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

A NEW THEORY OF DISCOUNTS

For many years the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. has recognized the fact that the rigid table of discounts which appeared annually in the front pages of the catalogue was not all that could be desired. Something more flexible was needed if our clients were to get true value for their money. But it was impossible in a catalogue published once a year to follow the constantly changing conditions which affect the values of stamps. Until recently no solution seemed possible. In the last few years however, there has been a vast increase among the followers of our hobby. Where heretofore a stamp "market" was purely the fiction of an imaginative mind, the present day sees a very definite market for our stamps. The news of the day is rapidly translated into values of postage stamps. Prices advance and decline in a manner almost as clearly defined as the reactions recorded in our stock markets. Thus for the first time in the history of philately it becomes possible for the publication of a financial report of these conditions accompanied with a flexible scale of discounts whereby the collector may take advantage of these vicissitudes.

Accordingly we have incorporated as a regular feature of our Monthly Journal a resumé of the "market" conditions and accompany this report with a schedule of discounts showing the PREVAILING DISCOUNT OF THE MONTH at which all the postage stamps of the world may be purchased from the Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

This means that it is now possible for collectors to closely follow conditions and actually take advantage of fluctuations.

In keeping with this new plan of discounts we have made changes in the old schedule with which all are familiar, and our basic discounts as published in the new catalogue represent considerable savings. We urge every purchaser of the new 1932 Catalogue to carefully read the paragraph on discounts which will be found under "Special Notices" in the front of the book.

1932 Edition
Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue

ON SALE OCTOBER 26th.

Order From Your Nearest Dealer or

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

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

COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Vol. X. OCTOBER, 1931. No. 4.

William F. Harnden

THE ORIGINAL EXPRESSMAN

A history, tracing the origin of the express business in the United States.—Harnden's initiative in organizing the first express company.—Its rapid development, and extension to Europe.—His neglect and gradual loss of control of the various branches of the enterprise in the United States.—The collapse of his foreign undertakings following his death.—The subsequent operators, mergers and consolidations.—Its final emergence as part of the great "Adams Express Co."

By George B. Sloane.

The author acknowledges his grateful appreciation to Harry H. Spring, whose assistance in research in the preparation of this article was of particular value. Considerable information was also drawn from the splendid **"Express History"** by A. L. Stimson. Illustrated matter is from the author's collection, and in this respect credit is also due to Elliott Perry, who has aided in securing necessary material.



ON MARCH 1, 1929, the Railway Express Agency, Inc., a combine of 180 American railroads, tendered a check for $30,313,000. to the American Railway Express Co., and formally took title to a business of the greatest magnitude which had played an important part in American history, and in its earliest beginnings, grew up with the first railroads built in this country. The American Railway Express Co., which sold out, was an outgrowth of the exigencies incidental to the participation of the United States in the World War. The seven principal express companies—Adams, Southern, American, Wells Fargo, Northern, Great Northern, and Western, had been fused into one gigantic company July 1, 1918, in order that the express service might function as an agency of the government in the conduct of war activities. The American Railway Express Co. at that time operated over 260,000 miles of railway, with more than 100,000 employes in 28,000 offices located in the principal cities, towns and villages of the United States.

The tremendous business transacted through the medium of the express companies, reaching into every branch of trade and industry, and an indispensable factor in commercial life, owed its beginning to the enterprise of a young man, William F. Harnden, generally recognized as "The Original Expressman."

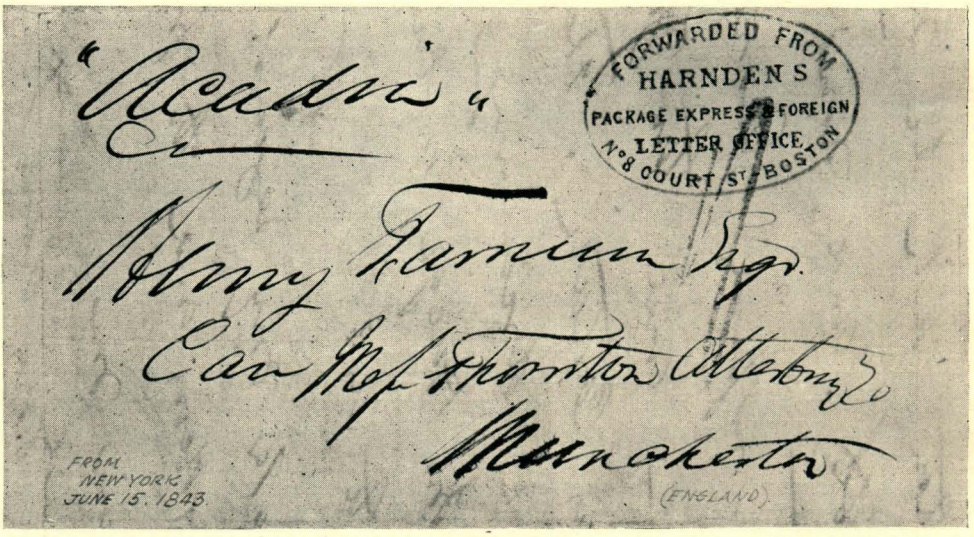
Express service was by no means new in Harnden's day, for special "expresses" for the transmission of important private and public communications had been utilized since the earliest days of recorded history, first through the use of fleet runners on foot, followed by the courier on horseback, and up to the point where we pick up our narrative—by stage coach.

The stage driver was a very important personage, the symbol of a great institution functioning for 200 years or more in advance of the earliest railroad. He not alone looked after the welfare of his passengers, but assumed the care of packages, letters, merchandise and other valuables. The stage coach was such an essential feature of everyday life as to be regarded in the same light of necessity, in which we today view the railroads.

William F. Harnden was the first to organize the "express" as a business, and first to adopt the name "Expressman." Born in Reading, Massachusetts, in 1812, his father was a house painter in modest circumstances. Frail in stature, of delicate constitution, young Harnden was not permitted to endanger his health by too close application to study and in consequence his education was somewhat neglected. Little else is known of his early life, but in 1834, at the age of 22, we find him employed on the Boston & Worcester Railroad.

Railroads had started to organize in New England as early as 1828. The Boston & Worcester R. R. was chartered in 1831, and in 1834 started actual operation for passenger service, the first in New England. Harnden was conductor on the first run, and remained in this position for several years, later working in the ticket office.

At this time, the government postal facilities were poorly organized, frequently unreliable, and rates of postage very high. There was no provision for the safe handling of valuable letters and packages, and it became a common practice for the general public to entrust such letters and valuables to the care of friends and others travelling by stage coach or steamboat to other points. As indicated, there were many stage lines in operation, and drivers and conductors of these stages, and clerks on the steamboats were thus engaged in performing these services at a nominal charge. With the advent of the railroads, these practices increased, and as the stage lines were gradually relinquished, fading into oblivion, many of the employes took positions with the roads, and in this newer



Letter from New York to Manchester, England, June 15, 1843, carried by the Harnden Co., via Boston office, to Manchester and there deposited in the British P. O. for local delivery. Handstamp in red, the only color in which the writer has seen it.



WM. F. HARNDEN,
THE ORIGINAL EXPRESSMAN.

capacity continued in the "errand" business. In a short time, virtually every conductor on a railroad, and every clerk on a steamboat line was accustomed to receiving letters, parcels, orders, and valuables for delivery in other cities and towns, without any record or method of any kind, nor responsibility nor organization back of them.

About the latter part of 1838, or early in 1839, Harnden resigned from the railroad, as the close confinement of 16 hours a day in the ticket office was undermining his health. He had conceived the idea of an organized "express" business, and formulated plans for a regular system of forwarding mail and express matter. He came to New York, stopping at the Tontine Reading Room in the old Tontine Building, corner of Wall and Water streets. His friend, James W. Hale, who had previously left Boston in 1836, was proprietor of the news room, and in addition was also the agent for the steamer "John W. Richmond," a Providence boat. (Hale was later proprietor of an independent mail route which, during the years of 1842 to 1845, extended into almost every town and city throughout the Eastern states, until forced out of business by the government.)

Harnden, like all other railroad and steamship employes, had engaged in the carrying of mail and packages for the general public while he was on the

road He informed Hale of his plans for a letter and package express, and the latter suggested that he continue the errand business as a messenger between New York and Boston, for which there was, apparently, an urgent need. Hale also promised to help him obtain the patronage of a number of brokers and other business men with whom he was acquainted. Harnden next conferred with Major J. A. Pullen, agent for the Boston and Providence Railroad which connected with steamships to New York, and who aided him in obtaining a contract on that line.

Neither Harnden, Hale nor Pullen could possibly have visualized the amazing proportions this express business was to assume in the years that followed.

On February 23, 1839, the following advertisement appeared in a Boston newspaper:—

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Express Car

Important to Merchants, Brokers, Booksellers, and Others.

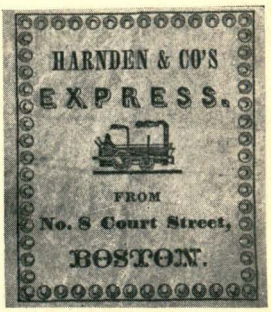
W. F. HARNDEN,

For the last five years conductor and passenger-clerk for the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company, has made arrangements with the Providence Railroad and New York Steamboat Companies, to run a car through from Boston to New York, and vice versa, four times a week, commencing on Monday, 4th March. He will accompany a car himself, for the purpose of purchasing goods, collecting drafts, notes and bills. Orders of all kinds promptly attended to. He will take charge of all small packages of goods, bundles, &c. that may be intrusted to his care, and see them safely delivered, and attend to forwarding merchandise of all descriptions (except that prescribed by the Railroad Companies), if directed to his care. All packages, bundles, &c., must be sent to office, No. 9 Court Street, Boston, or No. 1 Wall Street, New York.

Orders may be left at J. W. Clark & Co.'s, 6 City Hall; Colman's Pavillion, Tremont Street; E. C. Stowell, 7 Elm Street, Boston; and at J. P. Smith & Co.'s, 30 Wall Street, New York. Will leave Boston Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and New York the same days.







It is not believed that stamps were sold to the public, but adhesive franks and various handstamps were generally employed in the principal offices at Boston, New York and Philadelphia. Two of these handstamps and a frank are shown above. The first illustrates a handstamp in red on a letter for local delivery in Boston, 1847. The second type is a handstamp generally used to show prepayment of charges on letters going abroad during 1844 and 1845. It was applied in red, and usually appears in conjunction with the oval handstamp illustrated on another page "Forwarded by Harnden's Package Express and Foreign Letter Office No. 8 Court St., Boston." The third item is an adhesive frank, black on pink paper, attached to letters for points in the United States.

HARNDEN & CO'S.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, BELGIAN, AND AMERICAN

EXPRESS,

AND

GENERAL FORWARDING AND COMMISSION HOUSE

MESSRS. HARNDEN & CO., will receive and forward daily by their Express, Packages Parcels, Specie, Bank Notes, &c. to the following places, viz:—Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Providence, Baltimore, Washington and Springfield.

They will also pay particular attention to the execution of Custom House orders, in Boston and New-York. Merchants and others, residing at a distance from the above Cities, who are desirous of obtaining their goods earlier than by any other source, will do well to forward their Entries, Invoices and Orders to us.

COMMISSIONS of all kinds for the purchase of Goods, &c. in England, France, or Belgium, will be attended to by their Agents in those places.

LETTER BAGS, for the ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS from Boston, will be kept at their Offices in New-York, and also for the sailing packets from New-York.

H. & Co. having a branch of their house established in Liverpool, have made arrangements for a

GENERAL FORWARDING, COMMISSION, & SHIPPING BUSINESS.

Every attention will be paid to the prompt forwarding of Merchandise of all kinds by the Sailing Packets to any of the American Ports, as well by the Royal Mail Line of Steamers to Boston, and the Steamers Great Western and Great Britain to New-York. Goods for the interior of the United States will, on arrival, be at once cleared at the Custom House and forwarded as directed by Express.

The Liverpool Establishment will give particular attention to the ENTERING AND CLEARING OF VESSELS, PAYMENT OF CUSTOM HOUSE FEES, SALE OF CARGOES, AND PROCURING OF RETURN FREIGHTS, AS WELL AS THE SALE OF MERCHANDISE GENERALLY, ON COMMISSION.

Their business will comprise the purchase of any articles of British manufacture, promptly as per order, and on reasonable terms.

AGENTS.

MACLEAN, MORRIS & CO. London.
J. GLAENZER, 14 Boulevard Poissonniere, Paris.
HARNDEN & CO. 6 Wall-street, New-York.
" 8 Court-street, Boston.
" 43 South-street, Philadelphia.

(1844)

Advertisement of 1844, giving a good idea of the general scope of the business and showing that the facilities of the company were already well organized in Europe.

While Harnden did not intend to run in opposition to the United States Post Office Department, and preferred to limit his business exclusively to parcels and other express matter, he nevertheless carried considerable mail. The inference in his advertisement is that a "special car" in the trains would be reserved to the express business of Harnden, but as a matter of fact, Harnden rode in a car the same as any other passenger, a small satchel containing everything that the original expressman had to carry for several months after entering the business.

He made his first trip March 4, 1839, and undoubtedly because he frequently carried news to the editors of the Boston and New York papers, his enterprise often received editorial mention in the daily papers, materially helping the business.

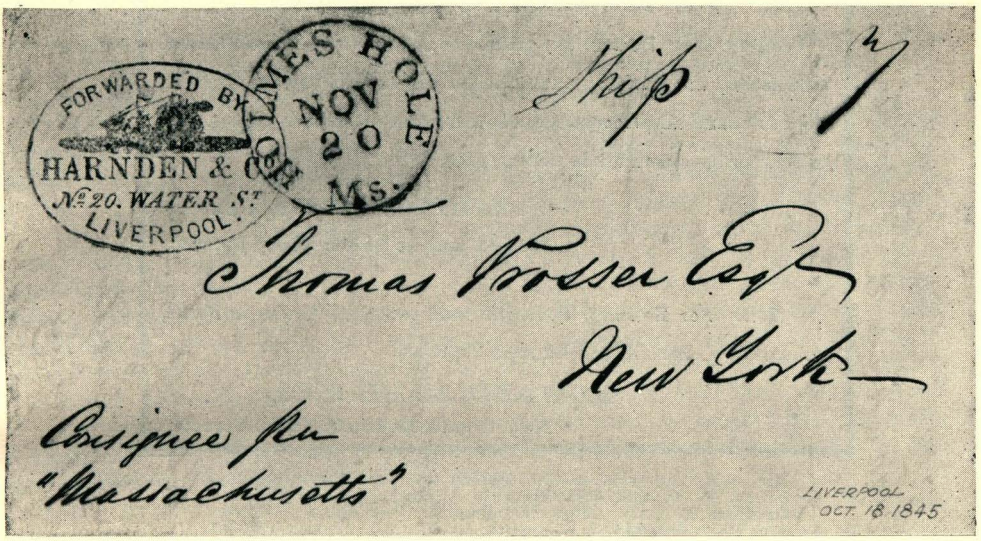
As patronage increased, the need of larger quarters in New York became necessary, and accordingly he rented a space in O'Hearn's Stationery, a basement store at 20 Wall Street. His younger brother, Adolphus, joined him, and managed the office when not engaged as a messenger. Dexter Brigham, Jr., became associated with the firm as a messenger and clerk, first as a volunteer without salary, later as an employe.

Harnden branched out with a new route to New York, via Stonington, and engaged Luke Damon as a messenger on that line, who, with Adolphus Harnden, was to alternate the run each night. Up to this point, William F. Harnden had conducted all details of the business alone.

