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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Vol. XIII. JULY, 1934. No. 3.

# The 1860 Lithographs of Peru

By Cornelius W. Wickersham.

THESE stamps furnish most interesting work for the student. Following the 1858 issue with the wavy lines in the spandrels, and those of 1859 with the large letters and the double-lined frame, the designs were again changed to produce the 1860 issue with the zigzag lines in the spandrels, similar colors being retained.

## One Dinero Blue.

There were at least five printings of the 1860 one dinero, blue, and there are three clearly different varieties. The stamps from the original stone all have 36 vertical lines in the shield containing the cornucopia, letters of "Porte-Franco" of equal height, and complete lines in the background of "Correos" on both sides.

*Original Stone.* Hall and Fulcher give three settings from the original stone, the first two being hard to distinguish, but the third easy because the stamps are much wider apart (2-2½ mm.) than in either of the first two settings, (½-1½ mm.) (1)

They give the earliest dated cancellations they have found as February 8, 1860, for the first, February 11, 1861 for the second and March 5, 1861 for the third.

The plate rapidly became worn and specimens from the third setting often show white or partly blank in the ground of the cornucopia, the lined backgrounds for the words and elsewhere.

All three settings may be plated, although it is not a particularly easy task. Worn stamps are especially difficult or impossible to place. (2)

The differences between the three settings do not warrant any claim of specific distinction as varieties except the variety of the third setting with the worn plate.

(1) "The 1 Dinero of Peru, 1860-1862" by T. W. Hall and L. W. Fulcher; London Philatelist, Vol. XXXII, No. 376, April, 1923, pp. 78 **et seq.** Much of the information in my article is contained in or inspired by this excellent article by Messrs. Hall and Fulcher. See also Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, February 28, 1905, p. 33, referring to Mr. Hall's "Further Notes on the 1858-67 Issues of Peru," and see also his "A Few Notes on the Early Issues of Peru," London Philatelist, Vol. VII, No. 73, January, 1898, pp. **4 et seq.**

(2) While the sheets are too large to reconstruct them in their entirety, the details of the transfers are fully set forth by Messrs. Hull and Fulcher. Thus the first and second settings were made up of blocks of twenty transfers in four rows of five, set together in pairs ,making ten stamps in a row, and the block may be reconstructed from the data there given **(ibid)**. Probably both sheets consisted of two hundred stamps in ten blocks of twenty in pairs **(ibid)**. The third setting was made up of blocks of forty transfers in four rows of ten.

Typical pairs of the three settings are as follows:




1st Setting.




2nd Setting.




3rd Setting.

**One Dinero, 1860. Selected Pairs of the Three Settings (Original Stone).**

*First Retouch.* When we come to the first retouch, however, we find a different stamp. Not only have the lines in the shield containing the cornucopia been removed (with a very slight exception—i. e., a few very short lengths near its tail), producing the so-called variety of "cornucopia on white ground," but in addition the fifth line from the right, counting from east to west, through the "EOS" of the word "Correos" on the right has been removed, giving the impression of a white band passing back of the letters mentioned to the top lines of the southeast label or corner square. This is also true of the next retouch, to be described below, and will always serve to identify stamps of either retouch unmistakably from those of the first setting.

I have a pair of the third setting, in one of which the cornucopia is practically on white ground, the few remaining lines of shading being about the same




**One Dinero, 1860. First Retouch (1861). Lines Removed in Shield. Line Through "EOS" on Right Removed.**

as in the first retouch. But on close inspection a few remnants of the lines *below* the tail of the cornucopia may be seen, and while the wearing of the stone has produced a white label behind the word "Correos" on the right, or nearly so, a remnant of the fifth line may be seen below the "S." Moreover, the pair gives indications of being numbers 39 and 40 in the reconstruction of the block of transfers of the third setting of the original stone and its appearance is more that of the setting mentioned than that of one of the retouches.

In other pairs, one with cornucopia on the white ground, many lines may be seen or traced by remnants besides the short ones left in the retouches. The two must not be confounded.

It seems to me that the reasonable conclusion is that these are due to the wearing of the stone, although it is of course possible that lines were removed in some subjects without a complete retouch. But the evidence seems clearly to the contrary. The true retouch is usually unmistakable.

The earliest known dated cancellation for the first retouch is given by Messrs. Hall and Fulcher as Jan. 26, 1862, but the retouch was probably completed in December, 1861.

The rarity of the stamps in this retouch supports the statement of Messrs. Hall and Fulcher that it is probable that they were considered unsatisfactory and quickly withdrawn. There are said to be as many types as there are stamps on the sheet in all probability, and reconstruction is improbable.

*Second Retouch.* The second retouch was made very shortly afterwards. Stamps of the first retouch are rare, while those of the second are common. In both the zigzag lines are broken at the angles, and in both the white band is clearly shown behind "EOS" on the right. But in the second retouch the background has been restored to the cornucopia by 33 vertical lines (instead of 36 as in the original state), and the letters retouched so that the "O" of "Porte" and the "CO" of "Franco" are larger than the other letters of those words.

The earliest dated cancellation is said by Messrs. Hall and Fulcher to be December 30, 1861. The positions are comparatively easy to locate and reconstruction of the setting of twenty transfers not very difficult.(3)

To sum up, if the stamp has a lined background for the cornucopia, it is either from the original stone or the second retouch—the latter if there is a white band behind "EOS" on the right and the "O" of "Porte" and "CO" of "Franco" larger than the other letters. If the cornucopia is on a white ground, the stamp is one of the rare first retouch, if the white band is present behind the "EOS" on the right—otherwise it is only a worn plate from the third setting of the original state.

(3) See **Ibid** p. 108 (No. 377, May, 1923) and pp. 128-9 (No. 378, June 1923). There was a setting of 20 transfers, arranged in blocks side by side. The sheet consisted of two blocks of 20 transfers, giving 10 stamps in a row an dthere were probably 400 stamps in the sheet arranged in two panes of 200. **(Ibid.)** It seems quite possible that there was a second setting of these stamps. (See **ibid,** p. 131.)

The stamp is probably the commonest of the five and is easily identified as shown below:




**Second Retouch, 1861. Lines Restored in Shield. White Band Behind "EOS" on Right. "O" and "CO" Larger.**

The differences between the stamps from the original stone, the First Retouch and the Second Retouch are so noticeable that they should clearly be considered and listed as different varieties.

I have gone into the One Dinero at some length, not only for its own sake, but because it throws light on the much more uncertain history and listing of varieties of the One Peseta, rose or red, the other value of this issue.

## One Peseta, Rose or Brick Red.

Far less is known about the one peseta.(4) In the original state, the flags are heavily shaded, the design is clearly drawn, there are 35 vertical lines in the shield containing the cornucopia, the letters are equal size, and there are 9 vertical lines in the left upper label (northwest corner square). I have a block of six, and a number of pairs and strips, from which I have been able to establish tentatively the relative position of some of the subjects, and hope to complete the reconstruction, and confirm these positions and prove the exact positions in time, when able to examine more material. The most noticeable variety is what I have called, "extra branch on tree." This can be seen without a glass and is shown as follows:




**Original Stone, 1860. Flags Shaded. 35 Lines in Shield. Left Stamp is Variety Extra Branch on Tree.**

The earliest dated cancellation that I have seen is May 3, 1860, but it is probable that earlier dates exist.

(4) A short description of the cataloged retouch by Mr. Hall in the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, February 28, 1903, p. 33; and a brief reference to the same retouch in his Notes (London Philatelist, Vol. VII, No. 73, January, 1898, p. 10) are all that the author has been able to find on the subject. I am indebted to him for some of the information contained in the text.

Assuming that there were 20 transfers, as in the case of the one dinero, arranged in four rows of five, and set in the same way, the subjects may be tentatively described as follows:(5)

*A.* Dot over "E" of "Porte" outside margin. Dash at top of "S" of right "Correos." Slight flaw in bottom of extreme southeast small corner square. Small dash over first "R" of left "Correos" and dot over "E." Weak or broken top on "S" of left "Correos." (Evidence: Pair, of which right stamp appears to be "B" below.)

*B.* Flaw across southeast corner of large northwest corner square (i. e., at upper left edge of spandrel). This is quite noticeable, as the flaw starts from under the "P" of "Porte" and runs diagonally across the first three vertical lines of the label, counting from the spandrel. Diagonal scratch in extreme northwest small corner square. (Evidence: Top left stamp of block of six, right stamp of pair above mentioned; top stamp of vertical pair, the bottom stamp appearing to be "G" below.)

*C.* Extra branch on left of tree. Dot over "O" of "Porte." Dot or dots under "O" of "Franco." (Proof: Center top stamp of block of six; upper stamp of vertical strip of three, the stamps below appearing to be "H" and "M" below; and two horizontal pairs "C" and "D".)

*D.* First vertical line to left of "P" of "Porte" broken. It does not extend above first horizontal line below top margin. Dot above "PO" of "Porte" on first horizontal line below top margin. (Proof: Right top stamp of block of six; 2 pairs "C" and "D"; and pair "D" and "E".)

*E.* Break in bottom margin at right lower corner. Dot over "R" of "Franco." Dash over "N" of "Una." (Evidence: Pair, of which left stamp is typical "D".)

*F.* Dot over "C" of left "Correos." Dash overfi rst "E" in "Peseta." North top horizontal line of southeast large corner square extends slightly beyond right margin. (Evidence: Left stamp of pair of which right stamp appears to be "G".)

*G.* Slight flaw in margin above "RR" of left "Correos" (a "pearl"). Reverse dash on top of second "R." Slight break or flaw in extreme southeast corner. Diagonal scratch below "P" and mark below second "E" of "Peseta." Dash on "C" of left "Correos." (Proof: Left lower stamp in block of six; lower stamp of vertical pair of which upper is a "B"; upper stamp of vertical pair of which lower stamp is an "L".)

*H.* Dots and dash over "TE" of "Porte." Dot before first "R" of left "Correos." Dot on line below "Peseta" and to right of word, nearly touching first vertical line of corner square. (Proof: Middle lower stamp of block of six; second stamp in vertical strip of three.)

*I.* Curved mark over left down stroke of "U" of "Una." Mark before "C" of left "Correos." (Proof: Lower right stamp of block of six; pair "I" and "J" and pair "I" and "N".)

*J.* Jog in margin above "RE" of right "Correos." Extra foliage on left of tree. White dot in red circle on top margin near left corner of stamp. Dash on margin near "C" of right "Correos." (Evidence: Right stamp of pair of which left appears to be an "I".)

*K.* Large dot to north of "S" of left "Correos" on base line of northwest large corner square. Dot inside margin above "RR" of left "Correos." Dot

---

(5) I cannot give them numbers, as I have been unable to locate the exact positions. Those given must be considered as relative only, and as tentative pending further evidence. Several positions rest on insufficient evidence to be positively stated, and corrections or comments will be welcomed.

The above are intended to be arranged as follows:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D | E |
| F | G | H | I | J |
| K | L | M | N | O |
| P | Q | R | S | T |

above "C" of that word. Break in southeast corner—left vertical line of extreme small corner square incomplete. (Evidence: Left stamp of pair of which right stamp is an "L".)

*L.* Heavy dot or lump on northeast corner. Closed flaw or jog in margin over first "O" of right "Correos." Large dot at end of left down stroke of "A" of "Peseta." Dot on "C" of left "Correos." Small dash on "A" of "Una." (Evidence: Right stamp of pair showing slight portion of stamp above. A close inspection indicates probability that latter is a "G" as part of the scratch below the "P" and the mark below the second "E" of "Peseta" appears: vertical pair of which upper stamp is a "G".)

*M.* Vertical dash below and very slightly to left of downstroke of "P" of "Peseta," joining margin to next horizontal line above. Flaw or break in that line below "A" of "Peseta." Slight flaw in top of "P" of "Peseta." Dots outside upper margin above "R" of "Porte" and "FRA" of "Franco." Small mark in northwest extreme small corner square. (Evidence: Bottom stamp of vertical strip "C" over "H" over "M".)

*N.* Dot below left downstroke of "A" of "Peseta." Dots outside left margin above "OR" and second "O" of "Correos." Slight flaw and dot in left margin near lower corner. Slight flaw at southeast corner and bend in right margin near corner. (Proof: Lower stamp of vertical pair of which upper stamp appears to be an "I".)

*O* and *P.* Not identified.

*Q.* Slight flaw in both intersecting margins at northwest corner. Dots outside margin above top left (large) corner square. Break in horizontal line next below top margin above "O" of "Porte." Dot below first "R" of left "Correos." (Proof: Horizontal pair "Q"+"R," latter showing small portion of stamp above and vertical dash described below "P" of "Peseta"; see "M" above; both stamps show small portion of stamps above, and vertical lines at bottom of large corner squares of portions shown appear to match with those lines in bottom large corner squares of "L"+"M."

*R.* Dots outside frame above "EOS" of left "Correos." Slight defect at northeast corner—right border line breaks slightly to right at intersection. Small U-mark above "T" of "Porte." Dash from "O" of "Franco" to first vertical line to right. Slight flaw or "pearl" at intersecting lines extreme northeast corner of lower right large corner square. Slight break in lines of spandrel below first "O" of left "Correos." First horizontal line above inner frame line in northwest corner weak. (Proof: Right stamp of pair described under "Q".)

*S* and *T.* Not identified.

The weakest identifications are those which depend on a small portion of an adjacent stamp, particularly "Q" and "R," and cannot be considered proven. Moreover, in many positions points noted may not be constant, or may be sub-types or in some cases depend only on one stamp, and hence the above can at best be offered as tentative and subject to correction.

I have called this a relative reconstruction because of inability to identify top, bottom or corner stamps, and have no way of telling whether "A," "B" or "C," etc. is the number 1, or the other exact positions, but in view of the history of the printing of the one dinero, it seems reasonable to suppose that once these have been settled the foregoing will assist in making easier the exact location of the stamps.

*Wearing of the Plate.* The plate of this stamp also became much worn. Whether there were two or more settings before the retouch, I do not know. There is an intermediate impression of cornucopia on white ground where the lines of the background are very faint but still present.




**One Peseta, 1860, Intermediate Impression of Cornucopia on White Ground.**

There is also an impression where the cornucopia is on a true white ground with little or no trace of the lines.




**One Peseta, 1860, Cornucopia on White Ground.**

My earliest dated cancellation for the above stamp is February 20, 1861. I have a pair, one of which shows traces of several lines and the other shows none. Both stamps show the wearing of the plate. It will be noted that in both the intermediate impression and the cornucopia on white ground, the flags are still shaded.

One or both of these may be different settings, and one might strongly suspect that the latter might be a first or partial retouch, similar to that of the one dinero, but in all stamps examined the wearing of the plate is very noticeable, particularly in the lines of the labels, so the conclusion here must for the present be "not proven."

*Retouch.* In the recognized retouch (made shortly after the second retouch of the one dinero) the *flags are unshaded* (or nearly so), being practically white, the lined background has been restored in the cornucopia shield (but with 33 lines instead of 35), the letters redrawn so that the "O" of "Porte" and the "CO" of "Franco" are larger than the other letters of those words. The latter is practically the same change as in the second retouch of the one dinero. There are 10 lines instead of 9 in the left label. This is Scott's No. 11.

The earliest dated cancellation given by Hall is February 12, 1862. I have one of March 10, 1862. As the earliest date for the second retouch of the one dinero is December 30, 1861, these retouches must both have been made at about the same time. This is further borne out by the similarity in the changes made, i. e., the restoration of the vertical lines to the cornucopia shield, which must have been regarded as the most important, as it was the most noticeable change, and the retouching of the letters, particularly the "O" and the "CO."




**One Peseta 1860(2), Retouched, Lines Restored to Cornucopia Shield, Flags White, 10 Lines in Left Label.**

Why the catalog gives this stamp as a major variety but does so for neither of the retouches of the one dinero, and why the least conspicuous difference between this stamp and its predecessors is given to identify it I do not know. At least three of the differences are more noticeable than the addition of one extra line in the left label, namely, the restoration of the background to the cornucopia, which at once distinguishes the worn plate varieties described above, the unshading of the flags, which distinguishes it from all the preceding stamps of this issue, and the enlargement of the "O" and "CO" in the top legend.

I have a block of eight (2 horizontal rows of four), strips of 4 and 3 (with the beautiful red Huamachuco cancellation), and three pairs, besides singles, and have not made much progress as yet towards reconstruction.

*Pelure Paper.* This retouch of the one peseta is also known on pelure paper (Scott 11a). Hall gives the earliest dated cancellation that he knows of as April 23, 1862. My own is August 18 of that year. I only have a few copies and a pair. These show signs of wearing of the stone.

But so do a number of specimens on the ordinary paper, and it is doubted whether those on pelure paper throw much light on the question of a different setting. The material at hand is insufficient to draw any conclusions as to this.

*Colors.* The colors of these lithographed stamps vary considerably. In the one dinero there is a fine ultramarine, particularly noticeable in stamps of the first setting, a deep blue, a dark blue and a greenish blue. In the one peseta the difference between the so-called "rose" and the brick red is noticeable. The stamp may be found in a strong carmine rose, a bright carmine, rose red, brick red and pale rose.

*Cancellations.* As in the case of the earlier issues, town cancellations are common. Some are dated, as in the case of Lima, Arequipa, Pasco, Puno, Tacna, Truxillo and others. Others sometimes have only the name of the town without date. There are also large grids, dot cancellations, and the word "Certificacion." These were all generally in black, but Cuzco sometimes used a blue oval with the word "Cuzco," Huamachuco a red ellipse with the town name in large letters across it, and Chiclayo a blue oval and name. There were probably others. Blue dots are also known.

**Reference List:**

Imperforate
Zigzag lines in spandrels

**One Dinero**

1860—1 dinero blue, deep blue, dark blue, greenish blue, ultramarine.
Varieties: Worn plate, "Correos" (on right), "un dinero" and/or cornucopia on white ground.

Zigzag Lines broken at angles.

1861—**First Retouch**—Cornucopia on white ground; fifth vertical line from right removed from second "R" of "Correos" on right to top right lower label (giving appearance of a white band behind "EOS" down to label)—1 dinero, blue.

—**Second Retouch**—Lines restored to shield, "O" of "Porte" and "CO" of "Franco" larger; fifth vertical line from right removed as in first retouch.

1 dinero, pale blue, blue, deep blue.

Varieties: Wide break in left margin above "C" of "Correos."

