancel Stamp Catalog 16th Ed. Part 2. Gift of Stephen G. Rich.

Bound volumes of Vol. XXXIII Stamps Magazine. Gift of Harry L. Lindquist.

Commonwealth Specialists' Catalogue. 6th Edition 1941. Issued by and Gift of Orlo-Smith & Co. Melbourne Australia. Bound and paper cover editions.

1870 I1 Servizio di Posta Militare Italiana nella Occupazione di Roma.
1870 I1 Passaggio dei Servizi Postali della Capitale dal Governo Pontificio a Quello Italiano. Both by Fernando Ceccarelli. Gift of Dr. Emilio Diena.

Notes on the Government of India Stamp Collection at New Delhi. 1933 by E. A. Smythies, Published by Director General, Posts & Telegraph, Delhi.

Note book in original manuscript of an important collection of U. S. stamps, Locals and Franks. Goes to about 1879. Owner of collection unknown. Presented by Mr. Walter S. Scott. Found among the effects of J. W. Scott.

Catalogo de Selos Emitidos em 1939-1940. Issued by and gift of Club Philatelico do Brasil.

Several photographs and booklets. Gift of C. D. Carpenter.

Depeches par Pigeons Voyageurs Pendant le Siege de Paris. By M. de LaFollye. Gift of Mr. G. Gilbert (Supposed to be only copy extant).

Sixth American Philatelic Congress Papers. Gift of J. B. Hatcher.

A number of Precancel catalogues. Gift of Stephen G. Rich.

Japanese American Review. 11 issues containing article by Dr. Akagi on Stamps of Manchukuo. Gift of Mr. Y. E. Muraoka, publisher.

Methods Used for Printing Postage Stamps. By Andrew Huska. Gift of Franklin Bruns.

Handbook #5 of National Federation of Stamp Clubs. Gift of H. L. Lindquist.

Regent Stamp Catalogue, 10th Edition Parts I and II Gift of Robson Lowe.

Handstruck Postage Stamps of the Empire. 3rd edition 1940-41. By and gift of Robson Lowe.

Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde. Part 5 (C. S. A.-Japan) Gift of publishers.

The Northern Countries in World Economy. Gift of Ernest A. Kehr.

The Philatelic Congress of Great Britain Year Book Bournemouth 1940. Gift of Capt. Charles Jewell.

Sanabria's Airpost Catalogue 1941 edition. Gift of Nicholas Sanabria.

Alaska Airmail. A Cover Catalog. By August E. Koestler. Gift of Lt. Com. J. Johnson.

Trabajos y Publicaciones (1924-1940)
Contribucion a la Filatelia Argentina (1933-1936)
Los Origenes del Correo en la Paraguay (1769-1811)
Literatura Filatelica Argentina (Indice Bibliografico)
All by and Gift of Walter B. L. Bose, Buenos Aires.

Division Territorial Datos Estadisticoa y Principales Elevaciones de Costa Rica. By R. E. Roig V and Victor Gonzalez. Gift of Mr. Roig.

A large number of issues of precancel publications. Gift of S. G. Rich.

A number of Year Books, magazines etc. Gift of Lee H. Cornell.

Government Slogan Master Check List. By and Gift of Walter Gregory.

Army Postal Service. Adjutant General's Field Manual. U. S. Gov't publication. Gift of George R. M. Ewing.

Express Mail 1836-1839. "The First Pony Express." By and gift of Ward E. Hinman.

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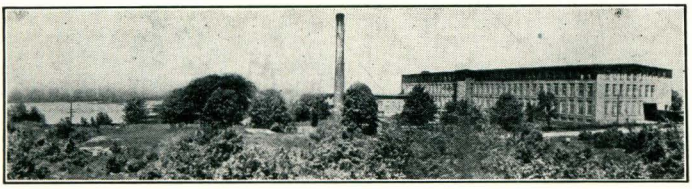
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an obsolete English game of French origin, called in France paille-maille (from palla, ball, and malleus, mallet). Sir Robert Dallington, in his Method for Travel (1598), says: "Among all the exercises of France, I prefer none before the Paille-Maille." James I, in his Basilikon doron, recommended it as a proper game for Prince Henry, and it was actually introduced into England in the reign of Charles I, or perhaps a few years earlier. Thomas Blount's Glossographia (ed. 1670) describes it as follows: "Pale Maille, a game wherein a round bowle is with a mallet struck through a high arch of iron (standing at either end of an alley), which he that can do at the fewest blows, or at the number agreed on, wins. This game was heretofore used in the long alley near St. James's, and vulgarly called 'PELL-MELL.'" The pronunciation here described as "vulgar" afterwards became classic. A mallet and balls used in the game were found in 1845 and are now in the British Museum. The mallet resembles that used in croquet, but its head is curved and its ends sloped towards the shaft. The balls are of boxwood and about one foot in circumference. Pepys describes the alley as of hard sand "dressed with powdered cockleshells." The length of the alley varied, that at St. James's being about 800 yards. Some alleys had side walls.

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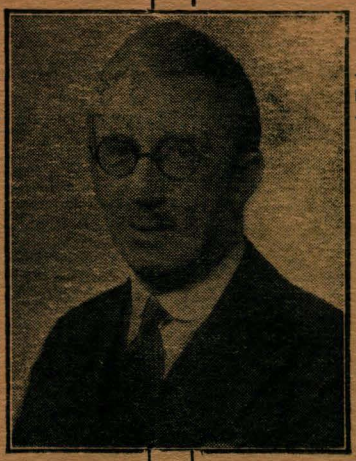
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