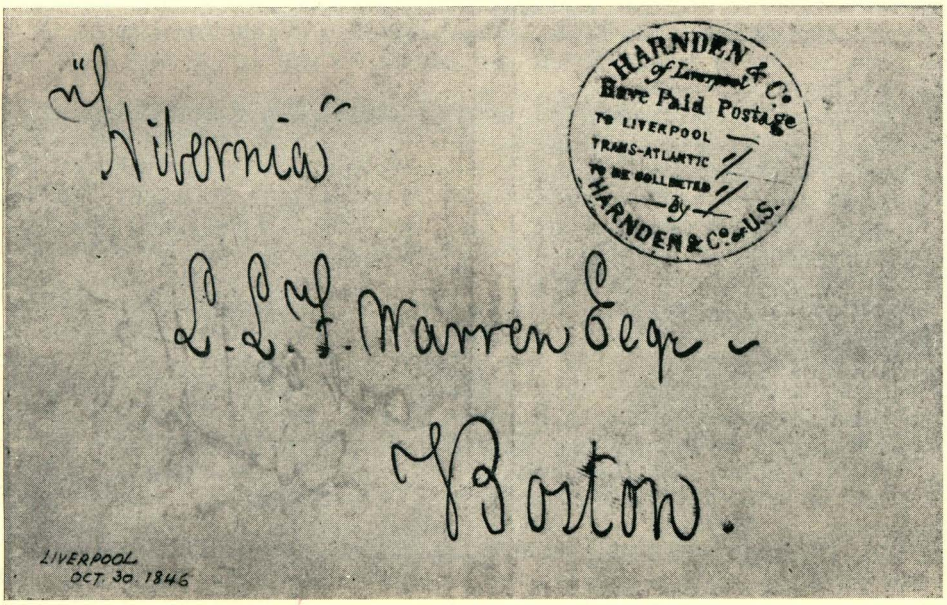


"HARNDEN'S EXPRESS BUILDING"—43 South 3rd St., Philadelphia.

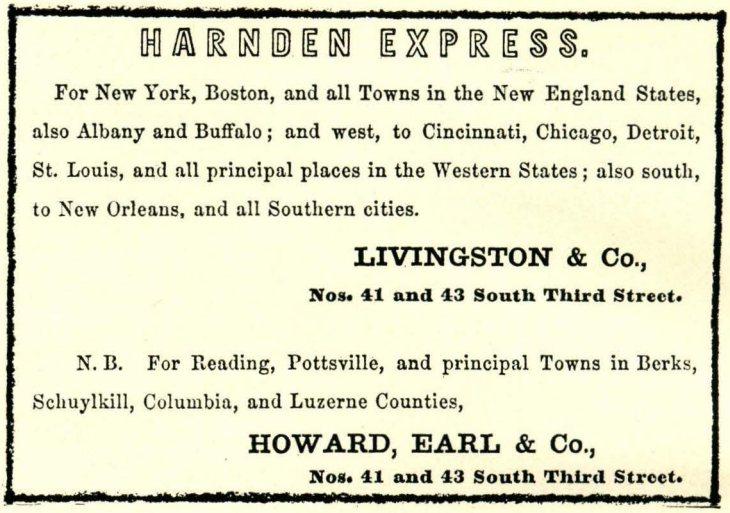
Old print of 1848. Harnden's office is shown at the left, having located here in 1840. This, the New York and Philadelphia branch of the Harnden Co., was acquired by Johnston Livingston in 1844. The Kinsley & Co. express, a pioneer organization (started 1842) also had quarters in the same building.



Letter from Liverpool, October 18, 1845, to New York, carried by Harnden & Co. and deposited in the post office at Holmes Hole, Mass., on arrival. The Harnden handstamp on this letter shows a small steamship as part of its design, and is applied in black, in which color it is generally seen, a though it has also been seen in blue.



Letter from Liverpool, October 30, 1846, to Boston, handled all the way by "Harnden & Co. of Liverpool" and "Harnden & Co. of U. S." Handstamp in black, one shilling charge to be collected. (British shilling—25c). The writer has another examp'e used June 1848.



HARNDEN EXPRESS.

For New York, Boston, and all Towns in the New England States, also Albany and Buffalo; and west, to Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, and all principal places in the Western States; also south, to New Orleans, and all Southern cities.

LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Nos. 41 and 43 South Third Street.

N. B. For Reading, Pottsville, and principal Towns in Berks, Schuylkill, Columbia, and Luzerne Counties,

HOWARD, EARL & Co.,

Nos. 41 and 43 South Third Street.

An early advertisement (1848) of the Harnden Express, N. Y. and Philadelphia branch (owned by Livingston & Co.). The Reading & Pottsville express, via Philadelphia & Reading R. R., was organized by Johnston Livingston and N. G. Howard about 1844. A few years later, E. W. Earl, of Reading, purchased an interest and the firm became Howard, Earl & Co., although it is believed Livingston still retained a share in it. This, a joint advertisement of both concerns, shows their services supplementing each other.

While the enterprise steadily grew, the remuneration was small, and Harnden, beset by financial difficulties, was despairing of making it pay. He again consulted Hale, who reminded him that the Cunard line of steamships was about to go into operation between Liverpool and Boston, and this would result in an enormous increase in foreign letters and parcels for delivery in New York and Philadelphia.

Thus encouraged, Harnden is believed then to have set plans in motion for the extension of his business to Europe. He again moved his New York office, this time to 2 Wall Street, his Boston office remaining at 9 Court Street, and he now had an office in Providence at 2 Exchange Street. In August 1839, E. L. Stone, of Leicester, Mass., became a clerk in the Wall Street office, and J. W. Lawrence was agent at the Boston office. Luke Damon and Adolphus Harnden continued as messengers.

Misfortune struck the concern on January 13, 1840, when the Steamer Lexington was destroyed by fire on Long Island Sound, and Adolphus Harnden, in his duties as a messenger, lost his life. Thirty thousand dollars, in his charge for delivery to the Merchants Bank of Boston was also lost with the Lexington. This would have been ruinous to Harnden with his limited capital, but he was not called upon to make good any portion of the property entrusted to his charge, and which had been lost in the disaster.

Early this year, the line was extended to Philadelphia, and an office opened at 43 South 3rd Street, E. L. Stone becoming the agent at this point. Major J. A. Pullen, who had since joined the firm, was now the Boston messenger.

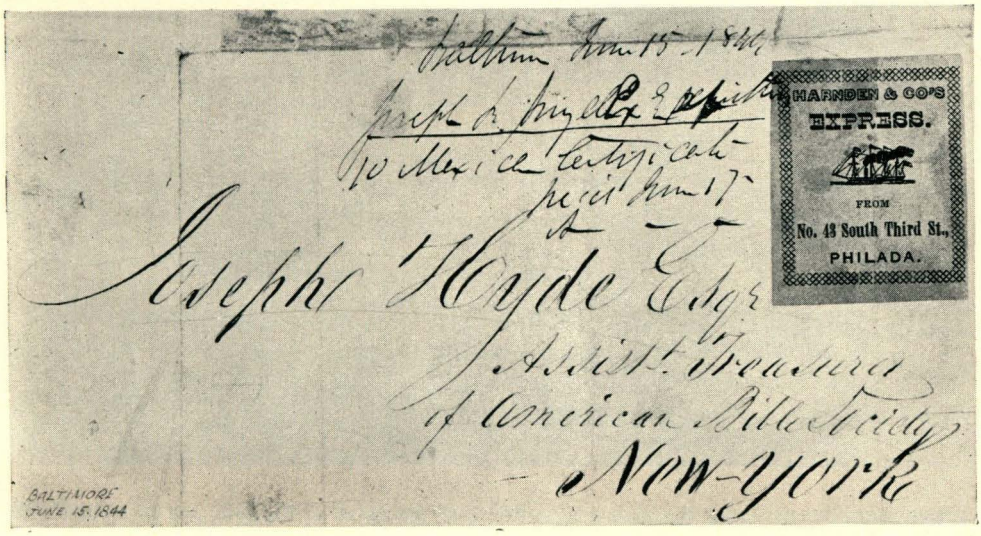
In November, Dexter Brigham, Jr., became a partner of Harnden's, and went to England to establish a trans-Atlantic express and foreign exchange business, which, by 1842, was operating like a finely adjusted machine, and doing an immense business. The British offices were located at 20 Water Street, Liverpool, the principal port in Britain, and several years later (1847), at 6 Cooke Street.

The great impetus given the business by the Cunard steamers stirred Harnden's most ambitious aspirations, and he determined to further his foreign connections at every opportunity, which he did aggressively, to the great detriment of his domestic business, wherein, incidentally, were greater advantages, which, in his zeal, he failed to realize, as witness the later organizations, and remarkable successes of Adams & Co., and the Wells Fargo Co.

In 1841 he established his Boston and Albany express over the Western Railroad, routed via Springfield, Mass. Henry Wells was the first agent at Albany, James M. Thompson, the agent at Springfield. Wells resigned later the same year to organize his Albany to Buffalo express, jointly with George Pomeroy, under the name "Pomeroy & Co." later "Livingston, Wells & Pomeroy." In 1843 Wells urged upon Harnden the importance of extending his lines to Buffalo, and westward, but Harnden felt he did not wish to waste time in unpopulated areas. He preferred to expand his European business to the extent of handling passage tickets and steamship arrangements for emigrants to the United States, and obtain, if possible, the entire business in emigration, which he forthwith proceeded to do. His idea was to populate these sections, and thus to build up a highly lucrative business as an adjunct to his express interests. He knew that the West presented unlimited opportunities to emigrants, and America needed the labor to build the West.

Newly arrived settlers encountered great difficulties in sending mail and remitting money to friends and relatives in the old world. Harnden set about to remedy this situation, and opened additional offices in Scotland, Ireland, France, and Germany, and extended his facilities for the handling of money to Europe. In order to establish a thorough money order system, his European representative and partner, Dexter Brigham, Jr., travelled over the Continent making connections and endeavoring to employ the postmasters in all foreign cities as agents by offering them commissions on foreign drafts and exchange, while Harnden did likewise in the United States.

As an advertising campaign, they had prepared large red posters featuring their European service, and soon every steamship, packet, railroad car, station,



Letter from Baltimore to New York, via Philadelphia office, June 15, 1844. Harnden Philadelphia frank, black on pink paper. There are type variations of this frank, differing chiefly in the steamship, the printer not having enough of any one kind. The ship illustrated has one funnel, and another copy in the writer's collection, used on a letter about a month later, shows a steamer with two funnels, but is otherwise identical.

New-York, Sept. 1st, 1847.

Sir:

This will inform you that we continue remitting Money to various parts of Europe upon the Terms following.

1st. To GREAT BRITAIN, at *Five Dollars the Pound Sterling*, in *Sight Bills*, which can be Cashed in any town in England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales.

2d. To FRANCE, at *Twenty Cents the Franc*, (say Five Francs in Paris for One Dollar paid in New-York). These Drafts are drawn at Sight, and can be cashed in all parts of France.

3d. To all parts of GERMANY, DENMARK, PRUSSIA, AUSTRIA, BOHEMIA, BELGIUM, SWITZERLAND, HOLLAND, &c., at the following rates, viz.... *Per German Guilder, 43 to 45 cents; Prussian Thaler, 75 to 78 cts.; Dutch Guilder, 43 cts.; Austrian Guilder, 52½ cts.; Bremen Rix Dollar, 82 cts.; Marc Banco, 37½ cts.* The rate depends upon the town where drawn.

☞Our object in placing these terms before you is, that you may make them known to persons in your vicinity who may wish to remit money to their friends in the Old Country. By having a printed notice, (or even a written one), placed in your office, something like the following, applicants will come to you.

MONEY REMITTED TO EUROPE

THROUGH

HARNDEN & CO.

TO EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES, VIZ:

ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES,
FRANCE, GERMANY, PRUSSIA, AUSTRIA,
DENMARK, BOHEMIA, SWITZERLAND,
BELGIUM, HOLLAND, &c.

Also, Steerage Passage procured.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

☞Your compensation will arise in this way....Suppose a person wishes to remit to Daniel O'Connell £5 Sterling:

He pays you (at $5 per pound Sterling)	$25.00
You charge for giving us the Order, writing the Letter, &c.....say	1.00
Postages—Mail 20 cents—per Packet 12½ cents	.32
	$26.32
You send us	25.00
Your Profit on one remittance	$1.32

☞All you have to do is to write us a Letter like this:

_____ *1847.*

Messrs. Harnden & Co., New-York.

Gentlemen: Enclosed, is the sum of $25, for which please remit £5 Sterling to Daniel O'Connell, Dublin, County of Dublin, Ireland, and send me a receipt.

Yours, &c. _____

☞ It being understood that, in this business, Harnden & Co. act only as your agents to transmit such monies as you send, and are to be liable only for actual remittances received by them.

A two-page letter, dated September 1, 1847, which Harnden & Co. sent out to postmasters and others to further the many angles of their business. The United States Post Office Department had no money order system at this time, therefore Harnden & Co. are going

☞ Please Note, that the Name and Address of the person to receive the Money in Europe must be written plain. By the next English Steamer, the Remittance will be forwarded to Europe, and the Receipt sent you by Mail.

In almost every town, there are many Foreigners who would gladly avail themselves of this facility, if it were made known to them. During the past five years, millions of dollars have been remitted through us from America to Europe, and from Europe to America, and never one cent lost.

Should you not be disposed to undertake this business, be pleased to hand this circular to some respectable merchant in your city who will do it, and in whom the foreign population have confidence. Our wish is to have a suitable person in each town undertake this business on his own account, and then employ us to remit the money as he may direct. This plan will lessen our correspondence, and induce foreigners to entrust their funds for remittance to an intelligent man, with whom we can, generally, more understandingly correspond.

Having a branch of our House in Europe, we have, through our Agencies, searched out, and received several important claims in Europe, due to persons in the United States, having claims to English Estates, in Chancery, &c. We also make collections in Europe.

Legacies, and other claims, collected, and paid over in any part of this country.

Patents secured.

Merchandize imported into New-York or Boston, and entered at the Custom House.

Cash advanced to pay duties, and Goods forwarded without delay to any part of the United States.

Letters forwarded to all parts of Europe, when pre-paid.

☞ We advance Money in Europe to pay for Goods purchased there, and receive payment on delivery of the same in the United States.

Money can be deposited with our firm in Liverpool, and paid over to parties in this country.

Persons wishing to have their friends brought over, without sending them the money, can purchase a Passage Ticket of us, which will enable them to leave Liverpool every week in a good Ship, with a kind and experienced commander, for Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or New-Orleans. Our Terms and Regulations will be furnished you upon application, if desired.

Application can be made to

HARNDEN & CO., No. 6 Wall Street, New-York.
HARNDEN & CO., No. 8 Court Street, Boston.
HARNDEN & CO., No. 6 Cooke Street, Liverpool.

☞ Consignments received, and Advances made, on all kinds of Merchandize, Produce, &c. sent us for sale in Liverpool, Boston, or New-York.

N. B. Persons in Europe wishing to come to America, can always secure a Steerage Passage in Liverpool, at the lowest rates, by writing to Harnden & Co., Liverpool, and enclosing £1 Sterling on account of the passage.

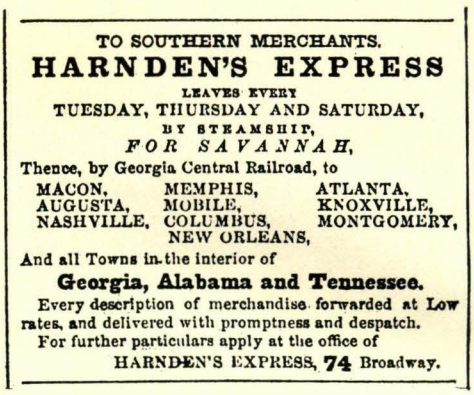
Those having Money to bring with them, can deposit it with Harnden & Co., No. 6 Cooke Street, opposite the new building of the Bank of England, Liverpool, and have the same paid over, on their arrival in the United States, thereby avoiding the hazard of shipwreck or robbery.

Persons in America wishing Steerage Passage to Europe, can have the same secured by enclosing $5 on account of the same, from New-York or Boston.

SHIPMENTS OF MERCHANDIZE, PRODUCE, &C.—Orders for shipment of goods to or from Europe, and other places, punctually attended to, and care taken to procure low freight in good ships. ②

after the business. Note the sign postmasters are asked to display in their offices for the benefit of those "who may wish to remit money to friends in the 'Old Country'" through Harnden & Co., and the specimen remittance worked out to show the postmaster his profit. Note also—"Letters forwarded to all parts of Europe when prepaid."

hotel, and in fact anywhere prospective customers of the Harnden Express were likely to gather, these signs were prominently displayed. Meanwhile Harnden arranged with Enoch Train & Co., large ship owners of Boston, for the cheap conveyance of emigrants from Europe and contracted with numerous lines on the New York and Erie canal for the exclusive use of their passenger boats to start emigrants westward soon after landing. By 1844, it is estimated Harnden & Co. had brought over more than 100,000 emigrants to the United States, a majority of whom were from Great Britain.


TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS

LEAVES EVERY

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,

BY STEAMSHIP,

FOR SAVANNAH,

Thence, by Georgia Central Railroad, to

MACON, MEMPHIS, ATLANTA,
AUGUSTA, MOBILE, KNOXVILLE,
NASHVILLE, COLUMBUS, MONTGOMERY,
NEW ORLEANS,

And all Towns in the interior of

Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.

Every description of merchandise forwarded at Low rates, and delivered with promptness and despatch.

For further particulars apply at the office of

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, **74** Broadway.

Advertisement of 1860, addressed "To Southern Merchants." In 1854, the Harnden Co. was absorbed by Adams & Co., but in the Southern States, the Harnden name endured for many years and was highly esteemed.

His money order system vastly increased the volume of letters and parcels to Europe and the amount of those coming to the United States. He was also engaged in arranging for shipments of freight, and steamship space in both directions.

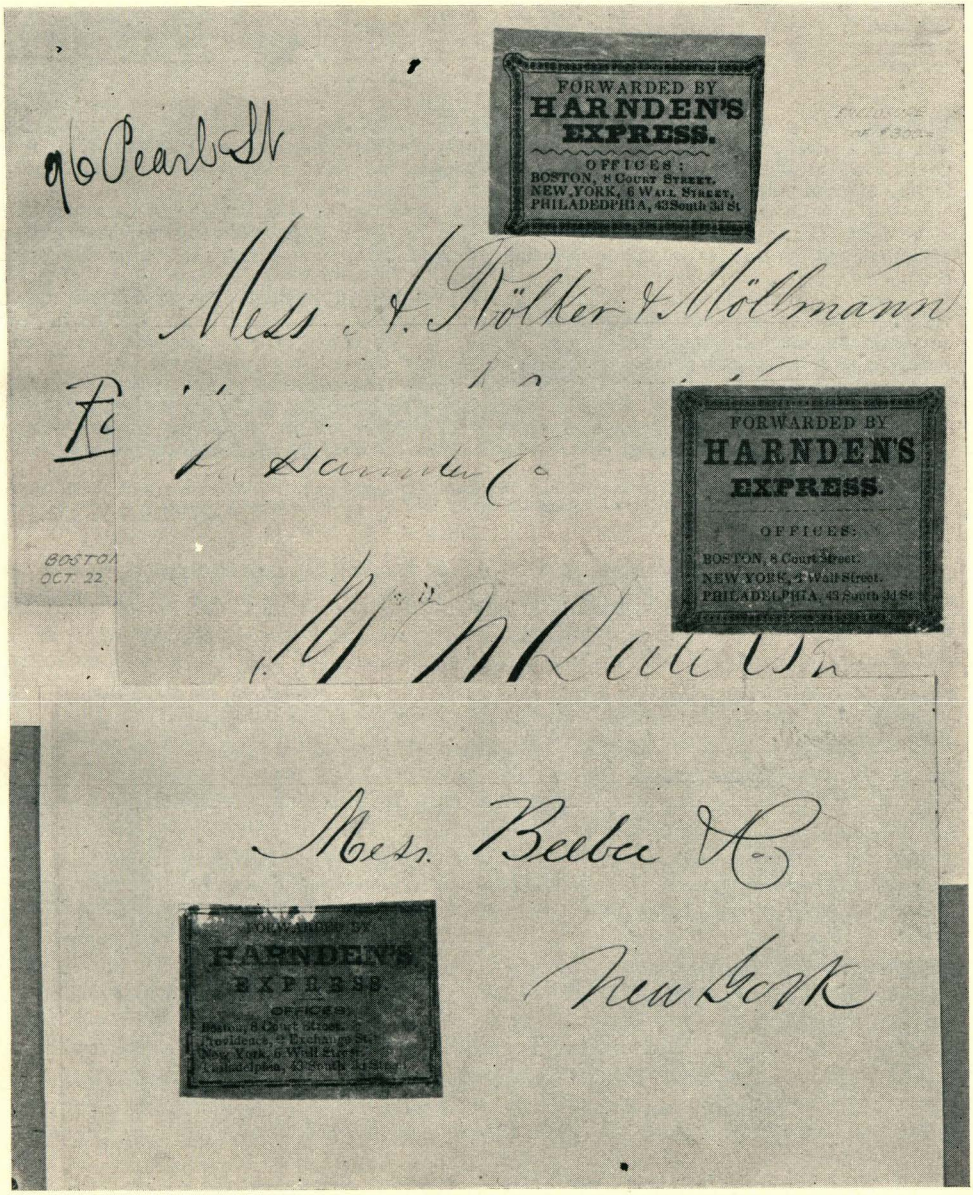
During 1844 it was necessary to move the New York office to 6 Wall Street. Luke Damon was now the agent for the eastern business, and L. W. Winchester, who had been a clerk in the New York office, became the agent at the Philadelphia office. The Boston office had also moved to 8 Court Street.

Harnden had come to neglect his home enterprises in his enthusiasm for his foreign business. He did not fully appreciate the value of his express routes in this country, and following a disagreement with the Camden and Amboy R. R. Co., was induced to sell the Philadelphia express to George Hatch and George O. Bartlett. However, they failed to comply with the terms of purchase and it reverted after a few months to Harnden & Co., who shortly after, again sold it to Johnston Livingston and William A. Livingston. Within a few months William sold out to Johnston Livingston and engaged in the express business at Albany. Livingston and Co's. New York and Philadelphia express remained in the hands of Johnston Livingston for several years, when it resumed its original name, "Harnden & Co."

Always in poor health, which began rapidly to fail, it was evident in the winter of 1844, that Harnden could not survive much longer. His tremendous business interests, and his enormous responsibilities were bearing down upon him, and after a lingering illness, he died January 14, 1845, at the youthful age of 33. He was buried in Mt. Auburn, near Boston.

His European affairs were a source of great anxiety to Harnden, even on his deathbed, and his desire to live appeared to be that he might see his foreign enterprise achieve a permanent, lasting foundation. Following his death, his partner, Dexter Brigham, Jr., sought capital and enlisted the support of Robert Osgood, J. C. Kendall, and John W. Fenno. The foreign business was then a property distinct from the rest of the business of Harnden & Co., the latter now consisting only of the express business between New York, Boston and Providence.

The great and important western route from Boston to Albany, which earned immense fortunes for the later owners, had been disposed of in 1844, before Harnden's death, and literally given away to J. M. Thompson, clerk in Harnden's Springfield office. It was now operating under the name of Thompson & Co., connecting with Wells & Co., and with Livingston, Wells & Pomeroy's express to Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago.



Letters from Boston to New York, during 1849-50. Harnden franks, black on red surface paper. There are several variations of these franks, mainly differences in the setting and arrangement of the type, and some changes in size. These franks were applied at the originating offices, and sometimes upon arrival at offices of destination. It was not uncommon for the public to entrust its valuable letters to the express companies, in preference to the Government facilities, and accordingly one of these letters carried $300. in currency.

The New York, Boston and Providence line, the last home route, was sold to Blake, Coolidge and Wheeler, and its disposal announced in a letter addressed to customers September 1, 1847, as follows: (A copy of this letter is in the author's collection)—

8 Court Street, Boston.
September 1st, 1847.

We beg herewith to announce to you that we have disposed of the entire right and interest in the Express Department of our business between New York and Boston and Providence and New York to Messrs. Blake, Coolidge & Wheeler, who from their well known high standing and character, we take pleasure in recommending to the liberal patronage, so long bestowed on ourselves.

We also beg leave to apprise you that a member of our Liverpool establishment is now in this city for the purpose of conferring with and receiving the instructions of the correspondents of that Branch of our House, relative to their European business.

Several years of extensive practical experience in Liverpool with respect to the wants of the mercantile community of this Country, authorise in saying with great confidence, that any business placed in our hands there will be executed in such a manner as to give the utmost satisfaction to our American connexions.

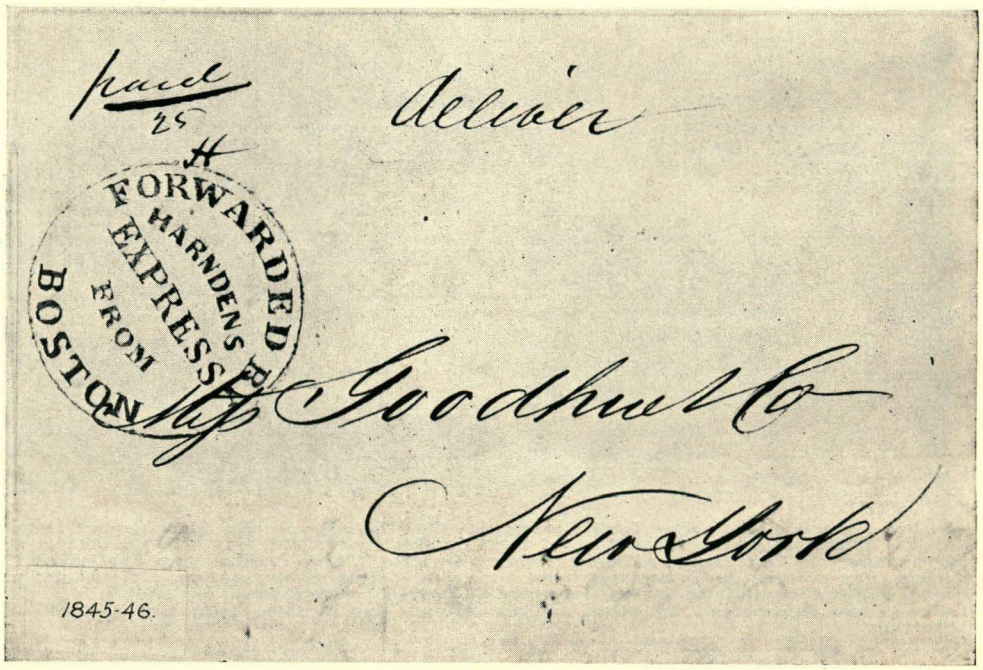
Believing that we have facilities for promoting & protecting your interests in Europe, not surpassed by any other similar establishment, we offer you therefore in accordance our services there and request the favor of an interview on the subject at your convenience, either at your or our office as may be most agreeable.

We are, meanwhile

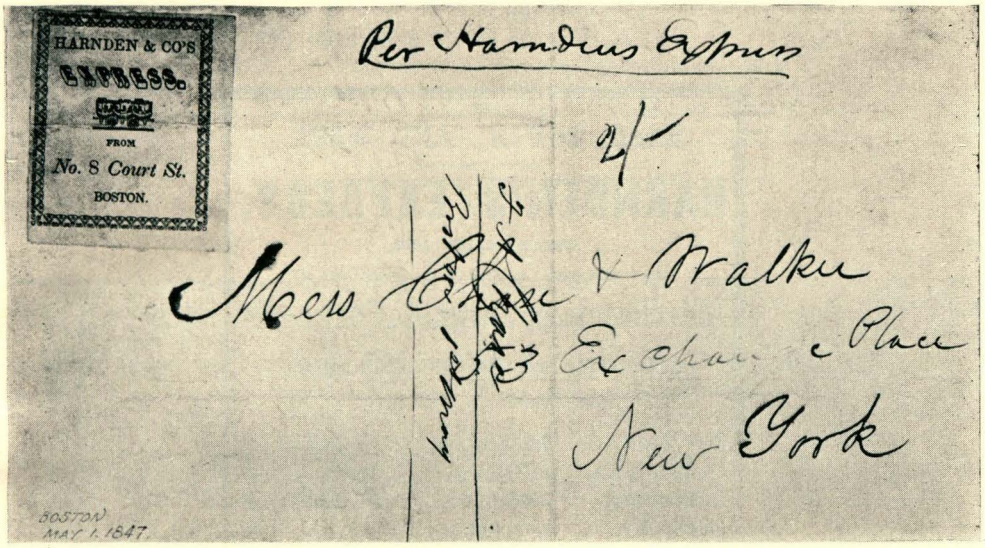
Yours mo. obt. svts.

HARNDEN & CO.

About this time, Kendall retired from the European company, which was continued by Brigham, Fenno and Osgood, chiefly as a banking and commission house.



From Boston to New York, about 1845-46. Handstamp in red, Harnden charges "25c" prepaid, and initialed.



Letter from Boston to New York, May 1, 1847. Harnden frank, black on buff, showing an early railroad coach. Charge "2/-". (The New England shilling of 12½c, therefore, 25c).

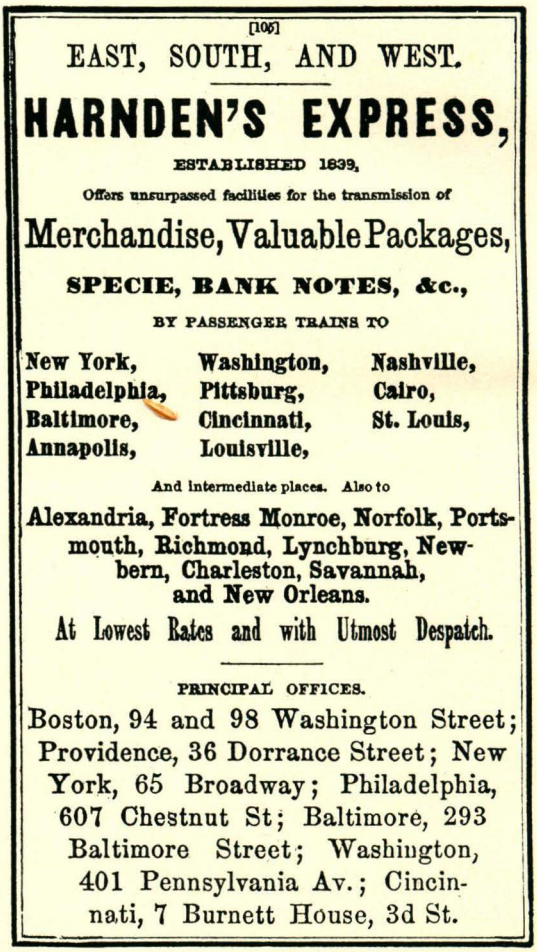
To return to the home express business, we find Blake soon retired, and was succeeded by C. H. Valentine. Subsequently Coolidge and Valentine induced Wheeler to sell his interest to them. About 1850, J. M. Thompson purchased Valentine's interest, and Johnston Livingston and L. W. Winchester negotiated for the purchase of Coolidge's. The result of these changes was that the Harnden express between Boston and New York became the property of J. M. Thompson, Johnston Livingston, S. M. Shoemaker, E. S. Sanford, and L. W. Winchester, jointly, under the name "Thompson, Livingston & Co." although the name "Harnden's Express" was also retained.

In 1851, after some ill-advised operations in building and attempting to start a line of steamships between Boston and England, and other poor investments, the European "Harnden & Co." of Brigham, Fenno, and Osgood, collapsed with a resounding crash, and went into insolvency for a large amount, the creditors faring very badly.

During the years of Harnden's life, while he neglected his home lines and concentrated his energies on his foreign business, opposition was enabled to get a firm foothold in the express business, the Livingston, Wells & Pomeroy line, and the Adams Co. gradually boring deeply into the traffic.

Thompson, Livingston, Sanford, Shoemaker, and Winchester were all experienced, energetic express managers of great ability, and with such a force behind it, the Harnden express was again offering strong competition to the powerful firms of Adams and others. They began to push their outposts further southward and soon had offices in New Orleans and Mobile in opposition to the business of Adams & Co. in these sections.