**One Peseta—Flags shaded.**

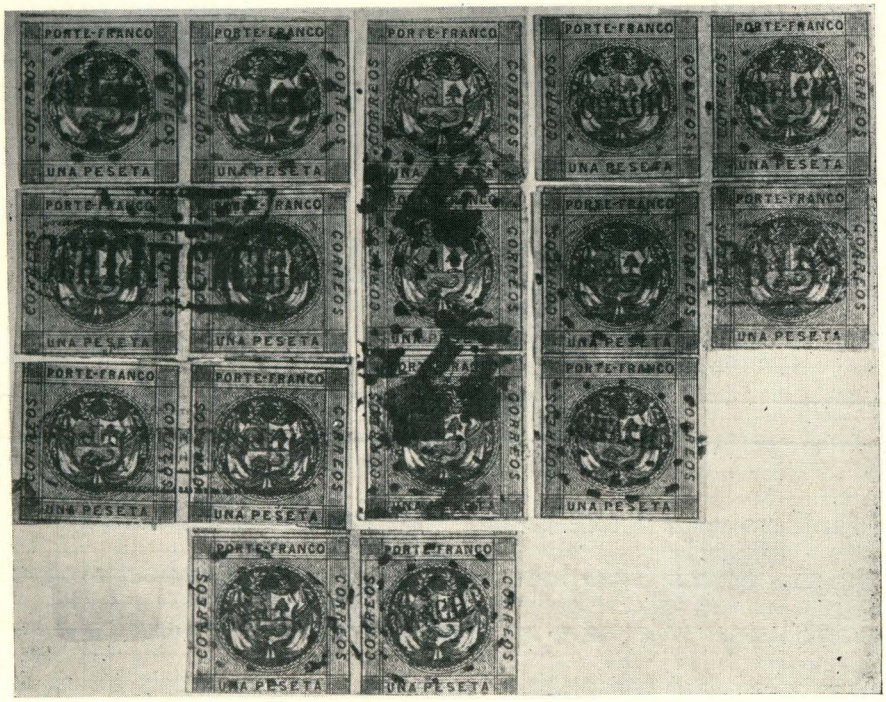
1860—1 peseta, carmine rose, bright carmine, rose red, brick red, pale rose.
Varieties: Extra branch on tree.
Cornucopia partially on white ground.
Cornucopia on white ground.

—**Flags white.**

1861-2—**Retouch**—33 lines in shield restored; "O" of "Porte" and "CO" of "Franco" larger; flags white; 10 lines in left label instead of 9.
1 peseta, rose, pale rose, deep rose, red.
Varieties: Worn plate.

1862—Pelure paper.
1 peseta rose.

## Tentative Relative Reconstruction of One Peseta, 1860, Original State.




**Note: Exact Positions Not Identified.** (See Text.)

# THE STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN

PART I

## THE LINE ENGRAVED ISSUES 1840 to 1853

By J. B. SEYMOUR

**Founded on the Great Britain Sections of the Kohl Handbook and published by the Royal Philatelic Society, London.**

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# Canadian Locals

By H. Warren K. Hale.




**Bancroft's City Express.**

DURING the latter half of the decade, 1860 to 1870, there was a considerable number of privately made stamps that posed as authentic issues of Canadian local posts. They achieved at the time a circulation among collectors to an extent hardly credible to-day. The particulars of these issues are little known; the scattered information cannot be gathered except by diligent research. But the stories they disclose are both interesting in themselves and have, in addition, an historical value. Stray specimens still continue to be resurrected from old collections. The old-timer knows they are not "right," but to the student they may nevertheless present, each one in its own way, some puzzling question.

Of these contending privateers, the two that put up the best fight for the prize of recognition were two that were alleged, each by its respective pilot, to be the issue then current of an actual and going concern in Montreal, Bancroft's City Express. While not the first of these ventures to be launched, nor the one that gained the greatest circulation, the Bancroft stamp in one of its two designs shows by far the best craftsmanship; and in this respect is a not unworthy tribute to its sponsor. Enquiries as to its status are more likely to be voiced to-day than similar enquiries about its humbler and less convincing companions of the philatelic underworld. Indeed, it possesses such a creditable appearance that the casual collector is half inclined to accept it on its face. Perhaps, in spits of some distrust, he will mount it in his album, hoping for the best and with the fleeting intention of looking further into the matter at a more convenient future time.

In the year 1865, the hobby of stamp collecting was almost in embryo. Standards of procedure were necessarily vague and any discussion of ethical behavior was confined largely to mutual recriminations. There was no accepted code, written or unwritten; even the best-intentioned were often at a loss for guidance. To appreciate fully the perspective, it should be kept in mind that at this period most, though not all, of the dealers were very youthful; and nearly all the collectors were boys or young men. Trading in postage stamps was a new vocation. Men of commercial experience, or of matured responsibilities, found little incentive to enter into the business. The profits were trifling and not in any way sufficient to insure a livelihood. Certain of the older generation, however, had been tempted to take it up as a side line to their businesses of dealing in coins, minerals, Indian relics or other curios.

Here ends briefly the prologue of my present tale. In the scenario three principal actors have their parts: Bancroft, the leading heavy; Nutter, the juvenile lead; and Taylor, the villain. There is no hero.

Edward I. Bancroft, who lent his name to the post, had ability and enterprise. Starting at the foot of the ladder, he became a successful man of business. In the years 1857 to 1860 he was listed in the city directories as a clerk in an express office at 3 Place d'Armes. This was the location of the National Express Company and the British-American Express Company. D. T. Irish was the agent in charge and under him as employer Bancroft obtained his early training; and there also, no doubt, he was thrown in contact with many of the business firms that became his future patrons. As we shall see in a later article, this fact is of interest to a further connection, for "No. 3 Place d'Armes" is the address borne by the *pseudo* labels of another post, the Portland Express of Winslow & Company, a New England company that was absorbed by the Eastern Express in 1857. About 1860, Irish moved his office to 4 Place d'Armes and in 1864, or perhaps a year or so earlier, Bancroft resigned his position. He established and became proprietor of the City Express, which he organized to conduct a commercial livery stable and to maintain a wagon service for the delivery of parcels and goods of various sorts. An office was secured at 43 Great St. James Street, with stables at 45 St. Alexander Street. Bancroft's Express, as it was generally designated, soon obtained the confidence of the public and kept in excellent standing with the business community. Its successor, Bancroft & Sharpe, and later, Sharpe's City Express, carried on until the year 1895, when it was decided to discontinue the business. Sharpe's City Express is still well remembered by the older Montrealers.

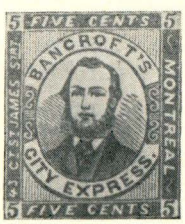
John Appleton Nutter (the name is misquoted in Taylor's "Directory" of 1864 as "John *Albert* Nutter"), member of a a well-known family, was born in New Hampshire of American parents. During his childhood the family moved to Montreal. In 1863, at the age of sixteen, he started to deal in foreign stamps, and within a few years had established what he called the "Great Canadian Foreign Stamp Depot." His father, John Dennett Nutter, the banker and exchange broker, had his office from 1857 to 1864 at 4 Place d'Armes, at which same location D. T. Irish, Bancroft's early employer, also had his express offices from 1860. Nutter, senior, then moved to 17 Place d'Armes, and it was from this address than the son, John A., conducted his stamp business in 1864 and thereafter, though he preferred to have his correspondence addressed to P. O. Box 519, Montreal. In 1865, after Taylor's departure, he was, in spite of his youth, the principal dealer of the four or five then operating in the city.

It was in 1864 that Samuel Allan Taylor, that "Prince of Rogues" (to borrow the epithet of the *Canadian Philatelist* in 1872), left Montreal for Albany, after having for several years foisted upon the public his various issues of the imaginary Ker's City Post. Influenced, undoubtedly, by the exploitations of Taylor, an older hand in the stamp-dealing business, Nutter conceived a more ingenious and plausible method of supplying a stamp-hungry world with an appetizing variety; a method that in his conception, we may believe, seemed properly defensible. He would use the name of an existing firm in active business, he would display the real street address of its office, he would present a picture of its respected proprietor and would have a stamp from an engraved die, properly perforated and gummed,—a great advance over Taylor's cheap and poorly conceived crudities. Moreover, to put the project above reproach, he would arrange that some of the stamps would be used on articles actually delivered in the city.

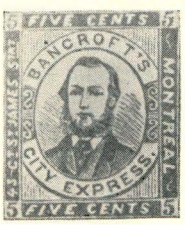
For several years Bancroft and the elder Nutter had been acquaintances and close neighbors in business. But the relations between young Nutter and Bancroft were more intimate; there was at least a passing friendship between the two, notwithstanding that Bancroft was some few years the older. Nutter's

friendship with Bancroft and the nature of Bancroft's business were opportune. And it was "as a friend," we are told, that Nutter obtained Bancroft's concurrence in the venture. No remuneration was paid to Bancroft nor was he to share in any profits that might accrue. His part was merely a "watching brief"; and if questions were asked, judging by reported interviews, he was to answer as diplomatically as possible, without implicating himself or causing embarrassment to his adventurous friend.

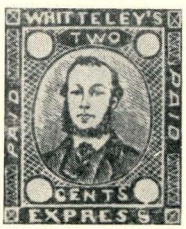
Nutter then approached another business neighbor, John H. Walker, wood engraver and designer, of 13 Place d'Armes, and had him prepare a wood-cut of a proposed stamp. It was not satisfactory to Nutter. Presumably it was not satisfactory to Bancroft either, for the full-faced reproduction of his portrait (Taylor said it was Bancroft's portrait, whatever that statement may be worth) is distinctly lifeless and flat. The lettering was poor. "CT" was used in error for "GT" as an abbreviation for "Great," and the unusual "STRT" was used for "ST," Street. Rejecting this, Nutter had a new design made, much more carefully drawn, with a profile portrait that produced a strong and effective center-piece. This design was engraved on copper, from which a stone of twenty subjects was prepared. Who did this work is not known, but it may be surmised it was some one other than Walker.




Type I
ESSAY




Type I
REPLICA




BORROWED
EFFIGY

About April 1, 1865, Nutter fired the first gun and announced: "Mr. Bancroft, of the City Express, is soon to issue a 5 cent stamp for his own use." This referred, of course, to the approved design from the copper engraving. On June 1, 1865, the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, London, chronicled and illustrated the new stamp. Its "*debut*" was also given a notice in the *Stamp Collector's Monthly Gazette*, St. John, N. B., on the same date. It may be considered proved, therefore, that the stamp was issued in April or early in May of 1865.

The wood-cut for the earlier design was engraved, in all probability, during the first quarter of the year 1865; certainly not later, as Taylor's *fac-simile* of it was on the market early in April. Only a limited number of impressions, evidently, were taken from Nutter's wood-cut and there was no attempt to market these to any extent. They were not advertised or noticed in the journals. They were strictly essays and the specimens I have seen are cleanly struck, with all shading lines complete. The paper is rather heavy.

Taylor at that time was operating in Albany, having removed himself from Montreal in 1864, as has been stated, along the middle of that year. According to Nutter, Taylor obtained an impression from the rejected block and imitated it. Taylor's reproduction is exact, except that the details are not so well defined as in the original essay. The shading around the bust is never quite perfect and many of the vertical shading lines in the spandrels are shortened or broken or missing. The paper is of medium weight.

While not extremely common now, Taylor succeeded in giving his product quite a distribution, especially the variety in blue. The Nutter essay was print-

ed in very dark blue; Taylor's blue replica varies from a meduim dark shade to a dull light blue. Three colors of the replica, blue, green and carmine, were advertised by Taylor as a "New Local" in his *Stamp Collector's Record,* April 3, 1865. (I have not been able to find specimens of either the green or the carmine stamps, assuming they exist. If any reader has these color varieties, communication of that fact would be a favor.) Nutter concedes, in one of his published writings, that Taylor got his counterfeit Bancrofts on the market in advance of his (Nutter's) approved design, thus beating the gun in the race for public patronage.

Three months later, by publishing a letter from a correspondent without comment, Taylor tacitly admitted that the City Express had not issued and did not sell or recognize stamps of any kind for the prepayment of its charges. This correspondent, who had called at the office of the Express, stated also that the stamp had no value and that it had been "got up by a boy for a lark," presumably Bancroft's words. However, at Bancroft's office the same correspondent had managed to obtain one of Nutter's stamps, but whether he paid for it or not, is not told.

In September of 1865, the peripatetic Taylor moved to Boston, where he continued his checkered career for forty years; though four of these must be allowed for his sojourn in New York, which latter city he favored from 1874 to 1878. In December of that year, 1865, in his own house organ which he continued to publish in Boston, he confessed the character of his species of the Bancroft stamp in the following ambiguous and amusing language:

> **"G. P., Montreal.** Bancroft's stamps are warranted genuine essays, engraved by direction of the party who caused the present series to be executed. We are prepared to prove our statement."

Taylor seldom hesitated to glorify his wares, without let or hindrance from the facts. But here he made one of his rare confessions—and nearly told the truth. His type of the Bancroft stamp was indeed a Chinese copy, almost faultless, of the essay in design, but it was not at all an essay in the accepted meaning. Besides, in color his blue variety was but an approximation, the others quite off color—in more senses than one.

There is another fabrication of Taylor's, I believe, which may appropriately be mentioned here, an imperforate 2-cent stamp purporting to belong to Whitteley's Express,—of nowhere. The central effigy so strongly resembles the vignette on Nutter's essay that one must suspect that Taylor used the Bancroft wood-cut for his model. I have seen this joker only in two colors: red on white wove, unglazed, and black on glazed lilac paper, surface colored. Thus the whiskers of the respected Bancroft achieved a further notoriety and Taylor made a few cents profit. As the old gudewife said when she saw a black man: "Mony a thing's made for the pennie."




Type II




Surcharged Type II

To meet the competition of Taylor's perversion of the Bancroft stamp, late in the year 1865 Nutter adopted the practice of writing Bancroft's initials,

"E I B," on the stamps he distributed to the public. This was done in a neat round hand, in black ink, without periods. The surcharge gave a distinguishing mark to the stamp that was designed to support Nutter's contention that his variety was the only authorized issue of the Express. This surcharge is sometimes mistaken for a cancellation.

Nutter, with habitual enterprise, also succeeded in having his approved type, without initials, listed and illustrated in the 1866 edition of Dr. Gray's celebrated *Catalogue of Postage Stamps,* published by Alfred Smith & Co. at Bath, England. Taylor's pervert failed to attain this dignity.

The laws of the late Province of Canada, similarly to the present laws of the Dominion, prohibited the carrying of letters by private persons for a remuneration, as a business. Of course, the face value of the stamp was too high to compete with the post-office for ordinary letters. The established fee for local first-class mail, delivered by carrier, was two cents per half ounce. The government parcel post had been in operation since 1859; and Bancroft did not collect his fees for parcel delivery by means of stamps. Notwithstanding this, it is reliably reported that Nutter arranged with Bancroft to stick "one or two" on parcels to give the stamp a "*bona-fide* appearance." I doubt if any such used specimens can be found to-day. In any case, if they do exist, it is certain they did not prepay the charges for parcels sent by the general public. A certain collector in Montreal was attracted, as many were, by the Nutter stamp when it first was issued. He bought a few. Later, becoming skeptical, he placed one on a parcel and offered it to the City Express for delivery. They refused to accept the stamp in payment of the carrying charges.

At first, both Nutter and Taylor sold their respective varieties at face value, 5 cents each. In London, Nutter's stamp was advertised at 2s. 6d. per dozen. The value of Taylor's stamp soon depreciated, but the Nutter stamp kept going up! By 1871, Taylor was selling his variety at 1 cent; while in 1872, some Montreal dealers were offering the Nutter stamps at 50 cents each. But this was not the peak of the market. In later years, the Nutter stamp was priced at ten times this figure; which, after all, considering its historical interest, its attractive appearance and its rarity, may possibly not have been too high to entice the enthusiastic specialist.

The following letter was published in London, December 1, 1865. Messrs. Dawson Bros. were then the principal booksellers and stationers in Montreal; and, as stationers, are still one of the leading firms.

"To the Editor of the **Stamp Collector's Magazine.**

**Dear Sir,**—We note a remark on page 136 of your Magazine which does not appear to be correct.

Mr. Bancroft is the very respectable proprietor of 'The City Express Co.' of Montreal. He issued stamps of which we enclose a specimen. His customers stick one of these on any parcel they may wish him to send. He delivers parcels of all sizes, and goods of all kinds. Shortly after its issue he informed us that his stamp was counterfeited in Albany; this we presume led to his initaling those issued by himself. Yours truly,

**Montreal.** DAWSON BROS."

Several years later, when turning up the references to this post in the magazines, Major F. W. Wurtele, editor of the *Canadian Philatelist,* Quebec City, became distrustful of the authenticity of this letter. Why should a prominent business firm, over their official signature, *volunteer* such informotion to a London stamp journal? And why, under the circumstances, should they have had knowledge of the counterfeiting and the initialing? Wurtele communicated with Messrs. Dawson Bros. and in reply received an assurance that "they knew nothing about the matter, and that the letter was not written by any one connected with their establishment." The Major leaves it at that.

Such is the story, as I have been able to pick it up bit by bit, of the mimic warfare between Taylor, the rogue, and Nutter, the gentleman. Misguided

though the young gentleman may have been, judged by modern standards, he appears to have had rather the better of the battle. It is only fair to add that this was his only attempt in dealings of the kind, a fact pointing to an early and fitting change of heart. In 1867 he was "reducing stock," and in a few years he gave up the stamp business entirely.

One more detail is of philatelic interest. Again following Taylor's lead, the enterprising Nutter had made and used an advertising label, in the form and size of an ordinary adhesive postage stamp, which bore his youthful portrait. He was about eighteen years old at the time. These labels are scarce. I have seen them only in one color, olive green on white wove paper, imperforate. An enlargement of the label is shown on the first page of this article.

John Appleton Nutter remained always, till his death in 1910, a very estimable citizen of Montreal.

## Check List.

### NUTTER'S ESSAY

Type I. **(Full-faced).** White wove. Wood-cut. J. H. Walker, Montreal.

1865
Jan.-Mar. 5c deep blue. Imperf.

### TAYLOR'S REPLICA

Type I. **(Full-faced).** White wove. Wood-cut. Albany.

1865
Mar.-Apr. 5c medium blue **(Shades).** Imperf.
5c green. Imperf.
5c carmine. Imperf.

(The green and carmine varieties have not been seen, but were advertised by Taylor.)

### NUTTER'S APPROVED DESIGN

Type II. **(Profile).** White wove. Lithograph. Montreal.

1865
Apr.-May 5c dark (greenish) blue. Perf. 13. Gummed.
Oct.-Dec. 5c dark (greenish) blue. **(Initialed).** Black manuscript surcharge: "E I B".

(Note. The illustration of the initialed variety reproduces a stamp lent by Dr. W. L. Babcock. The Nutter advertising stamp is reproduced from a copy lent by George B. Sloane. Due acknowledgment is made of the courtesy of both of these gentlemen.)

## References.

**Illustrated Catalogue of Postage Stamps,** 4th ed., Dr. Gray; Bath, 1866; p. 125.
**Les Postes Privées des Etats-Unis d'Amérique,** Coster; Brussels, 1882; p. 5.
**Phantom Philately,** Melville; London, 1923; pp. 26-28.
**Stamps of British North America,** Jarrett; Toronto, 1929; p. 363.
**Stamp Collector's Record;** Albany, 1865, Apr., I-4; July, I-7; **ibid.,** Boston, 1865, Dec., I-11.
**Stamp Collector's Monthly Gazette:** St. John, N. B., 1865, June, I-1, p. 2.
**Stamp Collector's Magazine;** London, 1865, III, May, p. 80; June, pp. 89, 95; Sept., p. 136; Dec., p. 191; 1866, IV, Nov., p. 174; 1867, V, Feb., p. 18.
**Canadian Philatelist** (Birt, Williams & Co.); Quebec, 1872, Dec., II-3, p. 17; **ibid.** (International Stamp Co.); 1873, Jan., I-4, p. 30.
**Montreal Philatelist;** Montreal, 1900, Sept., III-3, pp. 26-27.
**Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News;** Portland, Me., 1933, Feb. 20, XLVII-8, p. 88.