The Adams Co. was quick to recognize the character of this opposition, and on July 1, 1854, an arrangement was entered into by which Harnden & Co., Adams & Co., Thompson & Co., and Kinsley & Co., were consolidated into one company under the name "The Adams Express Co." with a capital of $1,200,000. The Harnden express was regarded as a great institution in the Southern States as well as in several sections of the North and East, and to retain the name of Harnden, the parties to this merger continued to be distinct properties, each



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EAST, SOUTH, AND WEST.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,

ESTABLISHED 1839,

Offers unsurpassed facilities for the transmission of

Merchandise, Valuable Packages,

SPECIE, BANK NOTES, &c.,

BY PASSENGER TRAINS TO

New York,	Washington,	Nashville,
Philadelphia,	Pittsburg,	Cairo,
Baltimore,	Cincinnati,	St. Louis,
Annapolis,	Louisville,	

And intermediate places. Also to

Alexandria, Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Lynchburg, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans.

At Lowest Rates and with Utmost Despatch.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

Boston, 94 and 98 Washington Street; Providence, 36 Dorrance Street; New York, 65 Broadway; Philadelphia, 607 Chestnut St; Baltimore, 293 Baltimore Street; Washington, 401 Pennsylvania Av.; Cincinnati, 7 Burnett House, 3d St.

"Harnden's Express". Advertisement of 1867. The express was then part of Adams & Co., but still operated as a separate property because of the trade value of the Harnden name.

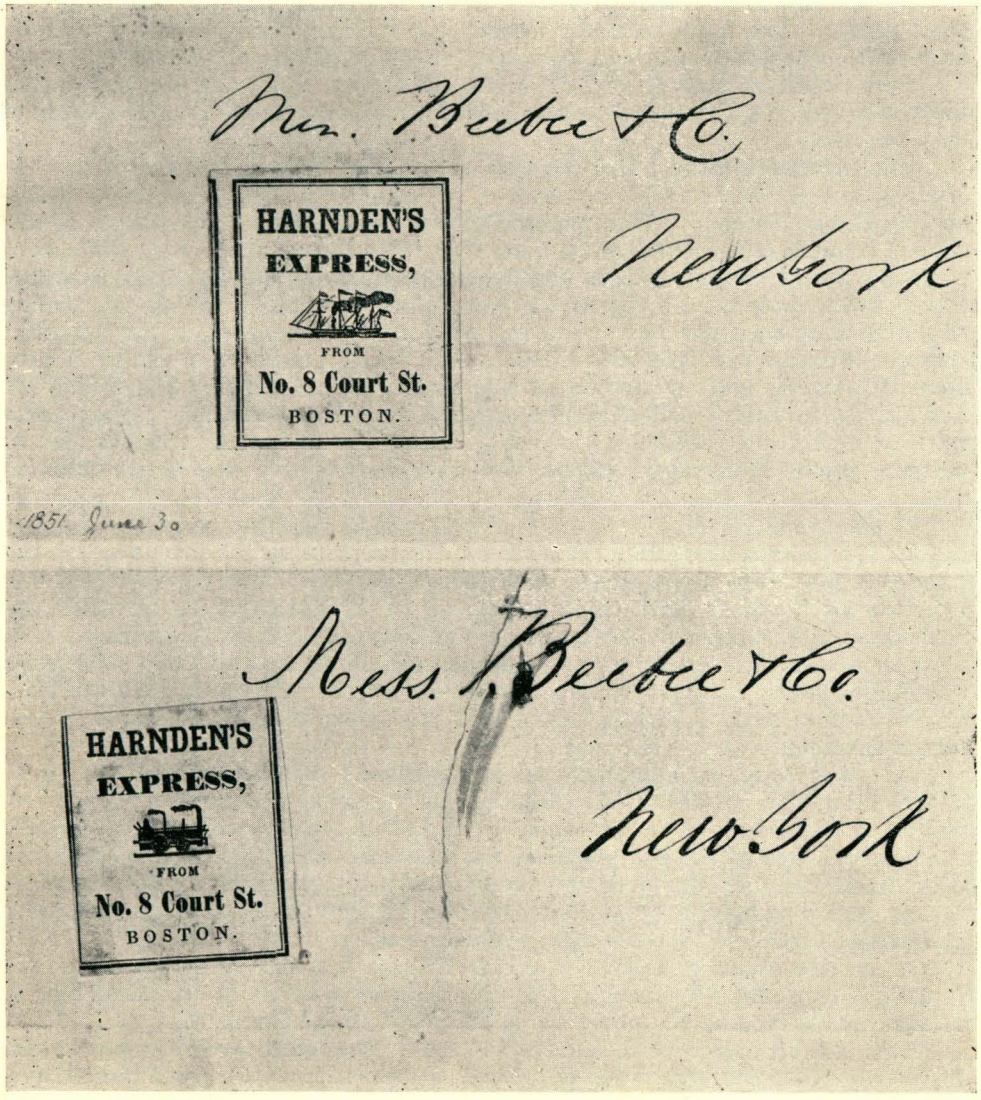
maintaining its separate officers, operative forces, and routes as before, because in some respects this was felt to be more convenient to the public. But in 1880, a period of depression and declining business appeared over the horizon, and in the interests of economy, it became necessary to terminate the arrangement. Henceforth the consolidated interests were known as The Adams Express Co., the others losing their separate identities, thus ending the history and existence of the Harnden & Co. Express.

Today in Mt. Auburn cemetery, stands an imposing monument to William F. Harnden, the original expressman, erected in 1866, by the directors of the leading express companies, inscribed:—

WILLIAM FREDERICK HARNDEN
Founder of
The Express Business in America
Died on the 14th day of January, 1845.

"Because the King's business required haste" ——
I., Samuel XX 8.

"Erected by the Express Companies of the
United States, in the year A. D. 1866."



Letters from Boston to New York, 1851, with Harnden franks, printed in black on light green paper. One frank shows a steamer, while the second shows an early locomotive, but this was not intended to indicate two classes of service. They were evidently printed on the same sheet, and the printer not having a sufficient number of ships or locomotives for centerpieces, mixed them a 'ittle.

The Philatelic Congress of Great Britain

By Rev. C. S. Morton.

THE Philatelic Congress was this year held at Leisester from June 23rd to 27th, B. W. N. Russell, F.R.P.S.L., being the Chairman and ninety delegates being present.

To the message of loyal greetings, H. M. The King sent the following gracious reply: "The King sincerely thanks you for the loyal message which you have sent on behalf of all those assembled at the Philatelic Congress."

Percy Seiffert read a paper, "Congress Grows Up," and the subsequent discussion led to a Committee being formed to advance the aims and objects of the Congress.

The afternoon session was devoted to a paper by Engineer-Captain J. A. Murray, C.B.E., R.N., which he entitled "Propaganda Considered With Reference to Stamp Prices." This paper obviously meant to be provocative of discussion brought many delegates to their feet. The idea that the best interests of philately would be served by a de-valuation of existing stocks of the rare and classic issues made debate easy if not particularly profitable. While the feeling of the meeting was that such a course would never be adopted, it was felt that Captain Murray had initiated a discussion which produced a useful debate. John Drinkwater made a spirited maiden speech in this debate, emphasizing the fact that in forming a collection, the collector must pay attention to the market value of stamps, and whilst the collection might not be formed with the idea of ultimate profit, it would be foolish and unreasonable not to bear its value in mind.

In the evening a Mayoral reception was held in the Municipal Art Gallery.

At the third session, John Drinkwater read a very instructive paper on the stamps of the Confederate States of America, 1861-65. This paper, which was awarded the Congress Cup, kindly presented by J. H. Chapman, provided supplementary information to August Dietz's well known work on these issues. The speaker stressed the historical and human side of stamp collecting, the letter which Joe Benton wrote to his father thus—"New Orleans Gune 5. Dear Dad, market is dull, corn is mighty lo and Bill dear your affectionate sun J. B."—caused amusement to the delegates.

In the evening the Leicester Society provided a diversian called "A Philatelic Review," which dealt with philately past, present and future, the characters being dressed in period costumes. The future would seem to hold in store a mechanical age as a robot provided the sheets of stamps to be inspected and as required supplied the necessary accompanying explanation. The Leicester Society also displayed an exceptionally good exhibition of stamps, which were a continuous source of attraction to the delegates.

A. A. Rosenblum's paper, "The New Philately, Some Consideration of the Technique of Surface Printing," was ably read by Colonel A. S. Bates, D.S.O., the stamps illustrating the paper being exhibited in the Congress room.

This was an able contribution to the study of surface printing, but it was unfortunate that the writer used terms not recognized in current philatelic usage, which made the paper in some cases difficult to follow.

J. B. Seymour signed the Roll of Honor on being elected a Distinguished Philatelist. The Congress was brought to a successful conclusion by a Banquet, when the delegates "toasted" the next Congress to be held at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, in June, 1932.

The United States Postage Stamps of the 20th Century

By Beverly S. King and Max G. Johl.

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(Continued from page 306.)

WASHINGTON FRANKLIN SERIES (Continued)

1908-21

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

Issued March 23, 1917.

Plates used: (continued)

8115—16, 17, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 73, 74, 75, 76
8257—58, 59, 60, 61
8335—41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 60, 61, 68, 69, 72, 73, 74, 77, 78, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
8400—01, 04, 05, 06, 07, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, 53, 57, 61, 65
8510—11, 12, 13, 26, 27, 28, 29
8884—85
8907—08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 41, 42, 44
9477—78, 79, 80, 81
10073—74, 75, 76, 83, 84, 85, 86, 91, 92, 99
10100—01, 02, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 73, 74, 86, 87, 88, 89, 94, 95, 96, 97
10230—31, 32, 33, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 90, 91, 92, 93, 98, 99
10343—44, 51, 52, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 74, 75, 76, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 90, 91, 94, 95, 96, 97
10414—15, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 40, 41, 54, 55, 72, 73
10529—30, 39, 40, 57, 58, 65, 66, 67, 68, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76
10601—02, 03, 04, 13, 14, 15, 16, 25, 26, 44, 45, 46, 47, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 76, 77, 78, 79, 82, 83, 84, 85, 96, 97, 98, 99
10701—02, 03, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 89, 90, 99
10800—01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16
11720—21, 22, 23, 28, 29, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92
11802—03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 12, 13
12491—92, 93, 94, 97, 98, 99
12500—01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48
12609—10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
12923—24, 25, 26
13198—99
13200—01, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 32, 33, 34, 49, 50, 51, 52, 56, 57, 58, 59, 65, 66, 67

13300—01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 78, 79, 80, 81
13544—45, 46, 47

Electrolytic plates:
13376—77, 89, 90

Flate Plates not used:
8451 8936 10416 10655 10700 10813—17 11785 12526 13218—55, 64
(13218—55 were master plates for the Electrolytics. They, however, were never finished for printing and did not go to press.)

Electrolytic plates not used:
13395—96
13407—08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 43, 44, 49, 50

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

Issued April 6, 1917.

The change from perf 10 to 11 was also adopted for booklet panes, which gave philatelists another variety to add to the growing list. This booklet was current for about six years and is found in a wide range of shades. The stamp was also issued in booklet form in combination with the two cent type of 1922, and in this form was current during the fiscal years of 1923 and 1924.

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

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

Plates used:
7179
7275—77, 78
7449—74, 80, 84
7785—86, 91
7880
7980—81, 90, 91
8183—84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 94
8945—46, 47, 48
9177—78, 79, 80
10077—78, 79, 80
10250—51, 52, 53
10430—31, 32, 33
10714—15, 16, 17
11756—57, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63, 68
13268—69, 70, 71
13421—22, 23, 24, 29, 30, 31, 32, 59, 60, 61, 62

Plate not used:
11760

#498—One Cent, Green, Washington. A. E. F. 30 Subject Booklet Pane. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued January 1918.

These booklets were prepared principally for the use of Army postal clerks. They were made from ordinary 360 subject sheets cut into twelve panes of thirty stamps each instead of sixty panes of six. Each booklet contained ten panes and being made primarily for Government use no extra charge was made for the book.

Position panes to be found in these booklets do not occur in the ordinary panes. Whereas the ordinary booklets were vertical these were cut horizontally

with the margins at the right and left instead of the top. These stamps were cut and perforated vertically on the ordinary perforating machines and horizontally on those used for the regular booklets.

The 360 subject sheets were divided into four panes of ninety subjects by horizontal and vertical guide lines terminating in arrows on the margins. The knives of the perforating machines cut along these lines and traces of the lines appear on the sides of the panes. The following twelve War booklet position panes may be found, all panes are listed in the order they appear, starting with those found to the left of vertical guide line:

Group 1. **Margin at left:**
A—Left half of arrow at top right and guide line at right.
B—Guide line at right.
C—Upper half of horizontal arrow and line at bottom, line at right.
D—Lower half of horizontal arrow and line at top, line at right.
E—Guide line at right.
F—Left half of vertical arrow at lower right, line at right, plate number under seventh stamp of bottom row. Plate makers initials in margin lower left. (The plate number and arrow at bottom were usually cut off but the initials locate the pane.)

Group 2. **Margin at right:**
A—Right half of arrow at top left, guide line left, plate number over fourth stamp.
B—Guide line at left.
C—Upper half of horizontal arrow at right in margin, guide line at bottom and left.
D—Lower half of horizontal arrow at right in margin, guide line at top and left.
E—Guide line at left.
F—Right half of vertical arrow at bottom left, guide line at left, plate makers initials in margin lower right.

Only 3,000 books were made up and most of them were used. Though not nearly as rare as the two cent War booklet, they are far from common and rapidly becoming more desirable.

Shades: Yellow green, blue green.

Varieties: Position panes as listed above.

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

Issued December 24, 1918.

The rise in letter rates to three cents caused an increased demand for one cent stamps which were used on two cent stamped envelopes by business firms having large supplies of printed envelopes.

Trouble caused by the use of inferior printing inks which wore out plates faster than they could be made necessitated the introduction of offset plates for printing our postage stamps, particularly for the values in greatest demand. These offset plates were made in the following manner: A photograph was made of a proof from an *original die;* this photograph was then very much enlarged the negative cleaned and retouched so that every line was clean cut, clear and sharp, after which it was reduced by photography to the normal stamp size. This normal size negative was placed in what is termed a "Step and repeat" photographic machine containing a sensitized plate as large as the printing plate. This machine permits the photographing of a subject as many times as desired in any position on the sensitized plate, one subject at a time, so that the single normal size negative was placed for each position, flashed, moved to the next position, flashed, moved again, and so on, for the entire 400 subject glass positive. A print was then taken on celluloid, the guide lines and plate numbers added and it was then used to manufacture the printing plates in the usual method for making the thin curved zinc plates for the offset process. After each

inking the impression is transferred to a cylinder of a special rubber preparation, which in turn transfers the impression to the paper, hence the term "offset." If the rubber cylinder is not properly cleaned, double and triple impressions occur, and the above technical description has been included to better enable collectors to understand the numerous printing errors that occurred in this group of stamps.

Offset stamps can easily be identified by the smoothness of the printed surface and the entire lack of fine detail, giving a rather blurred appearance. In the other values there are obvious evidences of "retouching." In this stamp the only difference is in the button of the toga. The center vertical line is broken with a dot in the center while in the engraved stamp the line is unbroken.

To increase production three 1600 subject plates were made, of which two were used, these consisted of four panes of 400 subjects each, surrounded by full margins. Plate number blocks are the only means of identification.

A singular type of double impression is that known as the "phantom plate numbers." Many sheets were found on which the same plate numbers and sometimes numbers from other plates repeat themselves four and five times across the length of sheet margin.

Shades: Light green, deep yellow green, blue green, gray green, sage green, emerald green, (this is the scarcest shade.)

Varieties: a: Horizontal pair imperforate between, from the two right hand rows of a left pane, hence always straight edge on right.
b: Double print.
c: Strip of 10 showing phantom plate numbers.
d: Margin strip imperforate between stamp and margin.