# The United States Postage Stamps of the 20th Century

By Beverly S. King and Max G. Johl.

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## #552—One Cent, Green. Benjamin Franklin. Flat Plate. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued January 17, 1923.

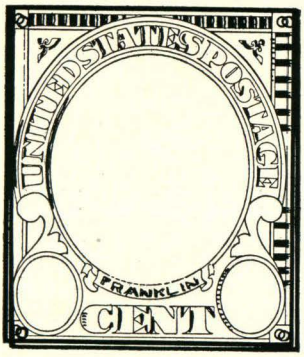
Benjamin Franklin was continued as the subject for this denomination, taken from Houdon's portrait bust. It was engraved by L. S. Schofield, E. M. Hall and J. Benzing, of the Bureau, the frame design being by C. A. Huston, who was also responsible for the designing of the other values of this series. The vignette design surrounding is the same as described for the one-half cent except that the numerals "1" and the name "FRANKLIN" are substituted for "½" and "NATHAN HALE."

This design went to press January 3, 1923, and the stamps first appeared January 17th at both the Philadelphia and Washington Post Offices. This date was the anniversary of the birth of Franklin, who being recognized as the "Father of Thrift" as well as having been the first Postmaster General of the United States, it was considered a special tribute to "Thrift Week" being observed at that time.

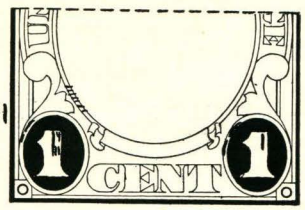
Though the flat plate stamps of this denomination were the first to be replaced by the perforated 10 rotary press stamps they remained current for quite some time as the distribution of the rotaries was at first quite limited. Though out of issue for over eight years this issue is still fairly common and is obtainable in numerous shades of green. When the one and one-half cent rate on circulars went into effect certain post offices permitted the use of bisected one cent stamps. Insofar as the Post Office Department was concerned these were "unofficial" and while of interest are of doubtful philatelic value.

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

**Varieties:** a: Plate number blocks.
b: Double Transfer.
#15585 L.L. 27. A major southeastern double showing in almost the entire frame. (Illustrated.)
Southwestern Double showing around both numerals, position unknown. (Illustrated.)




**Double Transfer 15585 #27 Lower Left**



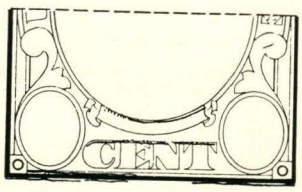

**Southwestern Double Position Unknown**

c: Shifted Transfer.

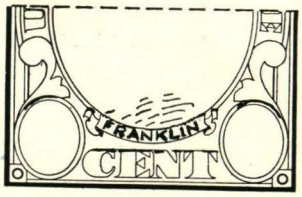
#14159 U.L. Shifted transfer on stamp #6 shows in the lines of the bust and the lower part of the vignette frame line.

#15990 U.L. #7 shift as illustrated, smaller ones may also be found on stamps #8-9 and 10.

Better class of shift shows in lines of bust, letters "FRANKLIN" as illustrated, position unknown.



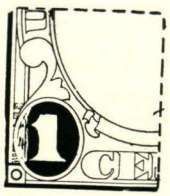

**15990 UL #7**




**Better Type of Shift**

d: Defective transfer.

Lower left corner is weak as illustrated, position unknown.




**Defective Transfer.**

**Plates used:**

14157—58, 59, 60, 91, 92, 93, 94
14215—16, 17, 18, 43, 44, 45, 46, 54, 55, 56, 57, 81, 83, 84
14975—76, 77, 78
15021—22, 23, 24, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 93, 94, 95, 96
15105—06, 07, 08, 33, 34, 35, 36, 43, 44, 45, 46, 59, 60, 61, 62, 85, 86, 87, 88
15215—16, 17, 18, 67, 68, 69, 70, 85, 86, 87, 88, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
15300—01, 02, 03, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 42, 43, 44, 45, 58, 59, 60, 61, 66, 67, 68, 69, 72, 73, 74, 75, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 98, 99
15400—01, 08, 09, 10, 11, 20, 21, 22, 23, 29, 30, 31, 32, 37, 38, 39, 40, 53, 54, 55, 56, 89, 90, 91, 92
15584—85, 86, 87
15953—54, 55, 56, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
16000—01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58, 61, 62
16556—57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71

**Plates not used.**

14282
16059—60
16554—55, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91

## #552—One Cent, Green Booklet. Franklin. Flat Plate. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued August 11, 1923.

When the new designs, series of 1922, were first issued there was still a considerable quantity of the old design one cent booklet sheets on hand at the

Bureau. These were issued in conjunction with the two cent stamps of this series as late as the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and when they finally appeared as above were not replaced until the latter part of 1927, the need for this value being small after 1925. They were never issued from the rotary press while the perforating wheels were set at 10 gauge.

These stamps were printed from 360 subject sheets as had all values since 1910. The sheets consisted of six rows of ten panes each. The plate numbers and arrows being cut off in all positions except above the fifth, sixth and seventh panes made only the following positions available:

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

On these plates A occurs thirty-one times; J and M occur eight times each; N and O each occur three times and the others each once.

The lack of demand for this denomination resulted in a much smaller printing than from the previous design booklet perforated 11 and as a result a smaller quantity was saved for collectors and it is more desirable particularly in positions that are found only once on each sheet.

**Shades:** Green, deep green.

**Varieties:** Position varieties as mentioned above.

**Plates used:**
14221—22, 23, 24, 50, 51, 52, 53, 69, 70, 71, 72
15961—62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68

**Plates not used:**
16276—77, 78, 79
16310—11, 12, 13
16596—97, 98, 99
16604—05, 06, 07, 09, 10, 11, 12

## #575—One Cent, Green. Franklin. Flat Plate. No Wmk. Imperf.

Issued March 20, 1923.

The Department continued to issue imperf stamps, although but one manufacturer of private coils still continued in business, and most of these imperfs were distributed through the Philatelic Agency at Washington, thus permitting a large supply to become available to collectors.

On December 1, 1927 the Post Office Department issued a 3,000 subject coil which could be used on machines that formerly required private coils and this made any further issuance of imperforate sheets unnecessary. Though this fact received publicity in the philatelic journals little importance was attached to it and seemingly no effort was made to obtain copies at the Agency while still available at face.

There had been little call for this value especially after the introduction of the one and one-half cent rate for circulars and most dealers and collectors were not aware of the seemingly small amount of this denomination in circulation until the early part of 1930. A few dealers and speculators realized the possibility of the relative "scarcity" of this stamp, laid aside large quantities which having been withdrawn from the market caused quite a furore, and as a consequence the prices asked were much higher than the facts warranted.

Issued in a smaller quantity than most of its predecessors it should be more desirable but not to the point where it is actually a scarce item. We have been informed by F. A. Tilton, Third Assistant Postmaster General, in a letter dated February 6, 1931, that 16,072,400 one cent stamps were issued imperforate and it may be assumed that most of these reached philatelic hands.

As in the previous imperforate issue this stamp was delivered to Postmasters in 400 subject sheets. This allowed the usual position varieties found only in the ordinary imperforate sheets. With an exaggerated idea of its value position varieties have been particularly sought after. An interesting fact is that these stamps were used in quantity by many dealers on their mail after position and plate number blocks had been removed and it is quite evident that many of the latter were saved, as many perhaps as the ordinary blocks, and they should not therefore command any particular premium over the latter. The private perforates in mint pairs are much scarcer than many of the earlier ones as these were generally precancelled.

**Shades:** Green, deep green.

**Varieties:** a: Plate number blocks.
b: Position blocks.
1. Upper and lower, right and left arrow blocks.
2. Center line blocks.
c: Shifted Transfer.
#14159 U.L. Shifted Transfer on stamp #6 shows in the lines of the bust and the lower part of the vignette frame line.
d: Private perforated coils.
1. Schermack III.

**Plates used:**
14157—58, 59, 60
14245
15045
15106—46
15331—44, 66, 72, 98, 99
15400—32, 56, 89, 90
15954—91
16043—49, 50, 61, 62
16556—57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 68, 69

## #597—One Cent, Green Coil. Franklin. Rotary Press. No Wmk. Perf. 10 Vertically. Coiled Sidewise.

Issued July 18, 1923.

As the supply of the sidewise coil of the previous design remaining on hand at the Bureau was sufficient to last more than six months after the new series one cent value had first been issued, this stamp did not appear until after the beginning of the fiscal year of 1924 and it was almost six months later, January 7, 1924, that it was issued precancelled.

These sidewise coils were printed on the rotary press as had been the practice since 1916, although the first value, the two cent, was originally issued in this type of printing as early as 1914. This type of issue was printed on 170 subject sheets, ten rows of 17 subjects, a pair of plates with one complete turn of the press printing 340 stamps. These were printed in continuous rolls, perforated, cut and coiled into 500 and 1,000 subject lengths and so issued to Postmasters. On December 1, 1927, a 3,000 subject coil was issued for use in special vending and stamp affixing machines that had previously needed a privately perforated coil.

This ended the need for the former variety of imperforate stamps and increased the demand for the government coils which since 1914 had been perforated 10.

Being printed from 170 subject plates a line is found after every seventeenth stamp. This is caused by ink filling the crevice formed by the junction of the two plates used on a rotary press, it is often blurred and occasionally indistinct. There are no constantly recurring "paste-ups" those that are found are the result of breaks in the coiling or the joining of the ends of the rolls of stamps in the making of coils.

The paste-ups may be divided into two groups, one using craft paper and the other white paper. As a general rule the craft paper is used in joining together the ends of rolls of coil stamps in sheets to make up the necessary units of 500, 1,000 or 3,000 subjects. The white paper "paste-up" is used for mending a break of a single row in the coiling machine or when defective stamps are removed from a coil and replaced with satisfactory copies. These defective copies are removed after the coiling has been completed. These "paste-up" strips are prepared in advance and being of necessity perforated on the flat plate machines are perf 11.

As noted under No. 578, these stamps were originally printed from plates having a star and plate number over the first stamp. Just prior to the discontinuance of the use of coil waste for issuance in sheet form the request for additional plate numbers at the bottom of the coil plates was granted. The first plate bearing two numbers was No. 19756 made for this stamp, the second number being below stamp No. 170, the last one on the plate. All later plates of this value had the second plate number although "coil waste" was no longer being issued in sheet form.

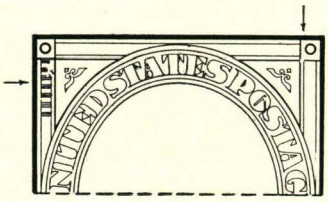
In the coiling machine these numbers are generally cut off but occasional copies may be found which having been cut off center show part of the number. The top number is always above the stamp to the right of joint line while the bottom number from the later plates is always below the stamp to the left of the joint line.

**Shades:** Bright yellowish green, green, dull greyish green, deep greyish green, deep bright green, deep bluish green, blue green, deep blue green.

**Varieties:** a: Ordinary pair.
b: Line pair.
c: Paste up pairs.
1. White paper.
2. Craft paper.
d: Plate number above or below stamp.
e: Double Transfer. Doubled to the northeast. (Illustrated.)



f. Relief Break.
This shows in the upper part of the left inside frame line and in the upper right corner. (Illustrated.)



**Broken Relief**

**Plates used:** Number and star at top only:
14563—64, 73, 74, 88, 89, 90, 91
14600—01, 18, 19, 32, 33, 40, 41, 48, 49, 54, 55, 60, 61
15290—91
15304—22, 23, 40, 41, 70, 71
15428
15676—77, 78, 79
15704—05, 06, 07, 20, 21, 22, 23, 40, 41, 42, 43, 74, 75, 76, 77
15808—09, 10, 11
15973—75, 76
16015—16, 21, 22, 39, 40, 53, 54, 63, 64, 73, 74, 81, 82
16109—10
16777—79, 80
16827
19356
19581—82, 83, 84
Number above #1 and below #170
19756—57
19860—61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71
20043—44, 45, 46, 51, 52, 73, 74, 93, 94
20102—03, 08, 09, 12, 13, 26, 27

**Plates not used:**
15305
15974
16788

## #578—One Cent, Green. Franklin. Rotary Press Coil Waste. No Wmk. Perf. 11 by 10.

Issued October 19, 1923.

This variety is similar to No. 538 of the series of 1908-21 and is again the result of Bureau economy. They were made from sheets of 170 subjects which had been prepared for sidewise rotary press coils but due to "short lengths" and imperfect sheets these had been set aside as "waste." They had received the vertical 10 gauge perforations as part of the long roll.

This "waste" was reclaimed and issued in sheet form by perforating horizontally on the flat plate machines then set at 11 gauge.

The stamps were placed on sale in New York in sheets of 70 and 100 subjects. As most collectors did not realize their existence they were almost entirely overlooked and a comparatively small number were saved for philatelists.

As in the previous coil waste a star and plate number appeared on the top margin, over the first stamp, but only on the full 170 subject sheets. Some of this coil waste was so badly cut that the plate numbers at the top were frequently missing, the Bureau at the request of A. E. Owen, on behalf of plate number collectors, placed additional plate numbers at the bottom. These, however, were added just prior to the discontinuance of the issuing of coil waste and it is unlikely that any bottom plate numbers exist.

Though of more recent issue than the earlier 11 x 10 coil waste of the previous design this variety is much more desirable. Being much scarcer than the ordinary 11 x 10½ which was issued at a later date collectors should be careful in measuring the perforations and the *size* of the design as this stamp having been placed sidewise on the curved plate is wider whereas the latter issue is longer though the same width as the flat plate stamp.

**Shades:** Green.

**Varieties:** Plate number block showing star and number.

**Plates used:**
14563—64, 73, 74, 88, 89, 90, 91
14600—01, 18, 19, 33
15290—91
15323—70
15428
15721—23, 43
15810

## #581—One Cent, Green. Franklin. Rotary Press. No Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued October 17, 1923.

On April 21, 1923, the Bureau issued the one cent stamp of the series of 1922 in sheets from the rotary press, these were all precancelled. They were the first rotary press sheet stamps in this series so issued.

The rotary press stamps having been made especially for use in conjunction with a precancelling device which was attached to the press, they were found to be less expensive to print than those from flat plates and it was decided to produce ordinary stamps by this method. Such stamps perforated 10 horizontally and vertically were first placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Washington, D. C., on October 17, 1923, for the benefit of collectors, but it was quite some months later before it was decided to use this form of issue for general distribution.

They remained in general use for almost four years and are found in a wide range of shades. The early printings were greyish green while the later copies were much brighter. This difference in color is partially due to the slight changes in the paper as well as to the mixture of ink at the Bureau.

They were printed in 400 subject sheets consisting of four panes of 100, each pane entirely surrounded by margins. Where the two curved plates met on the rotary press bed a crevice was formed which when inked appeared in the margin at the top or bottom of the sheet. There are therefore no position varieties of this stamp. The plate numbers were at the side only and appear in the upper and lower outside corners of the sheet, one to each pane.

There were two types of marginal markings used on these stamps. When first issued there was a series of horizontal guide lines in the vertical gutter between the right and left panes, these were intended as perforation guides and were divided in units of 20 from the top of the full sheet to the bottom. These did not fall exactly in the gutter between the vertical rows except between the fifth and sixth rows of the upper and lower panes, it being intended that this would allow correction on each pane as the stamps were being perforated. These were known as the Type A marginal markings and were used only on the earlier plates and with but one exception only on the perforated 10 one cent and two cents plates. One plate, however, was not used for these stamps and was put to press later on after the perforation had changed. The printings from the earlier printings as issued show horizontal hyphens along the inside margins of the sheets. They are, of course, of interest to specialists.

The later group of plates listed as Type B marginal markings did not show this type of layout but had instead cutting guides at the extreme ends of the

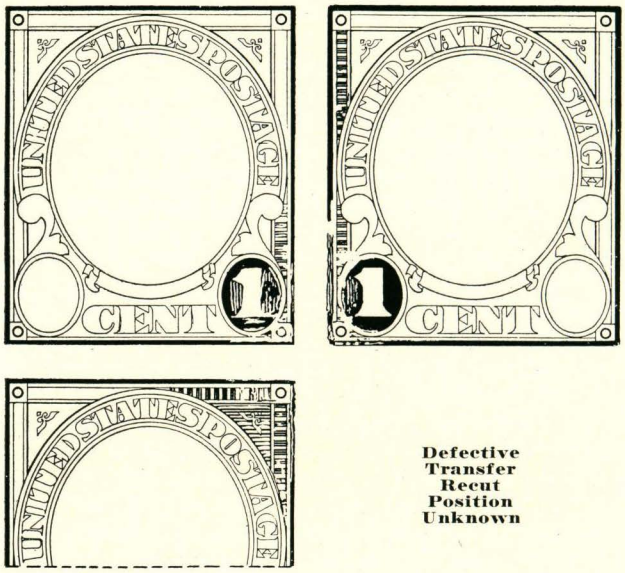
horizontal and vertical gutters. In the center of the plate was a quarter inch cross which matched exactly with the three-sixteenth inch lines placed near the outside edges of the sheets. These were used as guides in cutting the full sheets into 100 subject panes.

In March 1924 twenty copies of this stamp were found on double paper, precancelled Philadelphia, Pa. This variety was caused by the pasting together of the large roll of paper used on the rotary press. In this case the block found, from Plate No. 14371, had the double paper covering the two upper horizontal rows in the sheet in addition to a portion of the third row. There must have been another similar strip on the other pane but these were no doubt used and lost to collectors.

There were no booklets of this value made on the rotary press while the perforating machines were still set at the ten gauge though it has been listed unpriced by some catalogers. As late as September 1926 one of the philatelic papers mentioned "The one cent rotary press booklet may be shortly expected" but it was not until all perforating machines for rotary press sheet stamps had been changed to the new gauge that one cent booklets were made from curved plates. The ten perf rotary press one cent booklet does not exist.

**Shades:** Greyish green, dark greyish green, dull bluish green, bluish green, yellowish green, bright yellowish green, deep yellowish green.

**Varieties:** a: Plate number blocks.
b: Double paper, precancelled Phila, Pa.
c: Inside marginal blocks showing horizontal markings.
d: Defective transfer recut.
A horizontal pair was found by C. S. Johnson on a cover that showed the left side of the left stamp to have been quite heavily recut at the left. In the same correspondence a vertical pair was found showing a defective transfer at the right of both stamps which had also been recut and it can safely be assumed that all three stamps were adjacent to each other. This is one of the finest type of plate variety in this value. (Illustrated.)




**Defective Transfer Recut Position Unknown**

**Plates used:**
**Type A Marginal markings:**
14205—06
14348—49, 70, 71, 82, 83, 94, 95
14527—28
14624—25, 30, 31, 42, 43, 51, 52, 53, 62, 63
14960—61, 81, 82
15548
15652—53, 55
15944—45, 59, 60

**Plate not used:**
14650

**Type B Marginal markings:**
15950—51, 57, 58, 77, 78
16173—74, 91, 92
16201—02, 09, 10
16751—52
16811
18730—31, 32

**Plate not used:**
15654

Note: Some of the early plate numbers are only known precancelled.

## #594—One Cent, Green. Franklin. Rotary Press Coil Waste. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued May —, 1924.

There is no accurate issue record of this stamp as its existence was not known until almost two years after the approximate date of issue, when this variety was discovered by a collector who claimed to have had a copy in his collection "for about one year." Upon investigation it was discovered that in May 1924 the Bureau used some unperforated coil waste made from sidewise rotary press sheets and had put these through the flat plate perforating machines, hence these appeared perforated 11 both horizontally and vertically. As there was no knowledge of this stamp having been issued and since the perforations were the same as the ordinary stamp they were *entirely* overlooked, the only copies known to have been saved were accidental rather than intentional.

This variety was never delivered to the Philatelic Ageney, all copies were sent out with the regular stock of one cent stamps, almost all known copies have been found from mail originating in New York City. It has been said that no copies in mint condition are known and only about thirty used copies have been found to date though the Bureau stated that about 10,000 of the stamps were issued.

Having been curved sidewise on the plates this stamp is wider than the flat plate stamps—19½—20mm instead of 18½—19mm, though it is the same height. It is identical in size of design with the sidewise coil No. 597 and in overall size of two cent No. 595 which is also the perforated 11 coil waste.

This is the scarcest non-error United States stamp of the twentieth century and should only be bought from reliable sources. In 1934 eighteen copies of this stamp were discovered by Ernest E. Fairbanks on some covers which had been mailed by him on October 4, 1924, from Madison Square Station Post Office in New York City. These covers had been returned to him as undeliverable for various reasons. This has to date been the only important find of these stamps. Although no mint copies have been found there is always a possibility that some collector of shades may have a block of this rarity among his perforate 11 flat plate stamps. Being coil waste correct centering should not be expected.

**Shade:** Deep grey green.

**Plates used:** The scarcity of this variety prevents any possibility of securing information of this kind, no plate number copies or blocks being known to be in existence.

## #604—One Cent, Green, Coil. Franklin. Rotary Press. No Wmk. Perf. 10 Horizontally. Coiled Endwise.

Issued July 19, 1924.

In the earlier coils this endwise variety was generally in greater demand and therefore had always appeared earlier than the sidewise. But in later years most of the vending and affixing machines were made for the sidewise coils and the demand for the endwise was practically nil. As a result this stamp was not issued until one year after the other and then sold only at the Philatelic Agency. Later on they were generally distributed to Post Offices as their supply of the previous design became exhausted.

This stamp was also printed on the rotary press but in 150 subject sheets, ten rows wide by 15 rows high. As one complete turn of the press printed 300 stamps, (10 x 30) the "joint" line appeared once every fifteen stamps. Being placed endwise on the rotary press the designs are 23mm high instead of the usual 22¼mm and the same width 18½—19mm as the flat plate impressions. The "paste-ups" are as infrequent as in the sidewise coils and are caused in the same way.

Although the coil waste from endwise coil plates were never issued in sheet form the decision to place a second plate number on the other margin of the coil plates also included the later plates for this stamp. On the early plates the star and number was next to stamp 141, i. e. in the lower left corner of the plate. When a second plate number was added it was placed in the upper right corner, adjacent to No. 10.

**Shades:** Green, bright yellow green, bright green, dull greyish green, deep greyish green, deep green.

**Varieties:** a: Ordinary pair.
b: Line pair.
c: Paste up pair.
1. White paper.
2. Kraft paper.
d: Plate number at right or left.
e: Curving crack. This shows in the gutter adjacent to the joint line.

**Plates used:** Number and star LL only.
15179—80
15239—40

Number and star LL & UR.
20355—56, 57, 58, 72, 73, 74, 75

**Plates not used:**
15241—42

## #632—One Cent, Green. Franklin. Rotary Press. No Wmk. Perf. 11x10½.

Issued June 10, 1927.

In 1915 the complaint that the "perforated ten" stamps were difficult to separate caused an experimental issue of two cents stamps with a new type 11 gauge perforation. This having proven satisfactory was soon thereafter used for all flat plate stamps. The use of ten gauge perforation on the rotary press printing, however, was necessary because the method used needed sufficient uncut space to prevent the sheets from tearing apart in the perforating process. The introduction of rotary press sheet stamps for general use again caused this

complaint and it necessitated the development of the bar and wheel type of perforator which made it possible to decrease the amount of uncut space between the stamps and increase the ease with which they could be separated.

In December 1926 the two cent stamps were issued with this new form of perforation as an experiment. Having proved successful other values were issued from the new perforators as soon as the supply at the Bureau became exhausted. This value was not in great demand at this time and not issued in the new type of perforation until June 10, 1927.

On this machine the horizontal perforations were increased to eleven while the vertical perforations were only increased one half in each 2cm giving a compound perforation 11 x 10½. There was no other change and many of the plates used for the perforate 10 issue were also used for this stamp.

This stamp was printed entirely with but one exception from the type B marginal marking plates. One plate used was originally made for the perforate 10 stamp but never went to press prior to the change in the perforating machines, being the only perforate 11 x 10½ stamp showing these markings. A marginal block from the vertical inside gutter of this plate would most likely be the most desirable non-error block of this stamp.

**Shades:** Yellowish green, bright yellow green, olive green, bright green, green, deep green.

**Varieties:** a: Plate numbers, side only.
b: Inside marginal blocks showing short horizontal lines.
c: Plate flaw.
#19853 LR #20 heavy gash in Franklin's head. (Illustrated.)
d: Defective transfer.
#20047 LR #20 Weak transfer of shading under "Cent." (Illustrated.)




**Plate Flaw**
**19853**
**L. R. #20**




**Defective Transfer**
**20047 L. R. #20**

e: Block of four with gutter between. One sheet was found which contained 102 subjects. Caused by a corner having been folded under before being cut. The gutter is between vertical pairs.

**Plates used:**
Type A Marginal guides:
15549
Type B Marginal guides:
16811—12
18730—31, 32
19215—16, 17, 18, 64, 65, 66, 67
19300—01, 02, 03, 36, 37, 38, 39
19537—38, 93, 94, 95, 96
19601—02, 03, 04
19852—53, 54, 55, 73, 74, 75, 76
20027—28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 39, 40, 47, 48, 49, 50, 75, 76, 81, 82, 83, 84, 98, 99
20104—05, 14, 15, 26, 27, 38, 39, 44, 45, 48, 49, 52, 53, 56, 57

## #632—One Cent, Green, Booklet. Franklin. Rotary Press. No Wmk. Perf. 11x10½.

Issued November 29, 1927.

Plates were first made for this variety early in 1927 but did not go to press until October and were first delivered to post offices about November 15th.

They were first placed on sale officially at the Agency on November 29, 1927, and were the first one cent booklets printed on the rotary press.

Like the flat plate booklets these were printed from 360 subject plates. These had no guide lines as did the former ones and the only position varieties are plate number panes. These, however, are almost always trimmed off and are only found on the sides of the panes from sheets which have been poorly cut and then generally only partial numbers are found. The rotary booklets are from endwise curved plates and as such show the same size of design as do the rotary press sheet stamps. There were no position panes other than those occasional plate number panes.

**Shades:** Green, bright green, deep green.

**Varieties:** a: Ordinary panes.
b: Off center panes with plate number at the sides.

**Plates used:**
18915—16, 17, 18
19529—30, 31, 32, 61, 62, 63, 64
19921—22, 33, 34, 53, 54
20368—69
20406—07

## #658—One Cent, Green. Franklin. Overprinted Kans. Rotary Press. No Wmk. Perf. 11x10½.

Issued April 15, 1929.

This was the lowest value to be overprinted for use in the state of Kansas as a means of preventing the sale of stolen stamps in some other state, although they were valid for postage wherever United States stamps were accepted in payment of postage. Fortunately the experiment was a failure and was not adopted for use in other states except Nebraska which shared with Kansas the doubtful honor of the initial experiment.

There was no official first day sale of these stamps except May 1, 1929, when they were placed on sale at the Agency "for the benefit of stamp collectors." These "first day" covers are of doubtful interest or value as initial shipments of the state overprinted stamps was made about April 13, 1929 to various post offices in the two states. With the assistance of H. M. Southgate we have been able to ascertain the earliest known date of each value in this group with the name of the town first using these stamps. On this value the earliest date of use is April 15, 1929, at Newton, Kansas. Four plates were used for this stamp of which the first two are much scarcer than the latter pair. The plates used for the stamp were also used for the regular issue and should not be considered a positive proof of the genuineness of the overprint. Counterfeit copies have been seen especially of some of the vareities and care should be taken in buying these except from reliable sources.

To properly understand the cause of some of the scarce varieties of this otherwise uninteresting group it is necessary to know how these stamps were overprinted. The following description by H. M. Southgate, President of the Bureau Issues Association, clearly explains how these varieties occur and why they are so scarce. This article appeared in the B. I. A. number of *"Weekly Philatelic Gossip"* December 12, 1931.

### METHOD OF MANUFACTURE.

For ordinary stamps a roll of paper about 18.5 inches wide and 24 inches in diameter, long enough to print about 6000 sheets, is drawn through the press by the plate rolls and a tension from the receiving roll at the opposite end of the press.

The paper first is drawn over rolls, which dip in a trough holding water and give the necessary moisture to the paper. It then passes over the curved stamp plates and through the ink drying section to the overprinting electrotype plates

and gumming roll and out through the gum drying box, which also dries the overprint, to be coiled at the end of the press into working rolls of about 12 inches in diameter. These rolls are equivalent to about 1500 sheets of 400 subjects. The size of these rolls is limited for handling purposes.

The printing of the stamp and overprint thus is done during one series of operations. All varieties that are covered by these notes are occasioned by these two printings.

## CAUSES OF VARIETIES

With weather of uniform temperature and humidity, paper of uniform thickness, material and condition, and with uniform tension on the paper, it would be practicable to rigidly tie together the drive of the stamp printing roll and the overprinting roll and find the overprint placed in the same position on the stamp as long as the press operated. These conditions, however, are not constant. Variations in humidity change the amount of moisture required in dampening the paper for printing, as well as the stretch of the paper. The paper itself varies not only in thickness but also in strength. The paper is manufactured in rolls 72 inches wide and split into narrower rolls for the Government contract. The characteristics of paper in rolls cut from the center of the original roll may vary from that in rolls cut from the sides. The press motor drives onto the coiling roll on which the printed and gummed paper is wound. As the roll of paper increases in diameter the pull on the paper will increase. To compensate for this a slipping clutch is placed in the drive line. This cannot maintain an absolutely constant tension so variations in stretch of paper results.

## METHOD OF ADJUSTMENT.

Aside from the slipping clutch of the coiling roll, which tends to keep a constant tension on the paper, there are adjustments on the overprinting roll which permit that roll to be advanced or retarded in relation to its position with the stamp plate roll, independent of the main drive.

The ordinary stamps are printed on the paper in an upright position, the design coming through, as it were, feet first.

An adjustment, to maintain registration of the stamp and overprinting plates and to aid in original setting up of the machine, consists of a hand operated gearing. By the turn of a hand wheel about the size of a door-knob the relative position of the overprinting roll and stamp roll may be modified. One complete turn of the hand wheel in either direction in which the paper is moving changes the position of the overprint downward on the ordinary stamps about ¼ inch (6mm.) A complete turn of the hand wheel in the opposite direction would raise the position of the overprint on the "Ordinary" by about twice this amount when the overprint roll is being shifted against the movement of the paper.

### Standard Wide and Narrow Spacings:

The pressman apparently turns the adjusting wheel through an angle of about 45 degrees at one motion of the hand, so we may expect to find changes between successive rows of overprints as each movement of the hand wheel is made, depending somewhat upon the speed with which the printer operates the hand wheel and whether he is rotating it with or against the motion of the paper.

The paper passes through the press at the rate of, roughly, 60 ft. per minute. This means that a 100-subject sheet would pass a given point in about a second. If the individual motions with the hand wheel are made at about one move in a second, then the spacing of the overprint would probably be narrowed when working with the run of the paper about 1 to 1.5 mm., or widened when turned against the run of the paper perhaps 2 to 3 mm. between adjacent rows. The printer probably does not turn the wheel at a uniform speed but starts slowly and ends quickly, so the rate of change of position of the overprint may vary, giving an increasingly narrower or wider spacing between adjacent rows. Between each movement of the hand wheel normal spacing will occur. The adjustment will, of course, affect both the spacing between rows of stamps as well as the widegutter space. The widening of the overprint may be sufficient to jump an entire row of stamps, in the case of a single line overprint, like the State Stamps if the registration of the overprint is off enough at the start of the adjustment to fall in the horizontal margins.

### Gutter Spacings.

In addition to the variations of spacing of the overprint, due to automatic or hand adjustment, there are the varieties resulting from the incorrect registration of the stamp plates and the overprinting stereotypes, i. e. the varieties showing the gutter spacing between rows of overprints. These varieties only occur on the 400-subject sheets of ordinary stamps.

To obtain registration between the panes of the ordinary stamps, the overprinting roll must have an increased space between the rows of type to accommodate the ⅜ inch gutter or margin between panes. If registration between the roll carrying the stamp printing plates and that carrying the overprinting stereotypes is not affected, then this wide spacing will fall on the body of the pane, instead of across the gutter, and produce the normal wide spaced varieties. When the wide spacing falls so as to completely clear one horizontal row of stamps there is a row of stamps without overprint, providing the overprint is in a single line.

As hand adjustment is used to bring the wide space into registration with the gutter, sheets showing the wide spacing will show the effect of hand adjustment with varieties of spacings.

When the machine is set up and the registration between the stamp roll and the overprinting roll is correct after operating for some time the overprint roll may work up or down on the sheet to such an extent that the wide space, intending to cover the gutter, works out onto the body of the pane. Until this is corrected the press will continue to print the normal wide spaced varieties. The fact that packages of such wide spaced stamps have not been located is a clear indication that the pressmen are "on their job" or that the inspectors have withdrawn such prints. It is questionable if inspection would condemn sheets showing this wide spacing.

**Double Overprints:**

The creeping of the overprint from the normal position must bring at times the normal overprint into the margin between the stamps, and near double overprints on the State Stamps will result. Varieties will be found where a true double overprint will occur on one stamp or three overprints on a vertical pair of stamps. These varieties result from the hand adjustment working with the direction of the movement of the paper giving a slightly narrower spacing than the standard.

**Wiped Letters:**

Another group of varieties to be found consists of tall and short letters.

If the adjusting hand wheel is turned at the instant the type of the overprint is in contact with the paper, it will wipe or elongate the letter of the ordinary stamp, if the motion of the adjusting hand wheel on the stereotype roll is against the direction of the motion on the paper. It will shorten the lettering if the direction of hand wheel motion is with the paper. The lengthening of the letters is very pronounced in some cases and gives us another check on the approximate movement attained by the operation of the adjusting mechanism, the letter heights in some cases being increased by at least 1 mm.

Shortening of the letters, as it is produced by adjustment with the movement of the paper, makes a smaller difference; although instances have been noted where the height of the letters has been appreciably reduced.

**Offsets:**

After the overprint has been placed on the stamp the paper passes up and partially around a smooth brass roll about 5 inches in diameter to direct the paper to the gum roll. This roll strikes the ink side of the sheet and picks up the impression from the undried overprint. A felt wiper is located on the under side of the roll, which is supposed to remove all ink from the roll. These wipers have to be changed periodically and during this change it is possible for the roll to pick up a light impression from the fresh ink of the overprint and re-impress it on the sheets as it completes the turn. This will account for occasional socalled double prints. The impressions are exceedingly faint and not often detected.

(Authors Note) This also accounts for the phantom plate numbers on the ordinary rotary stamps.

The normal spacing between overprints is 22 mm. As noted above this distance can be increased or decreased as needed by the operator and minor variations being fainly frequent have received but little attention. However, where the spacing is much wider than normal, such as was most likely caused by the misplacement of the gutter spacing, pairs and blocks have been treasured as major varieties. The recognized "wide spacing" varieties measure 31-32 mm between overprints.

Two sheets were found of this stamp on which one horizontal row had no overprint. This was the only variety of which two sheets were found although in each case the variety would be on both panes. One sheet of this stamp was

also found with the wide spacing between two horizontal rows. Next to the two cent this was issued in larger quantities than any of the others.

**Shades:** Green, deep green.

**Varieties:** a: Plate number blocks.
b: Vertical pair, one without surcharge.
c: Vertical pair, 31-32mm spacing between overprints.

**Plates used:**
18957
19302—38, 39

**Quantity issued:** 13,390,000

## #669—One Cent, Green. Franklin. Overprinted Nebr. Rotary Press. No Wmk. Perf. 11x10½.

Issued April 17, 1929.

This is the companion to the one cent Kansas overprint and like it was issued in a mistaken idea that it would reduce the ease with which Post Office robbers disposed of the stamps.

It was first issued two days after the one cent Kansas stamp, the earliest known date of use being on a cover from Cambridge, Nebr., dated April 17, 1929.

A much smaller quantity was issued of this overprint than that prepared for Kansas and the ordinary varieties of this are more desirable. In spite of the smaller total supply the same two major varieties were found although only one sheet of each reached philatelic hands.

**Shades:** Green, deep green.

**Varieties:** a: Plate number blocks.
b: Vertical pair, one without surcharge.
c: Vertical pair 31-32mm spacing between overprints.

**Plates used:** 19338—39

**Quantity issued:** 8,220,000

Quantity of one cent stamps, series of 1922, issued to Postmasters in the fiscal years ending June 30, as reported by the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing:

| | Ordinary | Ordinary Precancelled | Coils | Coils Precancelled | Booklets |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1923 . . . . . | 1,220,400 | 117,400,000 | —— | —— | —— |
| 1924 . . . . . | 1,888,497,389 | 722,770,000 | 358,325,500 | 204,432,500 | 120,592,560 |
| 1925 . . . . . | 2,068,364,788 | 499,650,000 | 309,804,000 | 180,967,500 | 155,473,200 |
| 1926 . . . . . | 602,634,400 | 51,510,000 | 127,851,000 | 7,567,500 | 16,995,840 |
| 1927 . . . . . | 58,637,600 | 88,590,000 | 51,500 | 24,220,000 | 12,697,200 |
| 1928 . . . . . | 401,228,600 | 104,370,000 | 2,487,500 | 33,803,000 | 14,002,080 |
| 1929 . . . . . | 1,010,766,700 | 348,190,000 | 60,873,000 | 270,698,000 | 76,107,360 |
| 1930 . . . . . | 890,254,100 | 324,070,000 | 96,856,000 | 208,500,000 | 42,152,640 |
| 1931 . . . . . | 855,464,800 | 290,590,000 | 82,376,000 | 199,184,000 | 46,873,680 |
| 1932 . . . . . | 402,529,000 | 226,460,000 | 74,444,500 | 134,620,500 | 44,684,400 |
| 1933 . . . . . | 802,496,500 | 288,120,000 | 167,756,500 | 133,949,000 | 72,710,880 |
| To Dec. 31, 1933 . . . . . | 543,274,500 | 139,830,000 | 68,797,000 | 73,483,500 | 25,106,880 |

## ONE AND A HALF CENT STAMPS GROUPED

### #553—One and a Half Cent, Yellow Brown. Harding. Flat Plate. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued March 19, 1925.