Plates used, 400 subjects:

9095—96
9242—45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 66, 67, 83, 84, 85, 90, 91
9306—07, 08, 18, 20, 21, 22 28, 99
9402—03, 86, 87, 88, 89, 96, 97, 98, 99
9508—09, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 39, 40, 41, 55, 56, 57, 58
9640—41, 43, 61, 62, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 85, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99
9700—01, 02, 03, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 53, 54, 55, 56, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 72, 73, 74, 79, 80, 81, 82, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92
9802—03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 09, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 59, 60, 61, 70, 71, 74, 76, 78, 79, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97
9906—07, 09, 16, 17, 18, 20, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
10000—01, 02, 03, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54

Plates used, 1600 subjects:

9971—93

Plates not used, 400 subjects:

9097
9243—44, 46, 62, 82
9315—16, 17, 19, 29
9400—01, 04
9520—42
9642—63, 64, 83, 84
9719—22, 78, 83
9823—26, 27, 72, 73, 75, 77, 90, 91, 92
9908—19, 21
10004—18, 19, 39, 40, 46, 47, 48, 51, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72

Plates not used, 1600 subjects:

9994

#531—One Cent, Green, Washington. Offset. No Wmk. Imperf.

Issued January 21, 1919.

A limited quantity of this stamp was issued, and as most of them were used by the Schermack Company, the sole manufacturer of private coils at that time, they are worth many times the value of the perforated variety.

Shades: Green, grey green, dark grey green.

Varieties: a: Usual imperf plate varieties.
b: Private Perf—Schermack III.

Plates used:
9402
9509—21, 23, 27, 40
9808—17, 18, 19, 28, 30, 40
9951—52, 65

#536—One Cent, Green, Washington. Offset. No Wmk. Perf. 12½.

Issued August 15, 1919.

This was an experimental perforation variety and was described in a letter to Philip H. Ward, dated August 29th, 1919, from James L. Wilmeth, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, as follows:

* * * "There were 6641 four hundred subject sheets perforated on the Rosback Perforating Machine which was on trial at the Bureau. The total output was delivered to the Washington Post Office. The perforating machine was not used on any other denomination and has been returned to the Rosback Company."

It was later officially reported that out of the 6641 sheets of 400 subjects each, 3466 sheets were cut into panes of 100 and delivered to Post Offices, the balance having been destroyed because of perforation spoilage. This variety was almost entirely overlooked and is as desirable as the imperf stamps of the offset printings.

Shade: Grey green.

Varieties: Imperf vertically—one sheet of 100 was found.

Plates used, 400 subjects:
9985 10001—25, 32, 33, 52

Plates used, 1600 subjects:
9993

#538—One Cent, Green, Washington. Rotary Press Coil Waste. No Wmk. Perf. 11x10.

Issued June 14, 1919.

This variety was the result of a stock of 170 subject sidewise coil sheets on hand at the Bureau, that had been laid aside as waste due to some defect, but were otherwise commercially perfect. They had all been perforated 10 vertically, but not cut into coils. The report of the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, commented on these stamps as follows:

"In coil making sheets have to be discarded as unfit on account of small margins, too close perforations and other defects. Until this year such sheets were can-

celled and destroyed. Sheet stamps, under the contract with the Post Office Department, are delivered 100 to a sheet and the coil stamps printed on roll paper 17 stamps wide containing 170 subjects. Special arrangements were made with the Post Office Department to accept these sheets, 170 stamps to a sheet, and accordingly 56,109 sheets have been delivered to date with a large consequent saving." (Author's note: This quantity includes 1, 2 and 3 cent stamps perforated 11x10)

The coil waste had, of course, received the regulation one way coil perforation while forming part of the long rolls of stamps printed on the rotary press. The coil perforating machines with revolving cylinders of 10 gauge perforation and only fitted for perforating rolls of stamps, could not be used to perforate sheets, so these 170 subject lengths had to be perforated the other way (horizontally) on the regulation eleven gauge flat plate perforating machines.

The sheets of 170 subjects, perforated 11x10, as issued, all bear an open star in the upper left corner margin, directly above the first stamp.

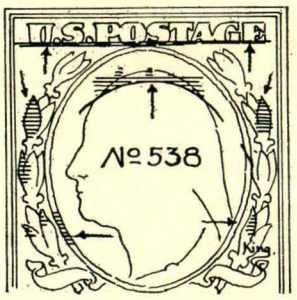
There were, however, three forms of marginal imprint. The first group had the plate number over the ninth stamp followed by an "S 30" over the tenth. In the second group the "S 30" was dropped, while in the third group the plate number was placed directly after the star over the first stamp and the "S 30" was also omitted. There are no side margins as the stamps were printed in rolls, and as all vertical spaces were perforated there are no regular straight edges on the stamps, tho some sheets were cut apart by scissors along the perforation.

The "S 30" is a distinguishing mark of the Bureau for this type of plate. When the first curved plates were made it was found that the outer frame of the stamp design was cut too deep on the original die to produce good printing results from the curved rotary press plates. The outer lines on the transfer roll where the design is in relief were cut down 20% and plates laid down from these transfer rolls were marked "S 20." This was found to be insufficient and was increased to 40% and the plates laid down were marked "S 40." These plates, however, printed too light a frame and the medium of 30% cut down was tried and found to produce the desired results and the plates from the last type of transfer rolls were all marked "S 30." At the time the Bureau started using up the coil waste the "S 20" except for 2 cent coils, and "S 40" plates were no longer in use and only those with the 30% cutdown, whether bearing the "S 30" imprint or not were used for the 170 subject sheets. "S 20" and "S 40" were not used for the 1 cent stamps.

Separation into sheets of 170 subjects was not always accurately done and blocks exist with the line in the center instead of at the edges.

Shades: Yellowish green, bluish green, green.

Varieties: a: Imperf horizontally.
b: Plate number, followed by "S 30."
c: Plate number block without "S 30."
d: Star plate number block.
e: Blocks with line in centre.
f: Block showing star in margin.
g: Block showing line between.
h: Double Transfer. (Illustrated.)
A remarkable downward shift showing almost throughout the entire stamp. The normal dark, arched area over the head shows doubled as a distinct arch through the temple and side of the head.



No. 538. Variety h.

Plates used:
Group I
8336—39, 40
9099
9111—12, 13, 14, 41, 42, 51, 52
9452—53, 63, 64, 67, 68
10087—90
10103—04, 84, 85
10202
10347—48, 50, 61
10640—41, 43, 86, 87, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95
11742—43, 64, 65, 66, 67
13312—13, 14, 15
13445—46
Group II
13575—76
13611—12
13810—11, 12, 13, 26, 27, 56, 57, 72, 73, 96, 97
Group III
13910—11, 30, 42, 43, 68, 76
14104

#543—One Cent, Green, Washington. Rotary Press. No Wmk. Perf. 10x11.

Issued May 26, 1920.

This variety came from experimental rotary press printings for issue in sheet form. The plates were of 400 subjects, divided into four panes by horizontal and vertical spaces between the stamps in place of guide lines. When cut into panes these spaces acted as margins for the sheets. The stamps were perforated on specially set machines and have no straight edges.

The plate numbers were at the sides. On the upper pair of panes they were placed next to the fifth stamp from the *top*, while on the lower pair of panes they were next to the fifth stamp from the bottom.

Blocks showing part of the inside margin come with and without hyphens. These were intended as perforation guides and on the first pair of plates were added after the plates had already been to press.

This experimental printing and perforating of stamps for sale in sheets was used only for the one cent denomination. Fourteen plates were made for the two cent value but were not used. Of the twelve plates made for the one cent only two were used for the stamp that succeeded it. Curiously enough practically the entire issue had been used by the public for regular postage before philatelists realized its existence and it is naturally much scarcer than the rotary press coil waste perforated 11x10. It should be borne in mind that the 10 perforations on this stamp are horizontal instead of being vertical as on the previous one.

Shade: Bluish green.
Varieties: a: Double paper.
b: Sheet paste up—very rare.
c: Block showing side plate number.
Plates use: 10151—52
10436—37, 39
10509—10
10635
11738—39
12467—68
Plate not used: 10438

#544—One Cent, Green, Washington. Rotary Press. No Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued May, 1921.

These were also printed from 400 subject plates and also perforated by the special machines noted under No. 543. The vertical perforating wheels had to

be changed to 10 gauge as the 11 gauge sheets were too brittle and upon delivery to the Post Offices were often found to be broken apart.

The first seven plates had the numbers on the side, as in the previous stamps, while the balance had numbers in the upper outside corners on the top pair of panes and in the lower outside corners on the lower pair. One plate, (No. 14293) was made and put to press after quite a number of plates of the 1922 series had been prepared.

Shades: Green, deep green.
Varieties: a: Imperf horizontally.
b: Double paper.
c: Sheet paste up.
d: Plate number blocks, from corners and sides.
Plates used:
a: Numbers on sides.
12467—68
12596—97, 98, 99
12600
13284—85
13352—53, 54, 55
13419—20, 22, 23, 73, 74
13522—23, 73, 74
13609—10, 13, 14, 49, 50, 75, 76
b: Numbers in corners.
13744—45, 62, 63, 84, 85, 90, 91
13858—59, 76, 77, 90, 91, 92, 93
13908—09, 37, 40, 41, 48, 49, 62, 63, 82, 83, 90, 91
14000—01, 06, 07, 12, 13
14293
Plate not used: 13936

#545—One Cent, Green, Washington. Rotary Press Coil Waste. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued May, 1921.

Like the one cent coil perf 11 horizontally by 10 vertically, No. 538, these also came from sidewise coil sheets of 170 subjects, with the exception that these sheets had not been previously perforated one way. These unperforated sheets were perforated both horizontally and vertically on flat plate 11 gauge perforating machines especially set for sheets 17 subjects wide. The majority were issued in sheets of 170 subjects but a small number were prepared in both 70 and 100 subject panes. Comparatively few were issued and this 11 by 11 variety is becoming more difficult to obtain than any of the others in this group. The difference between it and the flat plate printing is easily distinguishable by the width of the stamps, as having been placed sidewise on the press the stamps are 19½ to 20mm wide, the flat plate stamps being but 18½ to 19mm.

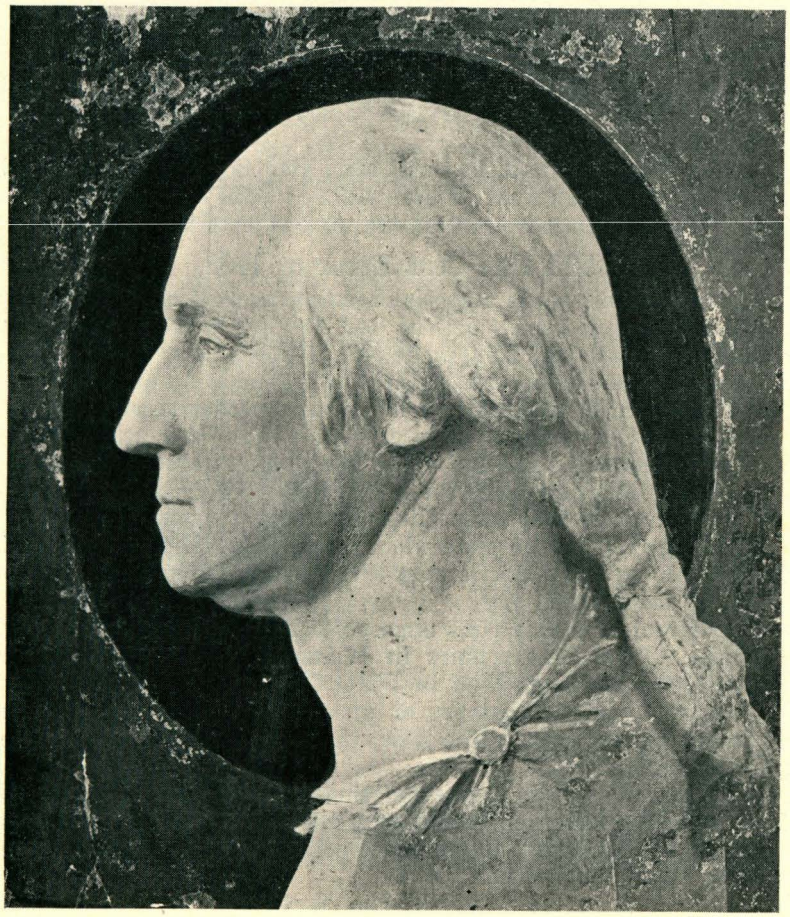
Shades: Yellowish green, grey green, green.
Varieties: a: Plate number blocks with "S 30."
b: Plate number blocks without "S 30."
c: Star plate number blocks.
d: Star blocks.
e: Blocks with line in centre.
Plates used:
Group I
10090
10640—86, 87
11764—65, 66, 67
13313—14
Group II
13445—46, 47, 48, 91, 92
13575—76
13611—12, 15, 16
Group III
13812—13, 26, 27, 56, 57, 72, 73, 94, 95, 96, 97
13906—07, 10, 31, 69

Number Issued:

Reports of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing as to the quantity issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, the one cent Washington is listed as Series of 1911.

	Regular	Booklets	Coils
1912	1,004,556,400	77,215,920	17,466,000
1913	3,517,425,900	221,981,040	114,753,000
1914	3,553,563,200	271,226,160	194,496,000
1915	3,445,558,880	240,851,040	242,744,500
1916	3,517,179,017	222,414,720	267,376,500
1917	3,630,159,594	278,874,960	281,407,500
1918	3,306,607,400	265,541,040	296,068,000
1919	4,065,309,091	204,637,320	388,828,500
1920	3,222,282,791	207,898,080	437,404,030
1921	2,840,593,870	164,307,360	434,644,500
1922	3,010,936,800	160,846,656	538,544,480
1923	3,248,325,000	166,249,920	632,026,000
1924	618,498,170	61,572,240	156,000,500
1925	.....	....	3,407,500
	38,980,996,113	2,543,616,456	4,005,167,010

THE TWO CENT STAMPS GROUPED.



Houdon's Bust of Washington.

#332—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. Denomination in Words. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.



Issued November 16, 1908.

This was the first stamp of the 1908 series to be issued, replacing the 1902-3 issue current for five years. The head of Houdon's Washington at Richmond was used for the vignette, the frame by the Bureau artist, C. A. Huston, being the same as the one cent variety, an ellipse on end with laurel leaves on either side. Contrary to the regulations of the Universal Postal Union, the denomination appeared in words. The master die engraved by Baldwin, Ponickau and Hall was purposely made very simple with no unnecessary lines, this type of engraving greatly enhancing the life of the plates.

The early printings were from plates having a standard spacing of 2mm between the stamps and had a marginal imprint of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and a plate number. It was found that about one sheet out of every eleven had to be discarded because of faulty perforations due to the unequal shrinkage of paper, caused by wetting down in the printing process. To overcome this the star plates were introduced. These had 3mm vertical spacing between the six outer rows on each side of the full sheet of 400, while the balance were 2mm. This reduced the waste to about 1% as the shrinkage had been greatest on the outer edges of the sheets.

These stamps having two vertical spacings gave the specialist a new variety. The 3mm spaced blocks, though more numerous on the star plates, are today very desirable as most of the blocks saved seem to have been from the standard plates with 2mm spacing.

Only one of the plates had the small solid star as used on the Lincoln issue, all others had a larger open star. Plate number blocks from this solid star plate are extremely scarce, even more so than the same type of the one cent stamp.

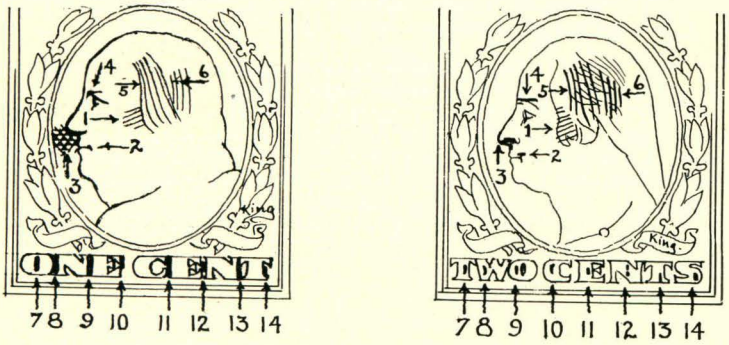
The One Cent Error of 1908.

We believe that this needs a special heading as we feel that it will be more of a rarity than the well known 5 Cent Red Error. It seems that the transfer man, in making up plate No. 5299, made an erroneous entry with a ONE CENT RELIEF, discovered his error, eradicated it as best he could and then transferred the proper TWO CENT RELIEF in the same position leaving, however, sufficient lines of the 1 Cent entry so as to produce a most interesting variety. This occurred in the upper left pane and is the fourth stamp under the plate number numerals "5299." We have illustrated this with two drawings, the first showing the 1 Cent stamp with arrows calling attention to various parts of the engraving which were left on the plate when the 2 Cent relief was rocked in. The second drawing shows the 2 Cent stamp with the lines of the 1 Cent showing in various parts of the design.