This was the first fractional postage stamp issued by the Post Office Department. It was made necessary by the Postal Service Act approved February 28, 1925, which went into effect April 15, 1925. This act increased the third class rate from one cent per ounce or fraction thereof to one and a half cents, was largely for circulars and therefore needed in large quantities, mainly in single units. As many of the values were soon to be issued on the rotary press it seems strange that this value was made on flat plates, especially since the rotary press stamps were issued the same day. The Bureau, however, had not been given definite instructions at this time to use the rotary on values other than the one and two cent stamps.

The design of the stamp differed somewhat from the other low values and as such it is of interest to note how the die was made. A transfer roll of the two cent Harding Memorial stamp was made and reworked in the following manner: The figures "2" were first removed from the lower corners, as well as the dates in the upper corners, and this was impressed in a block of steel and prepared for use as the master die. The figures "1½" were then engraved in their proper places. As the original design had been made for black ink which did not need such deep lines, it was necessary to rework the entire design, especially the portrait, to give the proper depth for the new color. From this a transfer roll was prepared for making plates of the new design.

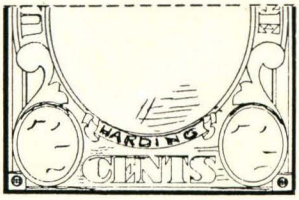
This stamp bore a portrait of former President Warren G. Harding, from an etching made by F. Pauling. The name "Harding" appeared on a ribbon beneath the portrait. The surrounding design was the same as the one cent stamp except that the numerals "1½" appeared in the ovals in both lower corners and the word "Cents" replaced the word "Cent" and the triangular ornaments in both upper corners are slightly different than in the other values. In addition the inclosing border was of solid color instead of cross hatched as in the balance of the lower denominations.

Though the rotary press stamps, having been issued the same day as this variety, soon replaced this method of printing these stamps were issued in a sufficiently large quantity to enable collectors to obtain copies while still current. Due to the saving in the cost of the rotary press printed stamps over those from the flat presses it was constantly expected to discontinue issuing this variety and as a result there were frequent printings with a resultant wide variation in the shades.

Being a new value made necessary by a new postal regulation there was not time to hold up their issuance until an appropriate date arrived and they were immediately placed on sale at the Agency at Washington and thereafter at Post Offices as soon as sufficient stock became available.

**Shades:** Pale yellow brown, light yellow brown, yellowish brown, deep yellow brown, brown, reddish brown, dark brown.

**Varieties:** a: Plate number blocks.
b: Shifted Transfer.
Plate #16872 contains 191 shifts. These are divided as follows: 55 in the UL pane, 57 in the UR pane, 32 in the LL and 47 in the LR. (Illustrated.)




**Usual Shifted Transfer**
**Plate 16872**

**Plates used:**

16829—30, 31, 32, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80
16910—11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 82, 83, 84

**Plates not used:**

16985—86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93
17009—10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94
17247—48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54

## #582—One and a Half Cent, Yellow Brown. Harding. Rotary Press. No Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued March 19, 1925.

Though there is one variety of this design that has a lower catalog number we have placed this variety after the flat plate perforate stamp as it was issued the same day. It is interesting to note that some plates were made for this stamp before those for the flat bed presses.

This value was immediately issued in sheet form from the rotary press as well as the flat plates as there was but six weeks after the act was approved that this value became essential and a large supply was needed. This being a new denomination it required distribution to every post office. The output per press per day of the rotary press was 6,000,000 as against 1,600,000 for the flat plate work. Furthermore, this stamp was to be used in large quantities by individual consumers who desired precancelled stamps which could be more efficiently manufactured on the rotary press which printed and precancelled the stamps in one operation.

This stamp continued in use until replaced by the new perforation and was issued in a larger quantity than the flat plate variety. In spite of this greater quantity a smaller number were saved by collectors and dealers who were not aware of the contemplated change in perforations and failed to secure copies while they were still obtainable at the post offices. It is therefore more desirable especially in well centered copies which in this type of issue were never too plentiful, it often being necessary to look over several sheets to find copies suitable for collectors.

As is possible on all rotary press stamps varieties on double paper in mint as well as precancelled condition were found. The quantity discovered was extremely small and copies are very desirable. As mentioned before this is caused by the overlapping or joining together of the paper on the printing rolls. Such sections are generally removed by inspectors but occasionally a sheet passes by in which a few horizontal rows show the "paste up" causing a double paper variety.

As in the flat plate variety this stamp was issued in a wide range of shades, the deep brown of the first printing being especially desirable.

**Shades:** Light yellow brown, yellow brown, deep yellow brown, pale brown, brown, reddish brown, deep brown.

**Varieties:** a: Plate number blocks, side only.
b: Double paper.

**Plates used:**
16825—26, 49, 50, 51, 52, 85, 86, 87, 88
16905—06, 48, 49, 51
17007—08
17487—88
18235
18357—58, 59, 60
18412—13, 82, 83, 88, 89
18693—94, 99
18700—01, 02, 03, 04, 28, 29

## #598—One and a Half Cent, Brown. Harding. Rotary Press Coil. No Wmk. Perf. 10 Vertical. Coiled Sidewise.

Issued March 19, 1925.

This variety was also issued the same day as the two previously listed and was as a matter of course printed on the rotary press. The stamps were curved sidewise on the sheets and are therefore wider than the rotary and flat plate sheet stamps, and the same height as the former. The line occurs after every seventeenth stamp.

The shades show little variation although the deep yellow brown from the first printing are quite distinct. These are more desirable than the others in used as well as mint condition. This is partially due to the first printing being largely precancelled.

**Shades:** Yellow brown, deep yellow brown, reddish brown, deep brown.

**Varieties:** Usual rotary coil varieties. See #597.

**Plates used:**
16823—53, 54, 55, 56, 81, 82, 83, 84
16907—08, 09, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 76, 77, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
17025—26, 67, 68, 69
18478—79, 82, 83, 92
18513—14, 15, 16
18643—44, 45
18713—14, 15, 59, 60, 61, 62
18817—18, 21, 22, 23, 24
19320—21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27

**Plates not used**
17070
18493
19363—64, 65, 66, 90, 91, 92, 93

## #576—One and a Half Cent, Brown. Harding. Flat Plate. No Wmk. Imperforate.

Issued April 4, 1925.

There still being one manufacturer who used coils privately perforated this stamp was issued in four hundred subject sheets. It was also on sale at the Philatelic Agency and collectors had easy access to copies. However, the introduction of the 3,000 subject coils having made their further issuance unnecessary this practice was discontinued late in 1927. Most collectors and dealers believing the supply at the Bureau would long remain available failed to make the most of the opportunity and did not obtain sufficient copies to fill their needs. This variety is therefore more desirable than the perforated copies though more plentiful than the one cent imperforate stamp.

These stamps being printed on flat bed plates are of normal size and should not be confused with the rotary press imperforate issue, the usual imperforate sheet varieties being obtainable only in this variety of the one and a half cent stamp. There were 27,226,000 imperforate one and a half cent stamps issued by

the Bureau, this figure furnished us by the Third Assistant Postmaster General includes this variety as well as No. 631, the rotary press imperforate one and a half cent stamp.

**Shades:** Pale yellow brown, yellow brown, dark yellow brown, brown, reddish brown.

**Varieties:** a: Usual imperf sheet varieties.
b: Plate number blocks.
c: Privately perforated coils.
A—Schermack III.
d: Shifted Transfer Plate #16872—See perf. 11 #582.

**Plates used:**
16829—30, 31, 32, 37, 38, 42, 45, 46, 48, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73
16917—36, 39, 40, 71, 72, 73, 74

## #605—One and a Half Cent, Brown. Harding. Rotary Press. No Wmk. Perf. 10 Horizontally. Coiled Endwise.

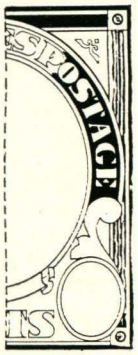
Issued April 4, 1925.

There being but a small demand for this type of coil it was not issued in this value until two weeks after the other variety. These were printed on 150 subject sheets with the resultant line after each fifteenth stamp.

The small demand necessitated infrequent printings and there is little variation in shades, the deep yellow brown of the first printing being the least common.

**Shades:** Brown, deep yellow brown.

**Varieties:** a: Usual rotary coil varieties. See #604.
b: Defective transfer.
Right frame and inside border is defective. This is the first stamp above a joint line. (Illustrated.)




**Defective Transfer of Right Frame Line and Border**

**Plates used:** 17027—28

**Plates not used:**
17546—47, 48, 49
17680—81

## #631—One and a Half Cent, Brown. Harding. Rotary Press. No Wmk. Imperf.

Issued August 27, 1926.

An order was received at the Bureau for some imperforate sheets of four hundred of this value and by mistake the rotary press sheets were delivered. Because of the wide spacing of 5/16 inch between the 100 subject panes these could not be used for private coils and were rejected. Rather than destroy these they were placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency at Washington.

These were the first unperforated rotary press stamps to be issued in sheet form and position varieties never previously obtainable in this type of stamp became available to collectors. In place of the usual horizontal and vertical guide lines found on imperforate sheets these had vertical and horizontal gutters, which when the sheets were perforated and cut into 100 subject panes became margins for these small sheets. In the center of the plate a small ¼ inch cross was placed which was to be used as a cutting guide and matched with small 3/16 inch lines placed near the outside edges of the sheet in the gutters in place of arrows which helped the cutter to keep his panes uniform. As a result center line blocks became available showing the small cross in the center of horizontal and vertical gutters separating the stamps. The blocks from the top and bottom of the vertical gutter and the extreme right and left ends of the horizontal showed blocks separated by a 5/16 inch space with a 3/16 inch line between; other blocks along either gutter showed the space between horizontal or vertical pairs only. The plate numbers were in the four outside corners.

These differ from the flat plate imperforate stamps in the height, having been curved endwise on the plate. The entire output having reached philatelic hands this variety is not likely to be as desirable as the flat plate issue, although overlooked by many collectors while they still were available.

**Shades:** Yellow brown.

**Varieties:** a: Center block showing small cross.
b: Marginal gutter blocks showing small dash between.
c: Blocks with horizontal or vertical gutter between.
d: Plate number—side only.

**Plates used:**
18360
18413

## #633—One and a Half Cent, Brown. Harding. Rotary Press. No Wmk. Perf. 11 by 10½.

Issued May 17, 1927.

The ten perforated sheets having been too difficult to separate new equipment was perfected at the Bureau to enable an increase in the perforations without tearing the sheets, and all new printings after the early part of 1927 were perforated eleven horizontally by 10½ vertically.

This value first appeared precancelled with the new perforation early in February 1927 but was not issued in mint form until May 17, and then first at the Agency. This variety was not in general use until some months later and remained current until the end of 1930 when replaced by the new design. It is also found in various shades but in this variety it is the pale yellow brown that is the most desirable.

Through an error in cutting the sheets into panes one sheet was folded over, causing the cut to be several inches off center and resulting in one block of four being known showing a vertical gutter between, similar to imperforate sheet varieties, the perforations are normal.

**Shades:** Pale yellow brown, yellow brown, light red brown, red brown, dark red brown, deep brown.

**Varieties:** a: Plate number blocks.
b: Block of four with vertical gutter between.

**Plates used:**
16949—50
18358—59, 60
18412—88, 89
18693—94

18701—02, 03, 04, 22, 23, 28, 29, 37, 38
18825
19047—48, 57, 58, 72, 73
19125—26, 81, 82, 91, 92
19201—02, 13, 14, 90, 91, 92, 93

**Plates not used:** 19294—95

## #659—One and a Half Cent, Brown. Harding. Overprinted Kans. Rotary Press. No Wmk. Perf. 11x10½.

Issued April 16, 1929.

This stamp was first issued at Colby, Kansas, the earliest known cover being dated April 16.

There were no varieties worthy of special attention on this value of Kansas overprints. It was issued in a larger quantity than any of the others used in this state except the one and two cent denominations. The entire printing came from two plates which were also used for the ordinary stamps.

**Shades:** Brown, deep brown.

**Varieties:** Plate number blocks.

**Plates used:** 19181—91

**Quantity issued:** 8,240,000

## #670—One and a Half Cent, Brown. Harding. Overprinted Nebr. Rotary Press. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued April 18, 1929.

This stamp was issued a few days later than the same value of the Kansas series, the earliest cover being dated North Platte, Nebraska, April 18, 1929.

This value was issued in a larger quantity than any other Nebraska overprints except the two cent. One sheet was found with a wide spacing between horizontal pairs. Other blocks have been found with slight variations in the vertical spacing but these are of minor importance.

**Shades:** Brown, deep brown.
**Varieties:** a: Plate number blocks.
b: Vertical pairs 31-32mm between overprints.

**Plates used:** 19182—92

**Quantity issued:** 8,990,000

Quantity of One and a Half Cent stamps, series of 1925, issued to Postmasters during the fiscal years ending June 30th:

| | Ordinary | Ordinary Precancelled | Coils | Coils Precancelled |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | 837,821,200 | 250,960,000 | 192,232,000 | 146,372,500 |
| 1926 | 558,309,183 | 392,850,000 | 184,455,000 | 211,783,500 |
| 1927 | 501,545,200 | 470,030,000 | 148,120,500 | 307,337,500 |
| 1928 | 496,359,080 | 376,840,000 | 147,986,500 | 275,035,000 |
| 1929 | 293,971,100 | 170,690,000 | 90,260,000 | 118,620,500 |
| 1930 | 318,175,100 | 186,990,000 | 94,989,000 | 111,620,000 |
| 1931 | 242,766,000 | 68,800,000 | 63,309,000 | 51,351,000 |
| 1932 | 16,224,100 | — | 15,605,000 | — |
| 1933 | — | — | 18,082,700 | — |
| To Dec. 31, 1933 | — | — | 94,500 | — |
| Total | 3,265,170,963 | 1,917,160,000 | 955,134,200 | 1,222,120,000 |

## #688—One and a Half Cent, Brown. Harding Front Face. Rotary Press. No Wmk. Perf. 11x10½.

Issued December 1, 1930.

To make the design conform with the balance of the lower values of the series and present a more pleasing portrait of the former President it was decided to issue a new stamp of this value. This appeared December 1, 1930, at Marion, Ohio, the home town of President Harding. It was placed on sale at the Agency the following day but was not in general use until after the first of 1931.

The portrait was much more pleasing than that of the earlier design, it showed a full face view, after a photograph, and was designed by C. A. Huston, the lettering and frame were engraved by E. M. Hall, the portrait by J. Eissler and the scroll and ribbon by J. C. Benzing, all of the Bureau. The border and balance of the design was now the same as the other values except for the use of the numerals "1½."

This stamp was only issued from rotary press plates and coming after the adoption of a satisfactory perforation for rotary sheet stamps had been arrived at is found in only one variety.

**Shades:** Brown, deep brown, dark brown.

**Varieties:** a: Plate number blocks.
b: Scratched plate #20260 L.L. #71. This enters from the margin at the left of the stamp, cuts across the left numeral and ends at the bottom of the design. Also without.

**Plates used:**
20390—91, 94, 95, 98, 99
20412—13, 14, 15, 30, 31
21080—81, 82, 83
20259—60, 65, 66, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95

## #686—One and a Half Cent. Harding, Full Face. Rotary Press. No Wmk. Perf. 10 Vertically. Coiled sidewise.

Issued December 1, 1930.

There being only a small demand for endwise coils this was the only variety issued in coil form up to July 1, 1934, although plates had been made for endwise coils.

Like other sidewise coils it was printed from 170 subject plates with the resultant line every seventeenth stamp. It was not in general use until after the first part of 1931.

**Shade:** Brown.

**Varieties:** Usual sidewise rotary coil varieties.

**Plates used:**
20388—89, 92, 93, 96, 97
20402—03, 10, 11
21112—13

**Endwise coil plates not used to July 1, 1934:**
20384—85, 86, 87
20404—05

**Quantity issued,** One and a Half Cents Harding full face, (series of 1930):

| | Ordinary | Ordinary Precancelled | Coils | Coils Precancelled |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1931 | 45,881,400 | 63,370,000 | 23,185,000 | 40,295,000 |
| 1932 | 90,550,200 | 99,750,000 | 54,934,500 | 57,019,500 |
| 1933 | 589,104,500 | 131,720,000 | 145,051,000 | 73,113,500 |
| To Dec. 31, 1933 | 479,957,900 | 45,630,000 | 64,946,000 | 26,929,500 |
| Total | 1,205,494,000 | 340,470,000 | 288,116,500 | 197,357,500 |

(To be continued.)

# The Collectors Club Philatelist

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*ADVERTISING RATES UPON REQUEST*

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## AN EXPERT COMMITTEE

In the first issue of this magazine, published January 1922, an article by A. Krassa on "Expertizing Service" stated that the *Collectors Club* could render no more important service to its members than that of protecting them against forgeries through the creation of an Expert Committee. Before and since that time the matter has been discussed, but there are so many problems to be solved in connection with the organization of such a Committee that no definite action has ever been taken.

However, on May 23, 1934, the matter was again brought before the attention of the Board of Governors, when a delegation of the *American Stamp Dealers Association* consisting of the President, J. J. Klemann, Jr. and Hugh M. Clark made a definite request that the *Collectors Club* undertake the organization of such a Committee and pledged the support of their organization in carrying it through to a successful conclusion.

To successfully launch such a Committee requires proper financing in order to assure adequate headquarters, equipped with photographic apparatus and all other equipment necessary in the study of stamps, together with a comprehensive reference collection and a personnel competent to carry on the work.

It is estimated that a minimum of $10,000 would be required to secure the equipment necessary and pay the salary of a competent assistant for a period of two years. It is felt that at the expiration of that time the Committee would be self supporting through the charging of fees on stamps passed upon.

In the *Collectors Club* can be found the leading experts of the world on certain countries and it is a certainty that other organizations like the *Royal Philatelic Society* of London and competent individuals everywhere would cooperate by giving us the benefit of their knowledge and experience.

The decision is now definitely before us and any member of the club who is interested is requested to write his suggestions and to offer any cooperation that he may be able to render.

## THE PEDIGREEING OF STAMPS

The subject of pedigreeing stamps is also one that has been agitated continuously and would necessarily go hand in hand with the creation of an Expert Committee. The pedigreeing of stamps is an important factor in ascertaining their genuineness. By being able to trace all outstanding rarities through their different changes of ownership and with a complete record of the condition of each item, the work of the Committee would be tremendously simplified and its decisions would carry much more weight.

It will require years of costly effort to compile the files in a manner that will make them of real benefit and the sooner we get started on it the better it will be.

## STAMP ILLUSTRATIONS

It would have been impossible to get any favorable action on the bill to liberalize the illustration of postage stamps at the recent session of Congress, so the matter will necessarily go over until the next session which will be convened next fall.

When the time arrives we will request the cooperation of every member of the *Collectors Club* in securing favorable action upon the bill and hope that we will be successful in securing its passage.

## THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF STAMP CLUBS

At the meeting of the *Collectors Club* held on Mar. 21, 1934, the question of affiliating with the *National Federation of Stamp Clubs* was thoroughly discussed and passed with but one dissenting vote.

This *Federation* has made tremendous strides and is now adequately represented in every section of the country. It is intended to create a clearing house for ideas and make it possible to quickly reach the great body of philatelists throughout the country. With an organization composed of the leading clubs in every community it will be possible to quickly and thoroughly pass on any information desired and to secure the opinions of a large proportion of the active collectors. It will also enable philately to present an impressive showing of numbers when such a demonstration is necessary and desirable.

It is fitting and proper that the *Collectors Club* should take an important and leading part in this important forward movement.

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# Additions to the Library

Famous Stamps and Their Stories, by Montgomery Mulford, Publ. Cupples and Leon Co. Gift of Publisher.

Belgique, Emission de 1915, by A. de Haene, Publ. La Revue Postale. Gift of Publisher.

Special Catalog of Canadian Airmail Stamps, 1934-35, Editor Ian C. Morgan. Gift of Ian C. Morgan.

Old Waybills, by Alvin F. Harlow, Publ. Appleton Century Co. Gift of Publisher.

Addenda to Handbuch der Abstempelungen von Altoesterreich & Lombardei-Venetien, by E. Muller. Gift of Die Postmarke.

Was die Briefmarke erzaehlt, Max Buttner, Publ. Frigga Verlag. Gift of Publisher.

Supplement to the Commonwealth Specialist's Catalog, Orlo-Smith. Gift of Orlo-Smith.

U. S. Commemorative Notes, Publ. The Sun. Gift of F. R. Bruns.

East Coast Cruise of the U. S. Frigate Constitution, C. Albright. Gift of C. Albright.

Stamp Collectors Manual, A. C. Kline, 1st Ed. 1932. Gift of C. Curie.

Commemorative Stamps of the World, P. H. Thorpe. Gift of Author.

King-Johl, Second Volume, Publ. H. L. Lindquist. Gift of Publisher.

Stamps, Volume 6, Jan. to Mar. 1934. Gift of Publisher.

G. F. Rapkin Empire Stamp Album. Gift of Publisher.

U. S. Specialized Catalog of First Day Covers, Leo-August. Gift of Publisher.

D. Field's Priced Catalog of Airmail of the World, 1934. Gift of Publisher.

The Stamps of Great Britain, Part I,

Kohl Handbook Translation. Gift of Royal Philatelic Soc., London.

Geschichte der Luftpost, Schaubek-Bucherei. Gift of C. F. Lucke.

Copies of various magazines. Gift of R. W. Lynn.

H. E. Sieger Katalog der Zeppelin Post. Gift of H. E. Sieger.

Braunschweig, Otto Stiedl. Gift of F. Billig.

Stamps of Great Britain, Part I, Kohl H. B. Translation. Gift of A. F. Lichtenstein.

# TRANSLATIONS FROM KOHL'S HANDBOOK

## By Dr. Herbert Munk

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# Baden—Europe, Germany

*Translated by* ABR. ODJFELL. *Edited by* STEPHEN G. RICH.

### 1 Gulden—60 Kreuzer.

THE stamps were postally valid primarily only in Baden and within the German-Austrian Postal Union.




Type 1

**1851. (May 1).** Engraving and plates by C. Naumann, Frankfurt on the Main. Typographed by Hasper, Karlsruhe, black impression on colored paper of various weights. In the circles, above, within and below the value are secret marks.

| | Imperforate. Type 1. | Unused Without gum | Unused With gum | Used |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 Kr. a. buff (May 1, 1851) | 180.— | 300.— | 50.— |
| | b. brownish (1852) | 140.— | 250.— | 40.— |
| 2 | 3 Kr. a. orange yellow (May 1, 1851) | 100.— | — | 1.50 |
| | b. citron yellow (1852) | 40.— | 100.— | 1.— |
| 3 | 6 Kr. a. light blue green (May 1, 1851) | 225.— | — | 4.— |
| | b. blue green | 225.— | — | 5.— |
| | c. yellow green (1852) | 180.— | — | 2.50 |
| | (Error) yellow | | | ? |
| 4 | 9 Kr. a. dull rose | 75.— | — | 2.25 |
| | b. lilac rose (shades) | 12.— | 25.— | 1.— |
| | (Error) green (July-Aug. 1852) | | | 7500.— |
| | c. deep red lilac (1858-59) | 10.— | | 2.— |

*Printings:* No's. 1a, 2a, 3a, b and probably 4a, belong to the first printing; while the changed shades No's. 1b, 2b, 3c, are a second printing which appeared in the Autumn of 1852. Deliveries of No's. 4 and 6 were made after the first printing: the last in July 1859.

*Quantities:* The numbers of stamps of this issue used were No. 1a, 291,780; No. 1b, 445,000; No. 3 (a and b), 717,500; and No. 4a, 452,520. The first printing was different from the second and later printings, not only in paper and print, but also in the plate-construction and sheet arrangement.

*Sheet arrangements: Plates:* The engine-turning around the figures is different in each value. From the master die and the matrix were made one original die without numeral and four such with figures of value. We therefore think that the four dies were first made from the original without central por-

tions, whereupon the centers were added; then these dies were multiplied as electrotypes for the printing plate.

In the first printing the plate for No. 1a had 45 cliches in 5 rows of 9. The plates of No. 2a, 3a, b, and 4a each had 90 stamps in 10 rows of 9. This form of plate was used once for the higher values, and twice for No. 1a on each sheet (each group ¼ of the size of the paper.) Of No. 2a we have seen an unused, unsevered strip of six from the upper rows of the sheet of group No's. 2 and 4; on it the vertical as well as the side margins are about 1,75 mm. The gutter between the two groups of No. 1a is, according to Glasewald, about 21 mm. The second printing of No. 1b, 2b, 3c and all later ones of No. 4 were made with a plate of 50 (1 kr.) or 100 subjects, on which 100 cliches in either 5 or 10 horizontal rows of ten were used. For this printing the sheets were not divided in four, but, apparently to make the most out of the limited space on the paper, they were halved, and two half-sheets of 100 stamps each, with only 7.5 mm. distance between the two groups, were printed from the plates. Thus No's. 2b, 3c and 4b were also printed in sheets with only a narrow gutter between the groups of 100 stamps, and both of them had a wide outer margin. As at least 5 pairs of No. 2b exist with this gutter (one in the Reichsmuseum) and there further exist many marginal stamps of No. 2b as well as 3c showing the plate margin 7.5 mm. from the stamp, the printed sheet of 200 was not, or not always, cut into halves.

*Printing, Paper:* Beside the color of the paper, No. 1a (thin paper) differs from No. 1b in its surface which is almost glazed; while No. 1b has a rougher and thicker paper. The print of 1a is jet black and free from flaws, while the print of 1b is not so shiny and the figures have almost always some defects.

There is the same difference between No's. 2a and 2b, 3a and b and 3c. Among the 9 Kr. stamps, there are present the same differences as in 1a, 2a, b, but this (the 9 Kr.) stamp has the rare delicate but fresh rose tint. One can therefore say that the much sought-for "old rose" is the paper of the first printing of No. 4. The dark, deep paper color of No. 4c belongs to a later printing. In the first printing of the 6 Kr. two different shades of paper can be found. The color of 3a is bright with a light bluish shade, with smoother paper and bright black printing more prominent than in 3b, which is darker and has a more bluish shade. This last is the real bluish green shade. Also, specimens of 2a can be found in a darker shade, almost brownish. On account of unsatisfactory sizing or calendering of the paper delivered by von Buhl Vater, of Teelingen, No's. 2, 3 and 4 may be found with the so-called "print striking through." The strength and thickness of the paper also varies a good deal, from 0.05 mm. to 0.095 mm. In the other values as in No. 1a, the thinner paper belongs mainly to the first printing. With No. 2b, paper of almost "cardboard" thickness may be found. The cliches of No. 4 show heavy use. Several of them were renewed in 1856; and in pairs of strips these inserted new cliches can occasionally be recognized. *ERRORS:* No. 3, error yellow: This is only suspected, because of official correspondence, as this value was later regularly printed on yellow paper. The errors here, if any exist, are therefore, only to be recognized by an early postmark date. Of the error No. 4, (9 Kr. green) there was probably printed one sheet only, from which 3 copies are known. One (on piece of a cover) is cancelled with the numeral 2 (Achern.) The two others are on covers. Of these one specimen is in the Reichspostmuseum and is postmarked 20. 7. 51, (Orschweicher), and the second, 25. 8. 51, (Ettenheim) served as 6 Kr. postage to the same addressee at Karlsruhe. No. 4 on white paper is a chemical changeling. Of No. 4 there has been found a part of a sheet which has a heavy offset on the back. The stamps look as if they had been printed on both sides. The offset is so far out of register that four corners of four stamps are seen on the back of one stamp.

**1853 (end of year)-54.** Colors changed. Printed in black on white or colored paper.

| | Imperforate. Type 1. | Unused Without gum | Unused With gum | Used |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 1 Kr. white | 45.— | 25.— | 3.— |
| 6 | 3 Kr. green (many shades) | 60.— | 40.— | .50 |
| 7 | 6 Kr. yellow—orange yellow | 100.— | 60.— | 2.— |

No's. 5-7 were not put in use at a fixed rate, but when they were needed, according to the instruction, "after a complete use of the old stock." The earliest known postmark date is the end of January 1854 (1 Kr., 3 Kr.).

## Sheet Arrangement of the "Tete Beche" of No. 5.

No's. 6 and 7 were printed in sheets 10x10. (A full vertical strip of 10 of No. 7 is known used.) Of No. 6 we have seen a marginal piece with 30 mm. side margin showing. No. 5 was at first printed, in April, 1853, from a plate of 50 (5x10) cliches; while the four later printings were made from a plate of 100 in 10 horizontal and 10 vertical rows. Vertical strips of ten of No. 7 are known. As the well known strip of three from the Schwarz Collection with numeral cancellations 155, (Weingarten) shows a distance of 1½ mm. between the two left-hand stamps and the tete beche on the right, it is probable that on every sheet of the first printing of No. 5, the two blocks of 50 stamps were tete beche to each other.

*Printing, Paper:* No. 5 often shows poor, indistinct printing. Gray prints are rare in No. 5. A specimen of No. 5 was found with an offset on the back. In the plates of No's. 6 and 7 there were also some cliches replaced by new ones in 1856 (cf. under No. 4.) As the stamps were delivered from the printers at different times, the paper varies both in texture, sizing and weight. "Print striking through" is found in all values, and is sometimes very prominent on No. 7. It calls for a specialist's price.

**1858.** Same design, change of colors. Imperforate.

| | | Unused Without gum | Unused With gum | Used |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | 3 Kr. blue | 70.— | 100.— | 2.50 |

No. 8 was also delivered in two printings, but the paper is the same. However, differences exist in the thickness of the paper. Deep blue paper is valued higher. "Print striking through" exists. The earliest known postmark dates are 12. 12. 58 and 17. 12. 58 (both from Kenzingen), 18. 12. 58 (Karlsruhe).

The numeral stamps were withdrawn gradually, beginning in the second half of 1860, and replaced with stamps of a new design. More than 1000 sheets of the 1 Kr. and 9 Kr. stamps were destroyed between 1864 and 1870 as unserviceable or surplus stock. *The numeral stamps were never declared void,* and they may be found used on covers at a later date. They are very rare with town postmarks, especially during the proper period.

On November 22, 1872 the following unused numeral stamps were in stock:

| No. 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4457 | 2260 | 1660 | 2952 | 2461 | 1622 | 2763 | 1859 |

A part of these were probably reprints. This stock was sold in 1873 to R. Senf, Leipzig.



Type 2

**1860. (June)-61.** Type 2. Design by C. A. Weber; engraving and plates by L. Kurz, Frankfurt on the Main. Typographed in color by Hasper. Ruled background. Perf. 13½, small holes.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | 1 Kr. | black (end of 1860) | 15.— | 2.— |
| 10 | 3 Kr. | a. prussian blue (June 1860) | 150.— | 2.25 |
| | | b. ultramarine (shades) (end of 1860) | 15.— | 2.— |
| 11 | 6 Kr. | a. salmon (January 1861) | 14.— | 6.— |
| | | b. orange yellow (March 1862) | 13.— | 5.— |
| 12 | 9 Kr. | carmine rose (fall of 1861) | 26.— | 20.— |
| | | a. dark carmine rose | 40.— | 35.— |

The dates given are the earliest known postmark dates. That of 10a is confirmed by two letters from Mannheim dated 26-6-6D.

*Sheet Arrangements* of all perforated issues are: 100 (10x10) stamps.

*Print, Color:* The print is often indistinct, especially on No. 10. "Oily" print and "print striking through" are also found. Besides No. 12a, No's. 9 and 10b exist in specially deep black or deep blue shades, which are valued higher. The color of No. 12 is so sensitive to light that specimens in the original shade are rare. Although 978,400 stamps were printed, fine specimens of No. 12 are excessively high priced.

*The Gum:* For this issue pure bone glue was first used, obtained from Austria; later a thinner Saxon gum was used. No's. 9 and 10a, may be found with *reddish gum.* According to Willadt these stamps belong to the period from the end of 1860 to the end of 1861.* Ungummed stamps are considerably cheaper than the prices given for unused copies. Well perforated stamps of this issue are rare. Specimen of No. 10 exist with the upper label "BADEN" in prominent relief, sharply typographed. Of unused stamps the following were in stock in November, 1872, and sold to Leipzig:

| No. 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1474 | 2961 | 2953 | 2955 |

**1862** (Spring). Type 3. Engraving and print as previously, but the background not ruled (white). Perf. 13½, small holes.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | 3 Kr. | lilac rose | 250.— | 15.— |



Type 3

No. 13 was delivered on March 26, 1862. The earliest known postmark date is July 1st, the same month in which there is found a specimen (see No. 18) of the coarser perforation. Number issued—200,000 stamps (one printing).

**1862.** (End). Type 2. Ruled background. Perf. 10, large holes.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | 1 Kr. | Black | 6.— | 5.— |
| | | a. gray black | — | 6.50 |
| 15 | 6 Kr. | a. deep blue | 10.— | 7.50 |
| | | b. dull prussian blue | 70.— | 10.— |
| 16. | 9 Kr. | a. dark brown | 15.— | 8.50 |
| | | b. brown to orange brown | 12.— | 7.50 |
| | | c. yellow brown to pale brown (1863) | 25.— | 11.— |

*The authorities were experimenting with these two gums; and to know which was which, the Austrian gum was tinted red.—Translator.

The delivery of No's. 13 to 15 took place during the summer of 1862; however, it seems that No. 16 was used in 1862 (earliest dates 14. 11. 62, Neustadt, 24. 12. 62, Mannheim and Bischofheim.) There is a second printing of No. 16c, which is known through its odd hideous color and exceptionally poor print. Specimens from different plates, but in this same shade of color, show a flaw several millimeters wide, in color, below and to the right of the shield. Of 16c, only 386,800 stamps were printed, but a large part of these, along with stamps of the first printing, were burnt because of their poor workmanship. On the contrary No's. 16a, b and 15a, b, show only a shade within the same printing. No. 15b matches closely No. 10a, in color so that it would suggest a renewed use of the old color if there were not the same likeness in shades in the 9 Kr. (16a, b.).

*Errors of Perforation:* Grossly off-center perforated stamps exist in this and the later issues, where the perforation cuts the design, as with the Eagle type of Germany. These are very much desired by specialists and priced high. Of the 16a, b, there are several specimens with a double perforation. These, on account of their different shades, must belong to different sheets. The horizontal perforations are 5 mm. or more apart.

**1862** (later part)**-1864.** Type 3. Background white. Perf. 10, large holes.

| | | Unused | Used | Very Poor Print |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | 1 Kr. black. (Nov. 1864) | 3.50 | 1.— | |
| | a. silver gray | | | 12.— |
| 18 | 3 Kr. rose, in many shades (1862) | 6.— | .10 | .35 |
| 19 | 6 Kr. a. ultramarine (1864) | .60 | 1.20 | 14.— |
| | b. prussian blue (1865) | 160.— | 2.— | pale ultramarine |
| | c. bright blue (1867) | 1.— | 1.50 | |
| 20 | 9 Kr. a. pale light brown (1864) (printed on both sides) | 20.— | 2.50 | 2.75 |
| | b. yellow brown (1866) brown | .50 | 2.— | |
| | c. dark red brown | 30.— | 2.50 | |
| 21 | 18 Kr. bright green (end of 1862) | 70.— | 75.— | |
| | a. blue green (deep dull green) | 100.— | 85.— | |
| 22 | 30 Kr. orange (end of 1862) | 1.— | 100.— | |

The earliest dates of the first shown 3 Kr. are 19. 7. 62 (Karlsruhe), 22. 10. 62 (Mosbach), 6. 10. 62 (Tryberg).

*No's. 17* and *19* are found with print striking through; No. 18 with inscriptions apparently embossed. (Price?).

## The Quantities and the Remainders.

There were two printings of No. 21, totaling 315,200 stamps. In 1868 the value became useless and was withdrawn; 151,012 stamps were destroyed in 1870. As the second printing probably never was put into use, the shade of 21a must be included in the first printing. The remainders were mostly ungummed. (Price for ungummed stamps is cheaper.) Of No. 22, 230,400 stamps were printed in one printing. The quantity used (end of 1862 to end of 1867) may be figured about 13,000 stamps a year. In 1878 a remainder of 114,400 stamps was sold in part to Hamburg (100,000) and the rest destroyed. The same happened to the large remainders of No's. 17, 18, 19c, 20c. The three shades of No. 19 point towards three separate printings at different times. A bright shade of No. 22, which often appears in the remainders, has not been found in used condition.

*No. 18, Imperf.; No. 20a Printed on Both sides; the Silver Gray Stamps:* No. 18, imperf., in very dull rose, was used only at Stockach, postmarked De-

cember without year. (Price 800.—). No. 20a, printed on both sides, with four-circle postmark 8, was discovered in England in 1910, and sold by Kohler 1913 by auction for 905 gold marks. On the back the print is out of register vertically compared to the front.

In both cases most likely we have stamps from sheets that have escaped from the postal authorities. The much-sought "silver gray" stamps and the defective printings of the other denominations come from sheets of similar origin, such as were destroyed as waste in other issues or printings. This wretched or "porous" printing is either as dull as a weak offset or has its thin application of color blotched everywhere by spots of unprinted paper. At any rate, regardless of its origin in the technique of printing, this defective printing comes on No's. 17, 18, 19a and 20 in the same way. It appears in 1862 to 1864, whether from official laxity or other causes. Similar cases in the earlier issues, such as No's. 5 and 14a, are not comparable with this real defective printing in intensity.

The Weber collection includes No. 17 with complete offset on the back and with a plain *double offset* and No. 20b with complete double offset. These copies of No. 20b with offset on back must not be confused with No. 20a, printed on both sides.




Type 4

**1868.** (Oct. and later). Type 4. Engraving by Maier, Karlsruhe. Typographed by Hasper. MONEY NAME ABBREVIATED. Perf. 10, large holes.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | 1 Kr. yellow green, light green (shades) ..... | —.25 | —.30 |
| 24 | 3 Kr. rose carmine (in many shades) ..... | —.15 | —.20 |
| 25 | 7 Kr. a. dull blue (deep, bright) ..... | 1.— | 2.— |
| | b. sky blue ..... | 2.— | 7.50 |

*Plate Flaws:* Once in the sheet of No. 24, a stamp occurs with a sloping white line at the back of the figure 3 (price 3.—, 2.—.) Further, certain stamps of No's. 23 and 24 appear with a white dot between K and R. On No. 24, a similar dot occurs in front of B of BADEN.