Note that Franklin's hair runs almost vertically while that of Washington runs diagonally. These extra hairs in Washington's head are the hairs of Franklin. Note the apparent shift in TWO CENTS. None of the extra lines in the letters correspond in distance or direction from any part of the lower label. There are extra lines in the nose, the eye, at the corner of the mouth and in front of the ear.

An enlarged photo of this stamp and another of exactly the same size of the 1 Cent 1908, with a transparent tracing of the extra lines in the 2 Cent, when placed over the 1 Cent print, shows exact coincidence with the 1 Cent design as indicated by the numbered arrows.

This variety is therefore a DOUBLE ENTRY similar to the 5 Cent Error of 1916, but in this case the wrong entry came first rather than last.

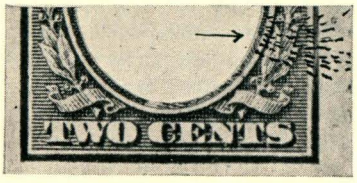


The 1c Error of 1908.

This error was discovered by C. W. Bedford. For many years he had a 2 Cent 1908 showing a number of extra hair lines in the head of Washington and with an apparent shift in TWO CENTS that did not check out as corresponding to any of the lines in the normal stamp. He finally uncovered a complete coil, imperf, and with plate No. 5299 hidden at every fourth pasteup, the fourth stamp underneath this plate number checked with the copy in his collection. We went over this coil very carefully with Mr. Bedford but it was he who suggested the solution and the Bureau has admitted that it is entirely possible that a ONE CENT RELIEF was used in error on this plate and also checked our belief that this variety occurred in the upper left pane. Plate No. 5299 was used for the following stamps: No. 332, double line, perf 12; No. 375, single line, perf 12; No. 384, single line, imperf, and it is possible therefore that other copies may be uncovered. So far only twenty-six copies are known.

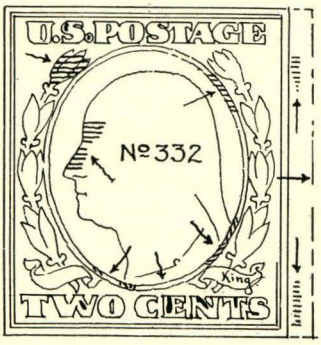
Shades: Light carmine, carmine, dark carmine.

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



#332. Rosette Crack.

Right
An Unusual Shift on #332.



The usual shift shows at the bottom of the vignette and in the top of TWO CENTS but not in the bust as in the 1 Cent stamp. Shifts showing in the shading lines of the neck are quite rare and are to be included among the unusual shifts. There are many variations of the usual shift, the best of which show a doubling of the horizontal shading lines under and around TWO CENTS. (Illustrated.)

Shifts on this stamp are often accompanied by a DEFECTIVE TRANSFER usually of some portion of the frame lines. Further search may show that some of these shifts or re-entries were recut to correct the poor transfer as seems to be the case with the 3 Cent Parcel Post. Plate #5092 shows several. See #344.
Rosette crack present in plate before transfer was made, causing a defective transfer of the right frame line.

Plates used:

a: Imprint and plate number.
4807—09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 71, 72, 73, 76, 78, 79, 83, 84, 87, 93, 96
4905

b: Imprint, small solid Star and plate number.
4988

c: Imprint, Star and plate number.
4968—69, 87, 90, 92, 96
5015—16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 36, 39, 44, 45, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 92, 94
5102—05, 07, 09, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 33, 34, 35, 40, 41, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 88, 89, 90, 91, 94, 95, 96, 97
5256—58, 60, 65, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
5300—02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 74, 75, 77, 81

Plates not used, Imprint, Star and plate number: 5350 5372

#332—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. Booklet. Denomination in Words. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued November 16, 1908.

The first plates made for this new series were for booklets and they were issued coincident with the ordinary stamps. Like the one cent booklet on double line watermark paper, they were printed from 180 and 360 subject plates all having standard spacing between the stamps. On the 180 subject sheets, consisting of three rows of ten panes each the horizontal guide line passes below the first stamp in the middle row of panes, while on the larger plates, which consist of six rows, it passes below the center row of panes. On both types of plates the vertical line is between the fifth and sixth pane. Only the top arrow and plate number remain after the plates have been perforated, and these appear in the margin of the panes directly below them.

Shades: Light carmine, carmine, dark carmine.

Varieties: a: Position panes on 180 subject plates.
A—Ordinary pane.
B—Pane with half of arrow line in margin, guide line at right.
C—Pane with half of arrow line in margin, guide line at left.
D—Pane with plate number on margin.
E—Horizontal guide line through pane.
F—Horizontal guide line through pane, vertical guide line at right.
G—Horizontal guide line through pane, vertical guide line at left.
H—Vertical guide line at right.
I —Vertical guide line at left.
Pane A occurs fifteen times on each plate; G occurs eight times and all others only once on 180 subject plates.
b: Position panes on 360 subject plates.
A—Ordinary pane.

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

On the 360 subject plates A occurs thirty-one times; K and L occur eight times each; E and F each occur three times and the others each once.

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

Plates used, 180 subject plates:
4803—04, 05, 06, 08, 26, 32, 36
4947—50, 53, 55, 63, 64, 65, 70
5042—43, 47, 48, 88, 90, 95, 96, 99
5104—06, 08, 12, 13, 39, 54

Plates used, 360 subject plates:
5130
5261—62, 66
5445—46, 48, 50, 51, 56, 58, 59

Plates not used, 180 subject plates:
5354—55, 56, 57

Plates not used, 360 subject plates:
5453

#344—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. Denomination in Words. D. L. Wmk. Imperf.

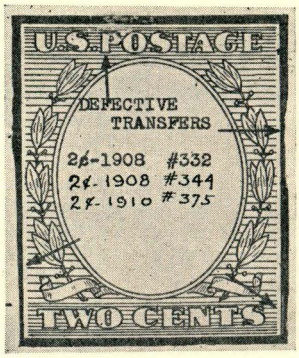
Issued December 10, 1908.

This variety was issued from both types of plates, being made especially for manufacturers of private coils. The report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, reported that up to October 9, 1909, 25,905,000 stamps had been issued imperforate. Some of them were issued in imperf coils and most of these, as well as the 400 subject sheets, were used in making private coils.

These 400 subject sheets are divided into panes of 100 by horizontal and vertical guide lines, which terminated in arrows at the margins. Each sheet also had eight imprints and plate numbers. When stamps from these sheets were perforated they were cut into sheets of one hundred along these lines and the arrows were lost, the guide lines being found on the straight edges of the stamps. When the sheets were issued unperforated position varieties became obtainable. Of these the most desirable are the center line blocks, where the horizontal and vertical guide lines cross.

The makers of private coils pasted fifteen of these sheets together, end to end or side to side. These were then perforated, cut into strips and rolled into coils of 3,000. A paste up occurred every twenty stamps, each strip being divided by the guide line running in the same direction as the perforations. The primary reason for issuing imperforate stamps in sheets being for the use of makers of private perforated coils, we have listed the latter as a variety of this stamp rather than the Government coil.

Shades: Light carmine, carmine, dark carmine.



Varieties: a: Blocks with 2mm and 3mm spacings.
b: Position blocks.
A—Center line block.
B—Right arrow line block.
C—Left arrow line block.
D—Top arrow line block.
E—Bottom arrow line block.
F—Horizontal guide line blocks.
G—Vertical guide line blocks.
H—Plate number blocks.
AA—Imprint and number.
BB—Imprint, star and number.
c: Double Transfer.
Many varieties of the usual shift of the two cent stamp are found on imperforate stamps. Eight unusual shifts have been found, some of them are very fine and all are quite rare. Defective frame line transfers are found on the imperforate as well as the periorated stamp. See #332.

In the preparation of plate #5092 for the 2c 1910 something went wrong and many positions on the plate were apparently reworked. There are many Double Transfers, the spacing between stamps shows wide variations, several being distinctly out of alignment or crooked and many positions show a partial or DEFECTIVE TRANSFER of the final entry, indicating that the first transfers were removed leaving an uneven plate surface that did not accurately receive the final transfer. Four of these Defective Transfers are rather poorly shown in the illustration at the right. A Shift is often found on the same stamp. These Defective Transfers are not to be confused with poorly inked prints. (Illustrated.)

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

Plates used: a: Imprint and plate number.
4812—13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 29, 30, 31, 48, 56, 64, 65, 66, 68, 76, 78, 79, 83, 84, 87, 93, 96
4905

b: Imprint, Star and plate number.
5021—33, 36, 68, 75, 92
5119—23, 33, 34, 35, 41, 50, 51, 55, 56, 68, 88, 89
5258—60, 95, 97
5306—08, 09, 11, 21, 23

#349—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. Denomination in Words. Endwise Coil. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12 Horizontally.

Issued January 2, 1909.

These were made from the standard 400 subject sheets which were only perforated in the horizontal spaces between the stamps. These partly perforated sheets were then cut into vertical strips of twenty, which were pasted together by hand to form rolls of 500 and 1,000 stamps. Each strip of twenty gives us a paste up pair and the horizontal guide line is found between the tenth and eleventh stamp, when rolled this line occurs every twentieth stamp. Having been cut through the vertical space between the stamps there are no spacing varieties.

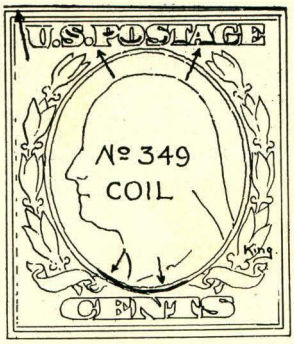
Shades: Carmine, dark carmine.

Varieties: a: Ordinary pair.
b: Guide line pair.
c: Paste up pair.
d: Paste up pair with plate number.
e: Double Transfer.

An unusual upward shift has been found on this coil. (Illustrated.)

This coil shows the "1 cent error" See #332.

Plates used: The side numbers having been cut off in the cutting of the sheet into strips, the bottom ones before pasting up and the top ones covered by the paste up, no accurate list of plate numbers is available.



Upward Shift.

#353—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. Denomination in Words. Sidewise Coil. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12 Vertically.

Issued January 12, 1909.

Like the endwise coil this stamp was made from 400 subject sheets but in this variety the perforations were made in the vertical gutters and the strips cut horizontally. Being cut in this way from both Star and standard spaced plates we find pairs with different spacing between stamps. As those having the wider spacing outnumber the stamps with 2mm spacing the latter are much scarcer. These also had a paste up every twenty stamps, the guide line being vertical. When these stamps were current, coils were still in small favor with philatelists and as this sidewise type was more popular with users of affixing machines fewer were saved than the endwise coil.

Shades: Light carmine, carmine, dark carmine.

Varieties: a: Ordinary pair with 2mm or 3mm spacings.
b: Guide line pair.
c: Paste up pair.
d: Paste up pair with plate number.

Plates used: In coiling these stamps the top and bottom plate numbers were cut off, the side plate numbers at the right covered by the paste up, and the left cut off at the pasting together of the stamps.

#358—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. Denomination in Words. Bluish Paper. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued February 16, 1909.

The paper used for this variety contained 30% rag stock in place of wood pulp and was purely an experiment made by the Bureau in attempting to overcome the unequal shrinkage that had been bothering them. It had a slightly bluish cast and the yellowish gum used gives the back of the stamps a greyish tone in comparison to those printed on regular stock. This "rag" paper did not help the question of shrinkage to any extent and was soon abandoned.

In the eyes of the Bureau this was not a variety and the stamps were distributed to various Post Offices in the regular course of business. As a result the majority issued were used and so lost to collectors. (Author's Note: Used copies have little philatelic standing, as such copies may easily become slightly blue from contact with some foreign coloring matter while being soaked in washing.)

Both types of plates were used for this issue which gave a majority of 2mm spaces between the stamps, those having the wider spacing being much scarcer. The report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, reported that 1,494,000 had been issued on this experimental paper.

Shade: Carmine.

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

Plates used: a: Imprint and plate number.
4837—60, 61, 63
b: Imprint, star and plate number.
4996 5015—16

#375—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. Denomination in Words. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued November 23, 1910.

On August 22, 1910, a new type of paper went to press for the first time. The Bureau had found that the double line watermark impression tended to make the paper too thin and uneven, they designed and had approved a new form of watermark in which the letters were of a smaller size *single* line Roman capitals. This ended the use of the double line type of watermark, which had been used for about twenty-five years, giving philatelists a second major variety in less than two years.

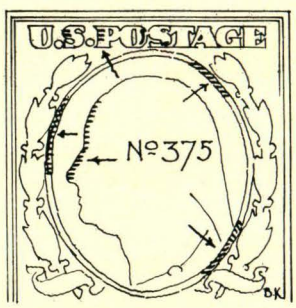
The use of Star plates had not entirely eliminated spoilage of sheets due to uneven perforating and the first of a new group of plates were introduced during the life of this variety. These had standard spacings of 2¾mm between all the stamps and were known as "A" plates because of that letter being placed before the number. The "A" plates were used mainly for coils but also for both the perf and imperf sheet varieties. Contrary to information on the "A" plates given in the 1930 edition of the Specialized Catalog only those bearing "Imprint, A and number" were used for this stamp.

While this issue was current the Bureau started experiments with rotary press printing and made six plates of 150 subjects each, but the stamps printed from these six plates were never issued to the public. The six experimental plates had various spaces between the stamps in order to properly fit them around the curved rotary bed and it is interesting to note that only one sheet was saved and this is now in the Government collection in Washington. It was not until more than three years later that rotary press stamps finally appeared.

The stamps as issued being printed from both the star plates and those having a standard spacing of 2¾mm between the stamps, the narrower spacings are somewhat scarcer. Because of paper shrinkage the 3mm spacings were quite apt to measure only 2¾mm, therefore all wide spaced blocks are considered as 3mm spacings. Through an error at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing a small quantity of these stamps were printed from lake colored ink of the same shade as used for the Postage Due stamps, it is an extremely rare shade.

Shades: Bright carmine, carmine, dark carmine, lake.

Varieties: a: Blocks with 2mm and 3mm spacings.
b: Plate number blocks.
A—Imprint, star and plate number.
B—Imprint, "A" and plate number.
c: Double Transfer. (Illustrated.)
The usual shifts of the 2 Cent 1908 are found on this stamp. When they occur with defective transfers of the frame lines they are considered as unusual and rare. Eight shifts have been found on plate 5092. Shift "1 cent error" plate 5299. See #332.



Eastward Shift.

Plates used: Imprint, star and number.
5092
5274—76, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 93, 96, 97, 98, 99
5300—03, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 51, 53, 58, 69, 70, 75
5508—09, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 28, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 78, 81, 85, 89, 90
5606—08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 35, 36, 42, 45, 48, 50, 52, 54, 55, 71
5795—96
Imprint, "A" and number.
5557—58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65
5660—61, 62, 67, 68, 69, 70, 74, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 93, 94
5711—17, 97, 98

Plates not used, 150 subject rotary:
5675—76, 80, 81, 91, 92

#375—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. Booklet. Denomination in Words. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued November 30, 1910.

These booklets were printed only from 360 subject plates as were all the later books. It differs from the previous booklet printed from the large plates only in the watermark. Like the previous books the watermark is vertical, i. e. the letters read from top to bottom, or visa versa, instead of horizontally as on the ordinary stamps.

Shades: Light carmine, carmine.

Varieties: Ordinary 360 subject plate varieties. (See #332 Booklet.)

Plates used:
5130
5261—62, 66
5445—46, 48, 50, 51, 56, 58, 59, 61, 62, 66, 67, 69, 72

#384—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. Denomination in Words. S. L. Wmk. Imperf.

Issued January 3, 1911.

The makers of private coils still continued to demand stamps in imperforate sheets and both types of plates used for the perforated stamps were also used for printing these. The only difference between this variety and the previous one is the changed watermark.