As for the numeral issues, an original master die was made, containing the money name, and used to make three matrices; then the value was engraved into these three matrices, from which the electrotype cliches were produced. Especially on No. 23 there is occasionally a white line beside figure, which may represent one of these grooves. No's. 24 and 25 are known with "print striking through."

No. 25a always has the ink partly smeared; fine, good copies of this are rare. The Weber Collection has a copy with double offset on the back.

The new value served for single postage rate to foreign countries, (Switzerland, Belgium, North America), while the 3 Kr. represented the single inland postage. Along with No's. 23 to 25, the previous issues were utilized except the 18 Kr.

Of the large remainders of No's. 23 to 25, 100,000 stamps of each value were sold to Hamburg. The balance were destroyed.

All these stamps lost their validity on December 31st, 1871, but were exchangeable by the German postal administration for German Empire stamps up to November 25th, 1872. German stamps with Baden postmarks are specially collected. They are rare with the Baden "cog-wheel cancellation."

## Cut-Out Envelope Stamps Used as Adhesives.

The genuine use of a stamp cut from an envelope (3 Kr. rose) as an adhesive is, as far as we know, limited to an inland letter from Kehl (town can-

cellation). The copy illustrated in 1922 is still in the Ritmeister Collection, and on a letter from Muhlheim is a similar misused cut-out crossed out by a pen stroke and the postage due charged.

## Rural Post Stamps.

The rural stamps were used solely for the rural mail and for postage due as far as an amount was due from the receiver and not from the sender. They also indicated:

1. Postage for unfranked letters and parcels which were forwarded exclusively through the rural mail.

2. The delivery fee for letters mailed outside the rural district but delivered to the addressee through the rural mail, if the sender had not already prepaid this postage by stamps, stuck on the back of the letter.

With the delivery fee may be included certain charges of the rural post, paid by these stamps: sending of money or receipt for taxes, district funds, parish dues, a special "supplemental" bill-tax (1 Kr. charge per gulden). The carrying of official papers was free, paid for in one sum yearly. To this belong the well-known letters from Waldshut district funds which most of the 12 Kr. originate. The rural post stamps are to be found, not only stuck on the back of letters (according to instructions) but often stuck on the front of the lettter. While in use, these stamps were not for sale to the public.




Type 5

**1862.** (Oct. 1). Type 5. Black. Typographed (by Hasper?), on yellow paper. Perf. 10.

| | | Paper A, Light | | B. Dark | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 Kr. Yellow . . . . . | —.30 | —.30 | 5.— | 50.— |
| 2 | 3 Kr. Yellow . . . . . | —.20 | —.15 | 4.— | 50.— |
| 3 | 12 Kr. Yellow (Bisect) . . . . . | 1.50 | 500.— | | |

The sheet is 10x10 stamps, with very wide margins. The number issued is unknown. In 9 years (from Sept. 30, 1863 to end of 1872) there were used, or rather sold, of

No. 1, 210,300 stamps.
No. 2, 404,300 stamps.
No. 3, 1,500 stamps.

The following remainders were sold:

No. 1, 316,588 stamps.
No. 2, 445,737 stamps.
No. 3, 159,307 stamps.

To this must be added the sales before Aug. 31, 1862. Besides this, about 39,000 stamps were destroyed in July 1870 and April 1871. Of those sold while in use, certainly a number of stamps went to the dealers; of the used ones a great part were cancelled by blue pencil marks and the like. For such copies the same price is not paid as for ordinary used stamps, unless they are on covers or pieces. A large part of the rural post stamps are irregularly perforated. The darker paper is described as thick; but the light yellow stamps also exist on quite a stout paper (rare!).

On the bottom row of *No. 2* there is a stamp in which the first "O" in PORTO is open at top and bottom like a pair of parentheses.




Of *No. 3* hardly 40 legitimately used specimens are known. Most of these come from the district funds of Waldshut used on money orders. These orders were for large amounts and the

fees were often very high. One such Waldshut letter was labelled with six Rural Post stamps of 12 Kr., two of 3 Kr. and one 1 Kr. Most of the genuine pieces of letters with 12 Kr. mostly likely belong here. There are also a few copies of the 12 Kr. with a five circle (Numeral 121) postmark or town cancellation of Sackingen, Bonndorf or Pfullendorf. On a money order cover there exists a copy of 12 Kr. with a 5 ring cancellation (numeral 8) from Baden-Baden. No. 3 was used bisected diagonally or straight at Sackingen (circle postmark, numeral 121) or town postmark; and at Pfullendorf (straight line postmark). The price on cover is 500.— to 700.—. (On piece, 30% cheaper.) A sheet of No. 3 must have been damaged in Waldshut. The torn stamps were, however, used on letters from the district funds and cancelled.

*Stamps Used as Dues* are very rare, but they may be found on letters and from various issues. A letter in the Ritmeister Collection, which had to pay postage due at Breisach, has 5 copies of the rural stamp No. 1 plus 2 copies stamp No. 23, is illustrated in Glasewald's "Abstempelungen der Marken von Baden."

The rural post stamps were withdrawn after official notice, probably in July 1870, when the postal system was transferred to the German Empire.

### Reprints.

*Reprints were made only of the numeral stamps.* The characteristics are: The gum is pure white (the original is yellowish with small brown dots) thin and not very crisp (the original very crisp and tender).

1 N 1 Kr. brown (Germania Neudruck 84.)
2 N 3 Kr. yellow (Germania Neudruck 85.)
3 N 6 Kr. blue green (Germania Neudruck 86.)
5 N 1 Kr. white (Germania Neudruck 87.)
6 N 3 Kr. green (Germania Neudruck 88.)
7 N 6 Kr. yellow (Germania Neudruck 89.)
8 N 3 Kr. blue (Germania Neudruck 50.)

There is no reprint of No. 4.

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# The Stamps of Great Britain

**THE STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN, PART I, by J. B. Seymour, published by The Royal Philatelic Society, London, 1934.**

This book is founded on the Great Britain Sections of the Kohl handbook edited by Dr. Herbert Munk, and is published by **The Royal Philatelic Society, London,** through the courtesy of the **Collectors Club.**

As most of our own members know, the **Collectors Club** acquired the rights of translating the Kohl Handbook into English and the translations of several important sections have already appeared in this magazine. Others will follow as a regular feature.

The section devoted to Great Britain was of such rank and importance however that the **Collectors Club** transferred their rights to the **Royal Philatelic Society, London,** and they have done an outstanding piece of work upon it.

The original author of this section was J. B. Seymour, who cooperated fully in rewriting the entire manuscript, which was edited for the publication committee of the **Royal Philatelic Society** by J. H. Barron and John Simons.

The work starts with the Pre Philatelic period which is fully illustrated with cuts of the dated postmarks of the period. This is followed with chapters on the Maltese Cross Obliteration and the numeral and town cancellations as well as special cancellations used in the various parts of the Empire.

It is an exhaustive and painstaking work fully illustrated with details of all the minor varieties, and should rank with the classics of philatelic literature.

A special "Collectors Club Edition" of this valuable book is available at $2.00 to members; $2.50 to non-members.

# THE COLLECTORS CLUB

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1293 Arthur W. Bingham, New York City

**CORRECTION**

The first sentence of a paragraph at the bottom of page 81 in our last issue contained a hyphen instead of a comma, which changed the meaning of the sentence. It should read: "The stamps were printed in sheets of twenty, four horizontal rows of five each."

**HARRY M. LEWY**

Harry M. Lewy, after a serious illness of over seven years, passed away at his home at the Hotel Festover in New York, N. Y., on May 4th, 1934.

For a great many years Harry Lewy had been on the Board of Governors of the **Collectors Club** and was Treasurer at the time he was stricken. He had also served the Club as attorney and our present Constitution and By-Laws are largely his work. He was also active in numerous other philatelic organizations, and had been attorney for the **American Philatelic Society** and the **American Stamp Dealers Association.**

In addition to his philatelic activities, he was interested in the problem of orphan boys and girls and was one of the founders of the Corner House, an organization that endeavors to give parentless boys the surroundings of a real home. How well this plan succeeded is attested to by the wonderful home which this organization occupies at 331 East 12th St., New York, N. Y.

On Wednesday evening, June 6th, 1934, memorial services in honor of Harry M. Lewy were held by this organization as follows:

1. "Shivisi" . . . . . Sulzer
   Synagogue Choir of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Mr. Leo Braun, Conductor.
2. Prayer . . . . . Dora Nagler
   On behalf of the Children.
3. Address . . . . . Herbert S. Cole
   On behalf of the Graduates of Lavanburg-Corner House.
4. Hymn, "Cast Thy Burden" Elijah . . . . Mendelsohn
   Synagogue Choir.
5. Address . . . . Mr. DeWitt P. Rosenheim
   President, Lavanburg-Corner House

6. Largetto . . . . . Handel
   Violin Solo by Israel Friedman.
7. Address . . . . Dr. Solomon Lowenstein
   Executive Director, Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, of New York City.
8. Kaddish . . . . Mr. Lionel J. Simmonds
   Executive Director of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum.
9. Hymn, "It Singeth Low in Every Heart" . . . . . Unknown
   Synagogue Choir.

Harry Lewy was born in Galveston, Texas, but came to New York early in life and graduated from the Columbia University Law School in 1902. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Pearl L. Lewy, to whom is extended the sympathy of his many friends in the **Collectors Club** and his other philatelic connections.

# Evenings at the Collectors Club

### PROOFS AND ESSAYS ON MAR. 21, 1934

March 21 was devoted to proofs and essays from any country.

**Max Johl** showed selected items from his collection of 20th Century United States. Notable items included small die proofs of the Pan-American, 102, Louisiana Purchase, Jamestown and 1908 issue and a large die proof of the 2c 1903. In the Lincoln Memorial issue he showed the original composite design, the Engraver's model reduced from this and the small die proof.

**Sidney Lake** displayed proofs and essays of Netherlands and Colonies. The 1852 issue of Netherlands was shown in a proof in black on white card and also Essays for this issue in five colors. Essays of the 5c and 10c 1864 were shown in three colors each and there were color trials of the accepted designs. There was also an Essay for a 50c stamp. The 1867 issue was represented by an Essay of the medallion and proofs on either hard, white or oily paper. The issues of 1869, 1872, 1876 were present in both Proofs and Essays and there was also a medallion of the King's head for the 1871 issue, rejected because the King appears too old. The postage dues of 1870 were represented by die proofs in black and also plate proofs of the 5c in various colors, including carmine on lemon. The display concluded with color proofs of the 1873 issue of both Curacao and Suriname.

Hans Lagerloef showed Hamburg in which proofs of the 1859 issue were shown on card, on carbon paper and on ordinary paper as well as various color trials on ordinary paper. The 1¼ schilling of 1864 was present in a complete sheet and also large blocks in various shades on several different papers including colored. Corresponding items in the 2½ schilling were also shown.

**Clarence Brazer** showed several pages of U. S. Revenue but not for competition. The first issue was represented by die proofs on both card and India paper of many of the issued stamps in black or in colors. There was an Essay for the 50c original process in green on yellow paper and there were the original composite designs for the $1 Foreign Exchange, $2 Inland Exchange, and $2 Foreign Exchange. There was an unfinished die proof, with blank label of the $5, and a proof of the $200 on India paper mounted on card. Interesting items in the second issue included the 3c on a blue chemical paper, the 10c with blank labels, composite designs of the 25c and 50c and the 25c in reverse in effect a decalcomenia.

The judges, Sidney F. Barrett, A. F. Auerbach and J. M. Bartels, gave first award to Max Johl, second to Sidney Lake and third to Hans Lagerloef.

—DAVID H. BURR.

### HANS LAGERLOEF EXHIBITS DANISH WEST INDIES

At the meeting held on April 4th, Hans Lagerloef displayed his magnificent collection of Danish West Indies, among which the following outstanding items were noted:

All the issues of **1873-96** worked out according to year of printing, normal and inverted frames, etc.; the 1c issued on nine different occasions and the 3c on eight different occasions; particularly interesting was an entire cover with a 7 plus 14c of this issue, used together to Hamburg.

**1887**—1c to 7c, a registered cover with 16 of these stamps, one with **inverted frame**, addressed to Italy. Numerous pieces and entire covers with D. W. I. and U. S. stamps used together after the purchase of the islands in 1916 by U. S. A. A number of Great Britain stamps, loose or on cover, used in St. Thomas (c 51); Dominican Republic, Leeward Island, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Curacao, Brunswick, all used with D. W. I. cancellations.

U. S. A. 1861, 10c and D. W. I. 1855, 3c on cover to N. Y.; U. S. A. 1861, 10c and D. W. I. 1867, 3c on cover to N. Y.; U. S. A. 1870, 10c on cover to N. Y.; D.

W. I. 1867, 3c and U. S. A. 1870, 10c on cover to N. Y.

**France 1872-75,** 30c bistre, Ceres—pair—sent from Caracas, Venezuela, postage paid and cancelled in St. Thomas, on cover to New York, dated October 7th, 1876, etc.

—H. L. L.

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## U. S. REVENUE COMPETITION

On April 18th, 1934, Arthur Deas presided in the absence of President Mason, and appointed as Judges Sidney Barrett, O. A. Schenck and A. F. Auerbach.

**Robert C. Beal** was awarded the first honor for his exhibit of First Issue imperforates complete in beautiful copies with many pairs and strips including a horizontal strip of 4 (creased before printing) of the $20 Probate of Will as well as a horizontal pair. The perforated set was almost entirely unused in beautiful condition with a cancelled horizontal pair of the $20 Probate of Will and a vertical pair of the $25 Mortgage. Also two vertical strips of three of the $200. The second issue was complete unused except for cancelled copies of the $50 and $200 and including the $500 and die proofs of the $200 and $500 and the $5000 essay.

The second issue inverts were a page of 11 copies including the $1.25, two 50 cent, 70 cent, two $1, two $5 and a vertical pair of the 1 cent. Third and proprietary issues also were unused and centered except for two $5 which were used. He also had the 1 cent inverted and a horizontal pair of the large $5. The Proprietary issue on green paper included all up to and including the $5 with all the lower denominations unused.

The Fifth Issue was mostly unused including the rare 5 cent black rouletted. The 1900 and 1902 issues were also complete unused, including the rare $50.

**Morton D. Joyce** was given the second award for twenty-four pages of the First Issue in large blocks. This included a block of 12 of the 3c imperforate Telegraph, a block of 8 of the $10 imperforate Conveyance, a mint block of 21 of the 2 cent blue Certificate, a block of 50 of the 2 cent perforated Express, one of 32 of the 25 cent perforated Insurance, a plate number block of 9 of the $50 green perforated, 24 of the 1 cent Express part perforated, a plate number block of 18 of the 50 cent Lease perforated, a fine block of 6 of the $1 Mortgage imperforate, a vertical strip of 5 of the $2 Conveyance, as well as a block of 6 of the $5 Manifest imperforate, a block of 20 of the 2 cent blue Playing Card perforated, a block of 20 of the 5 cent perforated Express, and one of 16 of the 5 cent perforated Proprietary, and a magnificent block of 18 of the $5 Probate of Will and one of 40 of the 3 cent Telegraph part perforate, also the 50 cent Surety Bond perforated block of 18.

**Charles Curie** received third award for 24 pages from his grand general collection on regular album pages which were complete for the First Issue imperforate except the $1.30. The perforated were also complete including the cataloged shades and some pairs. The Second Issue was complete up to and including the $500 and including the one cent inverted and a pair of the 50 cent inverted. The Proprietary Issue on violet paper was complete including the rare $5. All other issues were also complete to date except for the 1914 $1000 and the watermarked 4⅜ cents and some of the small hand stamped narcotic high values.

—CLARENCE W. BRAZER.

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## LOCALS AND CARRIERS

The meeting of May 2nd was featured by exhibits of Local and Carrier stamps of the United States, anw unusually attractive showings were made by Henry C. Needham, Stephen D. Brown and Laurence B. Mason.

**Henry C. Needham** showed Blood's Philadelphia First type Octagon stamp; Adams and Co., stamps on Cover, Adams City Express on brown, a New York City Local, shown on covers; American Letter Mail, last printing on blue, on covers, American Letter Mail Co., mint block of 12, Baker's City Express of Cincinnati, a rarity, on cover, Barnard's Caribon Stamps, many types, Barnard's Collect Stamps on cover, Bigelow's Stamps on Cover, one of the early New England Express Companies to carry mail, Bishop's Post Stamp, Cincinnati, rare, Franklin City Free Despatch Post, green and rose stamps on covers, Boice's on Covers, Millville, N. J. Cover, Brigg's, rare Local, N. Y. City Broadway Post Office, bronze on black, Bronson and Forbes, Chicago Locals on Covers, Brown and Co., Cincinnati, on Covers, several types, Brown's Easton Despatch on Cover, and many other very unusual pieces.

**Stephen D. Brown** showed a fine selection including Annapolis, 2-cent Cover, Baltimore Buchanan 5-cent blue on Cover, New York Postmaster, unsigned, July 15th, 1845, date, one of the three known copies, addressed to London, New York on Cover, used from Boston. New York Postmasters, pairs on Cover, Providence Local on Cover, St. Louis, greenish and lilac types, singles and pairs of the New York Postmaster, Eagle Carrier, Phila. tied to Cover, Baltimore Horseman, blue and black, on 1857 Covers, Boston Penny Post Paid Covers, U. S. City Despatch, blue and greenish, on Covers.

**Laurence B. Mason** showed Letter Express Covers, Overton & Co., Covers,

Pomeroy & Company various Covers, showing postmarks. Wyman's Covers, Union Post Cover, Berford & Co., California Express Covers, New York Postmaster on Covers, Baltimore, 5-cent white adhesive, St. Louis Bears, the three types on Covers.

New York Penny Post, used in 1837, the first of the N. Y. Local Delivery Systems, City Despatch Post Covers, United States City Despatch Post Covers, various types, City Oespatch Post Covers, New York Carrier Covers franked with stamps for out-of-town mail service, Baltimore Carrier Stamps, various types on Covers, Boston Carrier on Covers, Charlestown Carriers on Covers. All in beautiful condition.

—H. M. K.

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The May 16, 1934 meeting consisted of stamps of countries outside of United States and the British Empire. The exhibitors and their collections were as follows:

**Stephen G. Rich:** Corea, 1885 to recent date, in their varieties, including covers, counterfeits, etc.

**Sidney Lake:** Surinam, 1873 types, many unusual cancellations; paper and perforation varieties, likewise shades and surcharged stamps.

**Charles Curie:** France and French Colonies of the 19th Century, including the rare 1849 stamps, the re-issues and a splendid showing of the stamps of Alsace-Lorraine, Alexandria, Port Said, Morocco, Zanzibar, Turkish Empire, etc.

**J. B. Wells:** Booklet issued for the Cairo Postal Convention, the booklet commemorating the beginning of the German Post Office.

**Hans Lagerloef:** Sardinia issues, an interesting selection of many nice combination covers, as well as the early stamps in shades and varieties.