Shades: Light carmine, carmine, dark carmine.

Varieties: a: Spacings.
b: Usual imperf sheet varieties. (See #344.)
c: Plate number blocks.
A—Imprint, star and number.
B—Imprint, "A" and number.
d: Private Perfs.
A—Mail-O-Meter I—II.
B—Schermack III.
C—U. S. Automatic II—III.
D—The Farwell Co. (Chambers) I—II—III.
e: Double Transfer.
Usual shifts are found. Plate 5617 has several. Eight unusual shifts have been found on plate 5092, also several positions with a defective transfer of some portion of the frame lines, often a shift in the same stamp. Shift "1 cent error" Pl. 5299, see #332.

Plates used: Imprint, star and number.
5092
5280—82, 83, 84, **95**, 96, 97, 98, 99
5300—03, 29, 32, **53**, **58**, **70**, **75**
5516—17, 18, 28, 42, 51, 53, 85, 89, **90**
5608—09, 18, 19, 27, 36, 42, 45, 48, 54, **55**

Imprint "A" and number.
5557—58, 59
5660—86, 87, 88, 90
5711

#386—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. Denomination in Words. Endwise Coil. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 12 Horizontally.

Issued November 1, 1910.

This was one of the first stamps issued on the new paper and also one of the first varieties of the single line watermark to be discontinued. The perforations made the coils extremely brittle and the stamps broke apart constantly in the coiling and affixing machines. It was decided to reduce the number of perforations and less than two months after it first appeared this stamp was replaced by an issue having the 8½ perf.

In spite of its short life it is not as scarce as might be expected, though very likely worth more than the catalog value indicates. The endwise coils were not used to the same extent as the sidewise and more copies were available to collectors.

Shades: Light carmine, carmine.

Varieties: Usual endwise coil varieties. (See #349.)

#388—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. Denomination in Words. Sidewise Coil. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 12 Vertically.

Issued November 1, 1910.

This is one of the rarest of the standard issue coils and is missing from many collections. Like the endwise variety it was current for less than two months, being at that time superseded by the 8½ perf. As stated before the sidewise coil was more universally used than the endwise and the number available for philatelists was rather limited. Being made only from the star plates, the 2mm spaced coil is much rarer than the wider spacing. Collectors are warned against buying this 2 cent perf 12 coil except from reliable dealers. Because of its rarity clever counterfeits have been made by trimming perforated copies of the ordinary stamp and also supplying the imperf variety with "fake" perforations.

Shade: Carmine.

Varieties: a: Pair with 2mm spacing.
b: Pair with 3mm spacing.
c: Usual sidewise coil varieties. (See #353.)

#391—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. Denomination in Words. Endwise Coil. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 8½ Horizontally.

Issued December 23, 1910.

The frequent breaking of the coils used in vending and affixing machines was found to be due to the small amount of uncut space between the stamps after having been perforated on the twelve gauge machines, it was decided to set the perforating machine wheels 8½ to 2cm, and although the holes became larger the uncut horizontal paper spaces were wider and this, it was thought, would

overcome the trouble. This change in perforations was the first of many experiments to be made with this group before a satisfactory result was obtained. At this time philatelists took cognizance of coils as collectable varieties, it was quite obvious they could not be an "ordinary stamp trimmed on two sides" as was generally believed to be the status of previous coils.

Shades: Light carmine, carmine.

Varieties: Usual endwise coil varieties. (See #349.)

#393—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. Denomination in Words. Sidewise Coil. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 8½ Vertically.

Issued December 16, 1910.

There are no spacing varieties of this coil as it was printed only from "A" plates with a standard distance of 2¾mm between stamps. These plates as noted under No. 375 though made especially for coil stamps, were also used for printing the ordinary stamps. The variation of the spacings in the star plates resulted in the vending and affixing machines cutting into the stamps. To overcome this and at the same time prevent waste of paper in perforating due to unequal shrinkage the new "A" plates had the gutters between the stamps increased to 2¾mm. This took care of the shrinkage and left sufficient space for perforations.

This was the last regularly issued variety of the two cent stamp bearing the portrait of Washington and having the denomination in words, although The Universal Postal Union regulations called for numerals of value on all stamps intended for foreign bound mail, contrary to this ruling these stamps had been in use for more than three years. Throughout its various changes in watermark and perforations it has always been listed by the Bureau and Post Office Department as of the series of 1908.

Shades: Light carmine, carmine, dark carmine.

Varieties: a: Usual sidewise coil varieties. (See #353.)
b: Double Transfer.
The usual shift for this stamp. (See #344.)

#519—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. Denomination in Words. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued October 9, 1917.

This variety of the two cent stamp with the denomination in words is the result of a supply of unperforated sheets found on hand at the New York Post Office more than five years after they had been replaced by the new design. It is fully described in the latter group current at the time it was issued and is fully described in its numerical catalog number. It is listed here merely to avoid confusion, as it actually belongs in both places, i. e. among the 1908 design and also among the perf 11 varieties, which were issued in 1917.

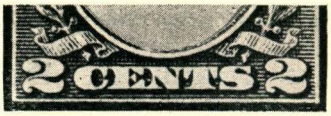
Shade: Carmine.

Varieties: Plate number blocks.
See under later description.

Number Issued:

The reports of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the fiscal years ending June 30, list all of the above noted 2 cent stamps as the series of 1908, without regard to changes of watermark, paper or perforations and reported the following quantities issued to Postmasters:

	Ordinary	Booklets	Coils
1909.....	2,543,886,573 (includes coils)	131,305,764	No separate listing.
1910.....	4,515,760,000	300,792,840	21,968,500
1911.....	5,130,249,018	312,601,032	106,635,000
1912.....	3,398,121,699	213,615,516	125,502,500
	15,588,017,790	958,315,152	254,106,000

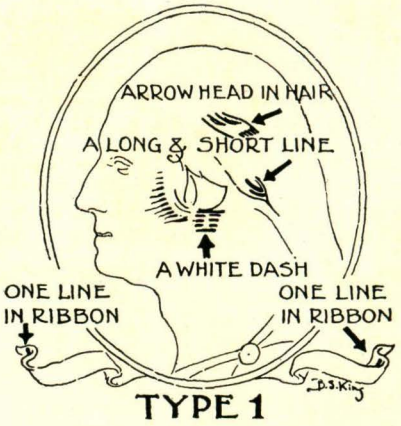


#406—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. Denomination in Numerals. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued February 12, 1912.

Conforming to the regulations of The Universal Postal Union, the denomination was changed with this issue and is identical in design up to that of the 7 cent value. Because of the many kinds of printing used for this design the dies were changed from time to time and will be described in regular order as these changes occurred.

Type I—There is only one shading line in the first curve of the ribbon above the left "2" and only one in the second curve of the ribbon above the right "2." The outline of the button of the toga is so weak as to be almost invisible. The top line of the toga between the button and the front of the throat is rather faint and the cross hatching lines at the top of the toga are thin. The shading of the forehead consists of straight lines and there are very few hair lines indicated at the top of the head. There is a prominent small white dash just under the forward part of the ear severing three of the lines of shading. The large white lock of hair in front of the ear is formed by the termination of the lines of shading of the face. In the large lock of hair back of the ear there is first a short colored line, then a long colored line. Above and to the right of the ear the hair lines form an arrow head. (Illustrated.)



TYPE 1

Type I was printed only from "A" plates having a standard spacing of 2¾mm between the stamps and all three imprints of this group of plates were used. The three types of imprint as noted before were "Bureau of Engraving

& Printing, A and number''—''A and number,'' and ''Number'' only. The first variety of plate had also been used for the preceding design but the second was only used for this variety of 2 cent stamp. The type of imprint showing *only* the plate number was used for this issue and also for all later plates, the two other styles being discontinued as they became worn out. Experiments using plates made by the electrolytic process occurred during the life of this variety, three plates were made but only one went to press, plate number blocks are the only proof of this stamp printed from this plate.

Shades: Bright carmine, carmine, dark carmine, scarlet, lake.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

A—Imprint, "A" and number.
B—"A" and number.
C—Number only.

b: Imperf horizontally.

c: Double Transfer.
Two shifts have been found. They are similar to the usual shift on the 2 Cent 1908-10.

Plates used: a: Imprint, "A" and number.

5740—43, 54, 59, 63, 69, 77, 79, 85, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92
5800—02, 03

b: "A" and Number.

5805—08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 32, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 45, 51, 56, 61, 65, 66, 68, 69, 72, 76, 77, 83, 88, 89, 90, 96, 99
5904—07, 08, 09, 11, 12, 14, 17

c: Number only.

5919—20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 40, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
6000—01, 03, 24, 51, 54, 55, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
6100—01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 51, 53, 55, 57, 58, 59, 90
6223—67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 78, 81, 84, 85, 86, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98
6300—02, 03, 04, 18, 19, 24, 25, 26, 29, 43, 58, 62, 68, 72, 87, 98
6403—06, 13, 14, 15, 19, 22, 29, 30, 36, 38, 40, 44, 45, 46, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 66, 67, 69, 71, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
6500—01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 36, 37, 38
6620—22, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 79, 84, 85, 86, 87, 89, 90, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99
6700—15, 16, 17, 31, 37, 38, 40, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 50, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 79, 80, 84, 86, 90, 91, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99
6800—02, 06, 07, 15, 17, 18, 27, 28, 30, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 59, 60, 62, 66, 67, 70, 71, 73, 74, 76, 77, 81, 83, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98
6912—39, 43, 50, 51, 52, 56, 60, 63, 69, 71, 72, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 84, 85, 86, 88, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98, 99
7000—02, 04, 05, 06, 07, 09, 11, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 99
7100—15, 17, 20, 25, 28, 58, 78
Electrolytic Plate: 6023

Plates not used:

Imprint "A" and number.
5774

Number only
7073
5990. This was the master plate for the electrolytic plates and was not put to press until 1922 (perf 11) being certified June 1, 1922.

Electrolytic plates:
6021—22

#406—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. Booklet. Denomination in Numerals. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued February 12, 1912.

The introduction of the new design for the ordinary 2 cent stamp with the value in numerals meant a new variety of 2 cent booklet stamps, this new design having replaced the "Series of 1908" for all types of issue. Like the previous booklets they were printed only from 360 subject plates.

Shades: Bright carmine, carmine, deep carmine.

Varieties: Usual 360 subject plate varieties. (See #332 Booklet.)

Plates used:
5756—61, 67, 72, 78, 83, 86, 93
5844
5937—38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 47
6047—53, 57, 61
6112—13, 16, 19
6554—59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65
6696

#409—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. Denomination in Numerals. S. L. Wmk. Imperf.

Issued February 23, 1912.

This unperforated variety of the new design was current for more than four years and is found in a wide range of shades. Like the perforated variety it was printed from plates bearing all three types of imprints found in the "A" plate group. Some of the plates used for this stamp had not been made while this design was being issued perf 12 and are only found in the perf 10 group which followed it. This imperf variety, therefore, belongs to both groups and was not replaced until the change was made to unwatermarked paper in 1916.

Shades: Carmine, dark carmine, scarlet, pale carmine, rose, carmine rose.

Varieties: a: Usual imperf sheet varieties. (See #344.)
b: Cracked plates 7580—82.
c: Dry plate.
d: Plate number blocks.
A—Imprint, A and number.
B—A and number.
C—Number only.
e: Private Perfs.
A—Mail-O-Meter I—III.
B—Schermack III.
C—Brinkerhoff II.
D—Chambers I—II—III.

Plates used:
a: Imprint, A and number.
5785—89, 92
5802
b: A and Number.
5814—18, 19, 27, 30, 32, 35, 36, 38, 41, 42, 56, 61, 66, 68, 72, 88, 96
c: Number only.
5920—29, 65, 69, 75, 78, 83
6058—65, 67, 70, 77, 82, 89, 91, 93, 94, 95, 96, 98, 99
6111—57, 59, 90

6294
6303—19, 43, 58
6436—64, 90, 91
6503—07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47
6620—30, 33, 43, 45, 46, 51, 54
6757—58, 61, 65, 74, 80, 84
6817—39, 42, 67, 73, 77, 86
6943—50, 52, 56, 79, 80, 91
7044—46, 48, 54, 60, 76, 78, 80
7117—20, 85, 86, 87
7224—25, 26, 27, 59, 65
7315—36, 47, 49, 50, 52, 56, 68, 73, 76, 77, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95
7401—02, 04, 16, 20, 21, 51, 54, 55, 59, 72, 78, 81, 86, 87
7572—79, 80, 82
7609—10, 11, 12

#411—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. Endwise Coil. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 8½ Horizontally.

Issued March 18, 1912.

When first issued this coil stamp was printed from the same plates as were the perforated variety which had been cut into strips of half sheets, pasted together and coiled. In June 1913 a new set of eight plates were made especially for the endwise coil.

These special plates had a space of 1cm between the tenth and eleventh vertical rows and were divided by the usual vertical guide line. The balance of the plate was normal with the exception of the plate markings. These had only four plate numbers, none either at the top or bottom but two on each side, these adjoin the fifth stamp from the top in the upper panes and are next to the fifth stamp from the bottom in the lower panes. To the right of these numbers the words "Coil Stamps" were added but only on the upper right and lower left panes. The other two panes carried plate numbers only and blocks of six of these are very rare for the reason that blocks showing "Coil Stamps" imprint were generally saved.

To realize the need for these special coil plates it is advisable to understand something of the method used for making coils. During 1910 a machine had been perfected especially for cutting the partly perforated sheets into coils, these sheets were cut vertically into panes of 200 subjects (10x20) and pasted end to end before being fed into the machine, the latter cutting them into strips and winding them into coils at the one operation. In spite of the standard 2¾mm spacing between stamps and that the paper would shrink least at the center, there was still left insufficient space in this center gutter where the ordinary sheets were cut in half preparatory to coiling. To overcome this difficulty these special coil plates were made up. When used on the special coiling machines a knife was added to cut off any surplus margin. The coils made from this special coil plate did not have any paste up pairs with plate numbers as there were none in the top and bottom joining margins, and the side plate number was cut off in the coiling process. Aside from this infrequent minor variety the coils are otherwise exactly alike.

Shades: Carmine, deep carmine.

Varieties: a: Usual, except as noted above.
b: Double transfer. Listed—no data.

Plates used: "Coil Stamps" imprint.
6566—67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73

#413—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. Sidewise Coil. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 8½ Vertically.

Issued March 21, 1912.

This variety was made and coiled from the regular plates. The sheet shrinkage which is almost entirely against the gain of the paper, i. e. in the width of the stamp, had practically no effect on the horizontal spaces between the stamps. To prepare these sheets for the coiling machines they were perforated vertically then cut along the horizontal guide line into panes of 200 (20x10), joined side to side and fed into the coil machine. There being no vertical shrinkage ample space was left on the cut sides of the horizontally divided panes and additional space was not needed.

Shades: Carmine, dark carmine.

Varieties: Usual sidewise coil varieties. (See #353.)

#444—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. Sidewise Coil. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 10 Vertically.

Issued April 25, 1914.

In listing this stamp we have not followed the catalog order for the reason that it was the first 10 perf stamp to be issued. We consider this historical sequence important.

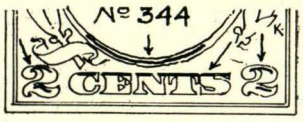
The use of a special coiling machine in 1910 had necessitated a reduction in perforations to 8½ to overcome the frequent breaking of the part perforated strips. This 8½ perf overcame the trouble at the Bureau but users of stamp affixing machines found the stamps difficult to separate, a compromise between the two extremes was suggested and the 10 perforation was tried out and adopted. This sidewise type being more popular with commercial users and the Bureau having no reserve stock on hand it happened to be the first of the perf 10 stamps to be issued. It was made from standard sheets, the special "Coil Stamps" sheets being made only for the endwise variety due to horizontal paper shrinkage.

It was current for only a little over two months and it is surprising to note how many were saved by philatelists, due no doubt to the fact that it was a new variety caused by a change in perforations that could not be easily overlooked and dealers immediately stocked it. This was in marked contrast to the endwise coil which was issued about three months later which tho current for almost a year and a half was almost entirely overlooked.