The jury, consisting of A. F. Lichtenstein, A. W. Deas and H. L. Lindquist, declared Charles Curie the winner, Hans Lagerloef second and Stephen G. Rich and Sidney Lake, third.

Alfred Lichtenstein exhibited an unusual collection of the stamps of Guadeloupe, on and off cover, specialized as to the postmarks and cancellations. Mr. Lichtenstein's collection was not entered for competition.

—H. M. K.

## PRECANCEL NIGHT

At the last meeting of the season, June 6th, the members were entertained by the **New York Precancel Stamp Club.**

The exhibition was opened by **H. S. Ackerman** with a beautiful array of precancelled Airmail stamps, showing not alone specimens of the first two issues which were finally sold by the Post Office for general mail use, but also on the recent issues on which usage was restricted to airmail only.

**Wm. Garner** illustrated most clearly the recent development—denomination collecting. His aim is to get one stamp of each value, from each State in the Union. Mr. Garner's idea appears to be a solution of the problem of volume. He showed a good representative collection of the thousands on thousands of U. S. precancels, contained in one binder.

**Wm. J. Michels** exhibited and gave a brief history of the Precancels of France, the pages shown being selected from his specialized collection of this branch of Precanceldom. Mr. Michels laid particular stress on the early types, experiments and trials in the usage of precancels in France, culminating, according to his remarks, in about twenty-five pages of singles and blocks of the current type eight, in use since 1923.

**Richard J. Beck** showed his collection of Errors, Double precancellations, oddities and colored ink printed precancellations. He followed this with a collection of types, this being one stamp from each type used in the various post offices.

**Allan R. Brown** showed thirty selected pages from his collection of Precancel Classics. Hale & Co. Boston and Providence locals were shown precancelled, the earliest usage of this form of cancellation. The renowned Cumberland, Me. dated precancel was shown on the 1857, 1c. The printed "paid" in two types reposed in this collection on the 1c 1851. The Fort Bridger, Utah Territory dated March, 1858 was shown. Eleven pages of the New York, N. Y. postage due precancellation, "The New York Pearls" were followed by a most beautiful and imposing array of the Glen Allen, Va. "Star." Mr. Brown has done most wonderful work in the identifying of many heretofore unknown bar precancels.

**Howard Bullard** showed the very latest in precancels, Bureau Prints, giving a little sketch of their manufacture, showing the 1914 Perf. 10 experimental Bureaus and going through to the most recent emanations of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. He showed the Mi'k'waukee, Ill. error with specimens of later stamps showing the error corrected. Errors and their corrections were also shown for several other Post Offices using Bureau Prints. Mr. Bullard also included in his exhibit examples of the finer details of this form of Precancel collecting, plate breaks, varieties of spacing and oddities.

**Walt Russell** showed us something which did not appear probable in the precancel line, plating. Northampton, Mass. was used as the main example, he

showing how plating of the early types was entirely possible, complete panes of the type being shown. It might be mentioned that this precancellation was made with a twenty-five subject plate and Mr. Russell showed several of these plates of twenty-five.

**Stephen G. Rich** wound up the evening with a display of Turkish precancelled revenues in various languages. Also a display of Netherland precancels, remarkably interesting in the fact that several of his examples showed precancellations by the means of perforations rather than in the usual way, namely the Bosche perforation.

The members of the **New York Precancel Stamp Club** were introduced by their President, Howard Young, who expressed appreciation at the opportunity given them of showing their material to the **Collectors Club.**

—WM. J. MICHELS.

# Brief Reviews

**OLD WAY BILLS, by Alvin F. Harlow, Pub. D. Appleton-Century Company, New York. Price $5.**

This is Alvin F. Harlow's third book on the romance of American transportation, following his "Old Towpaths: The Story of the Canal Era," and "Old Postbags: The Story of the Mail Service."

This present book contains some especially romantic chapters of the days of the famous highway robberies, the Overland Mail, the Pony Express, and personalties of those early pioneer days like William F. Harndon, Alvin Adams, Henry Wells, William G. Fargo, E. H. Virgil, Ben Holladay, and other giants of the business.

It contains many illustrations of philatelic interest, including selections from the collections of A. F. Lichtenstein, Victor M. Berthold and George Sloane.

**EMPIRE STAMP ALBUM. G. F. Rapkin, 151-57 Goswell Road, London, E. C. 1, England. Price 5 Shillings.**

The firm of G. F. Rapkin have just brought out a new popular priced stamp album at 0-5-0, known as the Empire Stamp Album.

This is the only loose leaf illustrated album brought out for the British Empire and has the advantage of omitting space for the stamps that are unobtainable to the average collector.

The illustrations are defaced to comply with the U. S. regulations.

**GROSSES HANDBUCH DER ABSTEMPELUNGEN VON ALTOESTERREICH UND LOMBARDEI-VENETIEN. Ing. Edwin Mueller. Verlag Die Postmarke, Wien, Austria. Price $1.20.**

Collectors of the Old Austrian Lombardei-Venetien issues should have this important work which fully illustrates and lists these interesting cancellations.

**UNITED STATES SPECIALIZED CATALOG OF FIRST DAY COVERS, 1934. Leo August, Newark, N. J. Price 25c.**

A complete priced checklist of first day covers starting with the 2c Columbian.

**WAS DIE BRIEFMARKE ERZAEHLT. By Max Buttner, Publ. Frigga-Verlag, Berlin.**

This type of book has been published extensively in this country, but this is the first one that we have seen of just this nature coming from Germany. It is printed in German text and illustrated with full page cuts showing the stamps described.

**D. FIELD'S PRICED CATALOGUE OF AIRMAIL STAMPS AND AIRPOSTS OF THE WORLD. Second Ed. 1934. Publ. D. Field, 7 Vigo Street, London, W. 1, England.**

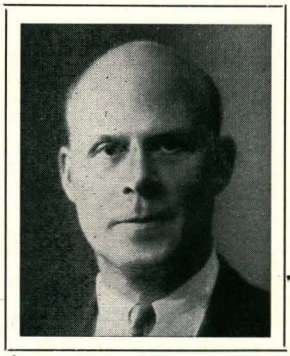
This catalog of 548 pages is indispensable to collectors of airmail stamps.

It lists not only the unused stamps, but also the first flights of each issue.

The illustrations have all been ruled over with red ink to comply with the U. S. postal regulations, and as a consequence it can be secured in this country without difficulty.

**EAST COAST CRUISE OF THE U. S. FRIGATE CONSTITUTION. By Chas. Lenard Albright, Dietz Printing Co., Richmond, Virginia.**

This book has definite philatelic connection due to the cachets sent out from every port of call. It is splendidly illustrated and printed and with an index that makes it particularly valuable.



# *"To Say that I am Entirely Satisfied—"*

4971 Hillbrook Lane, N.W.
Washington, D. C.
February 3, 1934

Mr. H. E. Harris
H. E. Harris & Company
108 Massachusetts Avenue
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Harris:

Possibly you recall purchasing several collections of stamps from me ten or twelve years ago. These transactions with you were so satisfactory that when I decided last month to sell my valuable collection of British Colonials I naturally thought of you again.

At your request I sent the collection to your firm for appraisal. This letter is to acknowledge receipt of the check just received from you in settlement, and to say that I am entirely satisfied.

It is apparent that whether buying or selling, neither time nor business depression has altered your policy of giving complete satisfaction to your customers.

Sincerely,

C. S. HAMILTON.

**IS *YOUR* COLLECTION FOR SALE?**

If you have a collection for sale that is worth $100 or more, we are interested in buying it. Any kind is acceptable: United States or foreign, general or specialized, 19th or 20th centuries.

Write us as complete a description as possible of your stamps, *but do not send the stamps unless we ask you to.* If we *do* ask you to send them, we will examine them at once, give you a prompt report and make an immediate payment in case you wish to sell.

Our reputation for fair dealing is world wide. If you do not know us and wish references, refer to Dun and Bradstreet or to the editor of any philatelic magazine in the United States.

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## A SOUND & SAFE INVESTMENT.

# Rare & Classical British Colonials

High class and rare British Colonials in superb condition to-day offer one of the SAFEST FORMS OF INVESTMENT. They enjoy an **INTERNATIONAL MARKET** and are thus saleable in any part of the World.

I make a specialty of the better class and rarer British Colonials of all periods.

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**The following are a few important and desirable items to be found in some of my approval books:**

**NEW BRUNSWICK. 1851. 1/- used with 3d on entire.** Absolutely immaculate. **Scott's Nos. 1 & 3.**

**NOVA SCOTIA. 1851-53. 1/- Dull Violet.** Superb. Used on cover. **Scott's No. 7.**

**CEYLON. 1861. 8d.** A brilliant mint copy—as fresh as if issued yesterday. **Scott's No. 29.**
**1883-84. 16c.** Superb Mint. Fine rich color. **Scott's No. 90.**

**COOK ILS. 1902. 2d.** Brilliant Mint. **Scott's No. 33a.**

**DOMINICA. 1886. 1d on 6d.** Superb used copy of this great rarity. With the Royal Philatelic Society's certificate. **Scott's No. 14.**

**NORTHERN NIGERIA. 1904. The rare £25.** Superb Mint. **Scott's No. 18a.**

**BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA. 1907. 2d & 4d** with the rare Multiple watermarks. Mint. **Scott's Nos. 71 & 72.**

**The cheapest dealer in the World for rare British Colonials is:**

# T. ALLEN

**5, Blake Hall Road**

**WANSTEAD. LONDON, E. 11. ENGLAND.**

# Rare Unused United States, 1895-1920

**1895.**

271a. 6c. dull brown, on Revenue paper, fine used . . . . . $70.00

**1898-99.**

279c. 2c. rose-carmine, fine single .. 6.50
279c. 2c. rose-carmine, fine block ... 30.00
279c. 2c. rose-car., superb cent. block 35.00
(N. B. The true rose-carmine is a rare printing. It is said that only two sheets were found.

**1901.**

294. 1c. center inverted, fine used ..120.00
296. 4c. center inverted, unused, o. g., centered . . . . . 600.00

**1902-03.**

317. 5c. blue, Coils, perf. 12 hor., vertical pair. (Pair sold for $85 in Hind sale.) . . . . . 75.00
318. 1c. dp. green, pair, perf 12 vert. 50.00

**1908-09.**

332. 2c. carmine, strip of three, Bureau Imprint, Small solid Star and plate No. 4988 . . . . . 50.00

**1908-09.**
**Bluish Paper.**

360. 4c. orange-brown, perfs. do not touch design, o. g. . . . . 500.00
361. 5c. blue, perfs. do not touch design, o. g. . . . . 125.00
366. 15c. ultramarine, perfs. do not touch design, block, fine ..... 75.00

**1910.**

378. 5c. bright blue, horizontal strip of six of which four stamps are clearly double printed, perfs. cut design on left on 3 stamps. 80.00

**1912-15.**

409. 2c carmine, Imperf., 2 blocks of 6, plate No. 7582, strong vertical crack extends up three rows 60.00
416. 10c. brown-yellow (or maize), fine block of this rare color, perfs. touch design at bottom.. 65.00

**1914-15.**

424a. 1c. green, perf. 12x10, vertical pair, perfs. touch design at top. 125.00
(N. B. Only 24 unused copies are known. These were sent as a remittance to Los Angeles and were all saved, no more have been found.)

**1916-17.**

487. 2c. carmine, Coil, perf. 12 horiz., vertical strip of four, horizontal crack in second stamp ..... 15.00

**1917-19.**

498. 1c. green, block of six, plate No. 10656, strong vertical crack between 1st & 2nd row from left. 100.00
498B. 1c green, hor. pair, Imp. betw.. 30.00
498C. 1c green, block 4, Imp. horiz. .. 80.00
499. 2c. rose, unique strip of 10, top row of sheet, plate No. 10236. Double transfer of 4 stamps in the row. The second transfer shifted so far to left, caused the seventh stamp to be only 14¼ mm. wide, other being 19 mm. Only one sheet was found, and this strip with the top imprint is unique.
This item is considered the most striking and remarkable variety of all 20th Century stamps. Shall be glad to correspond with serious advanced collectors.

499C. 2c. carmine, remarkable double print in a block of four, perfs. touch on right . . . . . 125.00
499. 2c. rose-lake, blk. with straight edges right and top, rare uncatalogued color . . . . . 50.00
499. 2c. claret-plum, horiz. pair, remarkable color uncat., creased. 20.00
501E. 3c. violet, Type II, block, Imperf. horiz., perfs touch on left 150.00
509. 9c. reddish brown, block, fine uncat. color, str. edge bottom.. 20.00
515B. 20c. ultram., vertical pair, Imperf. between, perfs. touch left. 200.00
(N. B. Only few pairs known, 4 or 5.)

**1917.**

519. 2c carmine, perf. 11, block of 4, centered . . . . . 60.00
519. 2c. carmine, perf. 11, block of 6, imprint and plate No. 4848 .... 100.00

**1918.**

524. $5.00 green & black, L. arrow block of 4 . . . . . 50.00
524. $5.00 green & black, center line, block of 4 . . . . . 60.00
524. $5.00 green & black, top arrow block of 8, plate No. 8178 ..... 100.00

**1918-20.**

525D. 1c green, block of 4, with clear double print . . . . . 55.00
525D. 1c. green, block of 6, plate No. 9674, with clear double print ... 100.00
525C. 1c. olive-green, block of 4, Imperf. vert. straight edge right. 60.00
526B. 2c. carmine, block 4, very fine double print, the whole block clearly doubled . . . . . 40.00
529. 3c. purple, Type IV, unique block of 20, showing part impression (about one-third of a stamp) of left side of an additional 11th stamp in each row. This is a remarkable variety, one of the greatest rarities of all the 20th Century stamps. Shall be glad to correspond with serious collectors.
529. 3c. purple, Type IV, block of 6, from plate No. 9366, only a portion of two left stamps printed. 40.00
529. 3c. light violet, Type IV, block of 6 with plate number reversed "0088" for "8800" ..... 25.00

**1920**

543. 1c. green, perf. 10x11, block of 14 in two vertical rows of seven. Six of the stamps of the left row are on double paper... 125.00
(I might divide this into three blocks at $45.00 per block.)

**1924. Huguenot-Walloon.**

616. 5c. deep blue, block of 10 in 2 top rows of 5, plate No. 15754, four stamps in top row with broken circle . . . . . 20.00

**1909. Hudson-Fulton.**

372. 2c. carmine, perf. 12, block of 6, showing double transfers on 2 stamps in 1609 and left "2's" .. 20.00
373. 2c. carmine, Imperf. block of 8, with double transfers as last.. 40.00

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**Approval books of unused U. S. 1890 to 1922 of singles, blocks of 4 or of Imprints and Plate No. blocks and strips.**


# CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

**THE MAYFLOWER**

**15 Central Park West, New York City.**

# THE "HIND" COLLECTION

**THE remainder of outstanding collections, comprising the Whole World except United States and Great Britain and Colonies, is to be offered in a series of five or more Auctions commencing in October and continuing throughout the Season.**

**THE "Hind" Foreign Collections are as fine, if not finer, than the British Colonials, and will be catalogued Geographically, the system that was so successfully employed in the "Colonial" Auctions.**



No dates have been arranged as yet but details of the earlier auctions will be announced in the Philatelic Press shortly. **Catalogues** as before are gratis, but collectors are strongly advised to subscribe to the

**"Lists of Prices Realized,"**

price 10/6 ($2.60) post-free, which together with the illustrated catalogues, form an invaluable library of philatelic rarities.

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**Other Auctions Arranged for the Fall include**

## An Outstanding Air Mail Collection

**comprising mint singles, mint blocks of four and used singles of the Official Air Stamps of the World including most of the great rarities. Catalogue ready shortly. ALSO—**

## *A Specialized Collection of Newfoundland*

(formed in the Island)

# H. R. HARMER

**131-134 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON W. 1, ENGLAND**

Cables "Phistamsel, London"

# AMAZING BARGAINS!

| Lot No. | | Cat. Value | Our Price |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | **U. S. A.** No. 32d, 1c imperf fine used pair showing recuts | $12.50 | $5.00 |
| 2. | do. No. 32d, 1c imperf, seven nice singles showing various recuts | 28.00 | 12.00 |
| 3. | do. No. 34, 5c. imperf very fine used | 32.50 | 12.00 |
| 4. | do. No. 36, 12c. imperf superb used | 10.00 | 3.50 |
| 5. | do. No. 240, Columbian 50c, fine used pair | — | 5.00 |
| 6. | do. No. 241, Columbian $1, fine used | 10.00 | 4.50 |
| 7. | do. No. 292, Trans-Mississippi $1, fine used | 10.00 | 5.00 |
| 8. | do. No. 293, Trans-Mississippi $2, very fine used | 17.50 | 8.50 |
| 9. | do. No. 312, $2, superb used | 7.00 | 3.00 |
| 10. | do. No. P 1510c Executive 2c, Block of 4 proof on India p. | 5.00 | 2.50 |
| 11. | **CONFEDERATE STATES,** No. 207, 2c, superb used with blue "Town" cancellation | 30.00 | 8.50 |
| 12. | **CANADA** No. 8, ½p, superb used | 12.50 | 5.00 |
| 13. | do. No. 5, 6p, superb used on thin paper | 40.00 | 15.00 |
| 14. | do. No. 9, 7½p, fine used | 60.00 | 15.00 |
| 15. | do. No. 9a, 7½p, apparently mint | 225.00 | 35.00 |
| 16. | do. No. 22a, 1c, watermarked, fine mint | 45.00 | 12.50 |
| 17. | do. No. 23b, 2c, watermarked, fine mint | 50.00 | 15.00 |
| 18. | do. No. 26, 12½c, watermarked, fine used | 18.00 | 6.00 |
| 19. | **BRITISH COLUMBIA,** No. 4, 10c, fine used | 100.00 | 25.00 |
| 20. | do. do. No. 10, 10c, brilliant mint, perf. 14 | 60.00 | 16.00 |
| 21. | do. do. No. 16, 25c, used, fair, perf. 12½ | 15.00 | 6.00 |
| 22. | do. do. No. 18, $1, fine mint, perf. 12½ | 45.00 | 18.00 |
| 23. | **NEW BRUNSWICK,** No. 2, 6p, fine used | 45.00 | 14.00 |
| 24. | **NOVA SCOTIA,** No. 2, 3p, superb mint | 25.00 | 7.50 |
| 25. | **NEWFOUNDLAND,** No. 11, 2p, superb mint | 35.00 | 10.00 |
| 26. | **BARBADOS,** No. 3, 1p, mint block of 20 | 60.00 | 12.50 |
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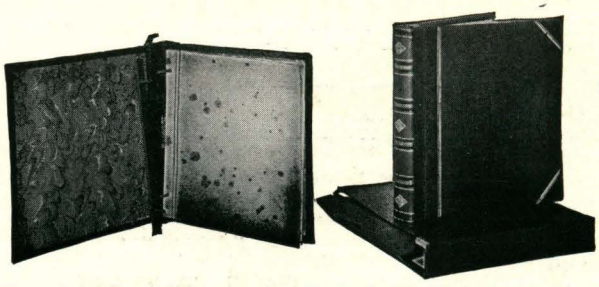
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