This 10 perf endwise coil, in spite of its short life as a current stamp, has been found in a number of shades due to frequent printings. The Bureau was prepared to issue rotary press stamps in the immediate future and this variety was only printed from time to time as requisitions demanded.

Shades: Carmine, deep carmine, red.

Varieties: a: Usual sidewise coil varieties. (See #353.)
b: Double transfer. (Illustrated.)



Downward Shift # 444.

#442—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. Endwise Coil. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 10 Horizontally.

Issued July 22, 1914.

This variety was issued almost three weeks after the introduction of rotary press sidewise coils and was not replaced for almost a year and a half. It was printed only from the special "Coil Stamps" plates and is, of course, Type I.

Like most endwise coils the distribution was rather limited and in spite of the length of time it was current and the greater number issued this stamp is harder to find than many of the earlier ones.

At the time the Bureau produced the endwise coil from rotary press plates quite a number of special uncoiled sheets were on hand which had been made especially for this stamp, (No. 442) the stock so found was perforated vertically and issued in sheet form of 100 subjects. Being perforated all around they are considered a variety of the ordinary stamp but actually they are the first issues of coil waste and may, therefore, also be considered a variety of coil stamps.

Shades: Carmine, deep carmine.

Varieties: a: Usual endwise coil varieties. (See #349, except paste up pair with plate number.)
b: Blocks showing "Coil Stamps" and number.

Plates used: 6566—67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73

#425—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued September 5, 1914.

Larger users of mail had found that sheets of stamps having the 12 perf proved brittle in handling and the stamps were liable to fall apart, with resultant loss of time when blocks were needed for parcel post packages.

In the spring of 1914 the Bureau had found the 10 perforation for coils had proved a satisfactory medium between the "brittle" 12 and the "tough" 8½ perf. This 10 perf was thereupon adopted for the ordinary sheet stamps as well as the coils.

The special "Coil Stamps" plates which had been made especially for endwise coils were used for this variety. With the perfection of the rotary press for making coil stamps and their appearance in December 1915 there was no need for the flat plate sheet for endwise coils, which necessitated joining by hand. The uncoiled sheets on hand at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing were therefore perforated both ways, cut into 100 subject panes and issued as regular stamps. Plate number blocks showing the side imprint "COIL STAMPS" were therefore available and are the only method of identifying the stamps from these plates. The other plates used had no other imprint than the plate number.

Some years ago a variety of this stamp was believed to exist perforated 12 vertically, but expert investigation proved them fraudulent and they are no longer recognized.

Due to War conditions the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was unable to obtain good dyes hence the stamp was printed in many shades of red.

Shades: Scarlet, carmine rose, rose red, dark rose red, carmine, dark carmine, red.

Varieties: a: Block of ten with "Coil Stamps" imprint and number.
b: Cracked plate.
c: Double Transfer. A downward shift in "U. S. POS," left numeral, "CENTS" and in the oval border, Plate #7494.

Plates used: a: "Coil Stamps" imprint.
6566—67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73

b: Number only.
6852
6971—93, 94, 95, 97, 98, 99
7002—13, 14, 15, 19, 24, 26, 28, 29, 44, 45, 46, 48, 52, 53, 55, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 94, 97, 99
7101—02, 04, 05, 09, 11, 12, 15, 17, 20, 24, 25, 28, 50, 52, 54, 55, 58, 62, 68, 77, 78, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99

7200—01, 02, 03, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 44, 45, 46, 48, 51, 52, 55, 57, 59, 61, 64, 65,
7311—13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 60, 66, 67, 68, 73, 76, 77, 78, 83, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
7400—01, 02, 03, 04, 16, 20, 21, 24, 47, 48, 50, 51, 54, 55, 56, 59, 60, 61, 65, 66, 71, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 86, 87, 88, 91, 92, 94, 95
7501—68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 94, 95, 97
7601—03, 04, 05, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 20, 38, 39, 40, 41, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
7700—01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 24, 28, 32, 35, 37, 60

#425—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. Booklet. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued September 12, 1914.

The difference between this variety and the previous booklet lies only in the perforations. The reduction of perforations to 10 was adopted for all types of issue, it gave collectors one more booklet variety. The poor quality of dyes also affected this stamp and it is found in almost as many shades as the 2 Cent Shield booklet issue of 1903.

Shades: Carmine rose, rose red, dar krose red, carmine, dark carmine.

Varieties: Usual 360 subject plate varieties. (See #332 Booklet.)

Plates used:

6562—63, 64, 65
6696
6701—02, 08, 09, 11, 12, 14
6801—03, 13, 22
6964—65, 66, 73
7089—93, 95, 96, 98
7123—27, 31, 33, 35, 40, 43, 47
7243—47, 49, 50, 56, 60
7325
7548—50, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57, 60

#453—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. Rotary Press Sidewise Coil. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 10 Vertically.

Issued July 3, 1914.

It will be noticed that we have placed this coil before the endwise rotary press coil listed as No. 449 in the Scott Company's Catalog. Where but a few days occurred between varieties we have followed the catalog numbers in planning the sequence, but in this case almost a year and a half elapsed between time of issue, this variety being the earlier one. Furthermore the above type differs from all previous varieties in the method of printing. This rotary press printing made a difference in the appearance of the finished stamps and in addition caused the preparation of new master dies. To fully realize the reason for the extreme scarcity of some of the types of the rotary press stamps on watermarked paper, especially in the endwise coils, it is interesting to understand why and when they were issued.

The first rotary press plates were made in 1910, these, however, were experimental and although stamps were printed from them none were issued, it was not until the end of the fiscal year of 1914 that sidewise coil stamps were being regularly printed from the rotary press and were ready for delivery to Postmasters.

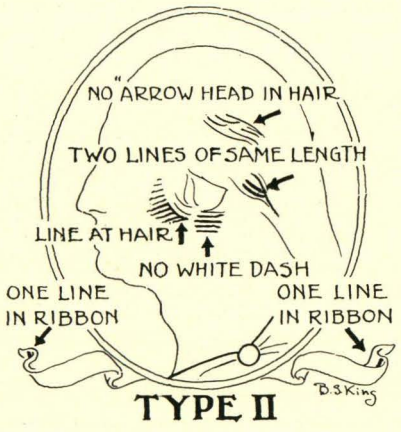
These stamps were printed from special 170 subject plates, 17 wide by 10 high. The rotary press plates were made in the same manner as were the flat plates but after the design had been transferred to the plates the latter were curved to fit one half of the rotary press bed. These plates were always used in pairs and one complete turn of a press made 340 stamps, ten continuous rows of 34 stamps placed side by side. This sidewise curving of the plates widened the stamps to 23mm, those from the flat plates being only 22¼mm, the height remained the same.

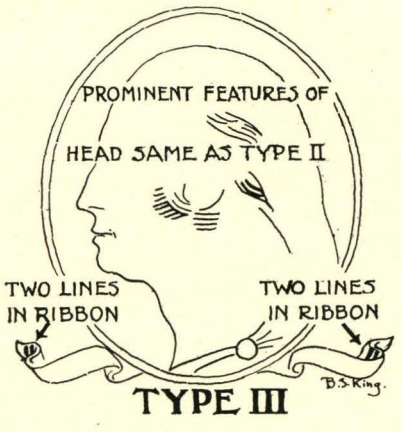
The same master die was used for making both the flat and rotary plates but the impressions from the "stretched" plates lacked the fine details obtainable from the flat plates made with the same master dies. After about a year it was decided to make a new master die for rotary press work and this was done in the following manner:

A new die was impressed from a transfer made from the old master die and after the lines were carefully re-engraved by heavier cutting other lines were added, the hair was strengthened at the top and at the ear, the shading of the forehead cross hatched, and lines of the ribbon strengthened.

The surest identification of this first recutting, known as Type II, is the button of the toga which has a heavy outline and the top line of the toga which is must stronger than Type I. The small white dash under the ear has been practically eliminated. The lock of hair in front of the ear is formed by one heavy line which stands out distinctly. In the lock of hair back of the ear both colored lines are now of the same length. The arrow head in the hair has disappeared—a line of hair now runs through it. (Illustrated.) The stamps from the Type II plates were not issued until June 1915, almost a year after the introduction of rotary press stamps and as the majority of collectors and dealers had obtained copies of the earlier variety this second type was generally overlooked. It was current for only about six months and is fairly rare.

As stated in the description of the one cent rotary the poor quality of ink used caused the plates to become worn very quickly. It was decided during the latter part of 1915 to cut the lines in this stamp even deeper, and this resulted in what is known as Type III, which was first issued in stamp form in December of that year. This latter variety, although current practically as long as Type I, was not generally known to exist and considerably less were saved than were those from the first printing.





The most obvious difference in Type III is noted in two shading lines instead of one in the first curve of the ribbon above the left "2" as well as in the second curve above the right "2." Close examination shows added shading

lines under the nostril and a generally clearer outline of the entire head. (Illustrated.)

This new method of printing changed the varieties formerly found in coil stamps. The line pair instead of occurring once in every twenty stamps now occurred every seventeen. The only paste up pairs are those caused by the paste up of the entire roll of paper in the process of printing in "endless" rolls, and these are seldom found, they generally coincide with a line pair. Occasionally "paste ups" occur from paper breaks caused by the coiling machine. These are easily told apart as the paper in the roll paste up is the same as that used for the coil, while in the break paste up it usually is a manila paper patch. The roll paste up also occasionally carried past the space needed by the margin and caused a double paper variety. These two last named varieties are seldom found.

Shades: Carmine rose, carmine, red.

Varieties: a: Type I—II—III.
b: Line pairs.
c: Paste up pairs.—Rare.
d: Double paper.—Rare.

#459—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington, Rotary Press Sidewise Coil. D. L. Wmk. Imperf.

Issued June 30, 1914.

This stamp was issued a few days before the perforated coils but we have listed it after the perf 10 sidewise coil, for though almost a rarity it is not as important a philatelic variety as the first one described. Furthermore it has been said that the perforated variety was issued on the same day as this one, although listed as July 3, 1914, in the Report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the fiscal year 1914.

This sidewise coil was not "discovered" until 1917, when all but two rolls had been used for postage. The two remaining rolls, one of 1,000 and another of 500 stamps, were found in Washington by Philip H. Ward, Jr., and were described by him in the *Philatelic Gazette* of October 1917, as follows:

"It seems that during 1914 the New York Postmaster made a requisition for a small quantity of imperforate Two Cent stamps coiled sidewise. This was by no means unusual for the Department had been furnishing imperforate coils almost as long as the perforated coils. The interesting point, however, is that this small supply was made from the rotary press. Director Ralph of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in a letter dated August 28, 1917, stated that in all 14 coils of 1,000 and 14 coils of 500 were made up. These stamps used in Washington, New York, Baltimore, and Sanford, Maine. They were sold in New York in July 1914, and used in Maine February 20-22/1915."

These were the only rotary press stamps of this issue sold imperforate and are only obtainable in strips or single copies, never in blocks. One may be certain of their authenticity only if bought in pairs.

There was only one printing of this variety and it therefore exists only in carmine shade, Type I. It shows the line between the seventeenth and eighteenth stamps and is the only known variety, aside from the ordinary pairs.

#449—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. Rotary Press Endwise Coil. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 10 Horizontally.

Issued December 5, 1915.

This variety was not issued until about the time the Type III die was used for the sidewise coil. In spite of the Bureau's experience in making satisfactory rotary plates for coils, all three types were also used for this endwise variety. The first two types were very soon replaced by Type III, the latter remaining in

use during the remaining life of this coil and Types I and II being practically overlooked. It is evident that no endwise coils were expected to be issued, judged by the following from the *Philatelic Gazette* of May 15, 1915: "No more coils of any kind are now being made *joined endwise*. There seems to be no longer any call for them from manufacturers or users of machines." The basis of this comment was evidently something official and as a result neither collectors or dealers were on the lookout for this new variety. Furthermore, a year and a half having elapsed since the sidewise rotary coils appeared it was natural to assume that this variety would not be issued.

On January 23, 1916, Type II replaced the first printing die, and Type II was in turn superseded in February by the third type. Type I is now classed among the scarce coil items, and Type II is much more desirable, almost a rarity. Type III is common and should not be confused with the others.

Endwise coils were printed from 150 subject plates 10 wide by 15 high. One complete turn of the rotary press printed 10 rows of 30 stamps, end to end, with a line every fifteenth stamp. This line marks the place where the plates meet and is often blurred. This line on both types of coil is always parallel to the perforations. Having been curved endwise the stamps are the same width but are 19½ to 20mm high in place of 18½ to 19mm for the flat plate stamps.

Shades: Carmine rose, carmine, red.

Varieties: a: Types I—II—III.
b: Usual rotary coil varieties.

#461—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. S. L. Wmk. Experimental Perf. 11.

Issued June 17, 1915.

The 10 gauge perforation had been satisfactory for coil stamps but the sheet stamps with this perforation proved difficult to tear apart. The public, used to the brittle 12 perf, found the 10 perf very often resulted in tearing the stamps and a wave of criticism swept the country against this latter variety.

As a result a trial lot of about 90,000 stamps were perforated 11 as a compromise between 10 and 12, these were sent to the Washington Post Offices and large users were asked to try them and report their findings to the Department. Most of these stamps were used for postage and few were saved for collectors. Those used, however, gave entire satisfaction and the Department decided to change this new 11 perf just as soon as the 10 gauge perforating wheels wore out. This stamp was issued only in Type I.

Shades: Pale carmine, carmine.

Varieties: Plate number blocks.

Plates used: 7259—61, 64, 65

#463—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. No Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued September 20, 1916.

More than a year had elapsed since the experimental perf 11 had been declared successful but as the old perf 10 wheels were still functioning satisfactorily they had been continued in use. As a result this stamp gave collectors an additional and almost unintentional variety. From philatelic comments of the time the new perf 11 stamps were momentarily expected and this unwatermarked perf 10 issue was not even considered a possibility.

The watermark in the paper used for the previous (1916) variety was very faint and this stamp differing only in paper it was largely overlooked, it is to-

day one of the most desirable regularly issued perforated 2 Cent stamp in this 1908-21 group. It was current for about six months and was issued from Type I master die plates.

Shades: Rose red, carmine, dark carmine.

Varieties: Cracked plate, line showing between stamps.
Plate #7951—D. T. left frame line.

Plates used: Number only.
7225
7322
7405—06, 07, 10, 56
7581—94
7638—39, 40, 41, 82, 98
7705—06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 22, 24, 29, 30, 32, 35, 37, 62, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 83, 84, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
7800—01, 02, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 33, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73
7921—22, 30, 31, 42 (5 cent error), 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 95, 96
8000—01, 02, 04, 05, 06, 09, 10

Plate not used: 7984

#463—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington, Booklet. No Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued October 8, 1916.

This is another variety of the flat plate stamps perforated 10 on unwatermarked paper that was generally overlooked by collectors and dealers. The majority failed to consider booklet panes as a special form of issue and usually passed them by with scant attention. They were made from the special booklet plates but only in recent years have serious collectors of United States issues considered these as collectable items in which position panes allowed interesting specialization.

This particular variety was current for only six months and as a result of the small quantity saved is one of the most desirable booklet panes in the 1908-21 group. Only Type I was used for booklet plates. The usual care in properly classifying this stamp is advised as it differs only in paper, and the watermark on the previous booklet issue was very faint and on some copies quite difficult to see.

Shades: Rose carmine, carmine.

Varieties: Usual 360 subject plate varieties. (See #332 Booklet.)

Plates used: 7555—56 57, 60
7881—82, 85, 87
7968—69, 70, 71

#482—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. No Wmk. Imperf.

Issued December 8, 1916.

Although but one manufacturer now made coil stamps with private perfs, the Government still issued unperforated stamps in 400 subject sheets.

This stamp, although considered a variety of the perf 10 stamps, continued in use during the period of the later perf 11 variety and really belongs to both groups. A check up of plates used shows that most of them were not made until after the perforation had been changed to eleven gauge.

It is safe to say that most of them reached philatelic hands as this is the commonest unperforated two cent stamp of this group. It exists only in Type I.

Shades: Rose, deep rose, carmine rose.
Varieties: a: Usual imperf sheet varieties. (See #344.)
b: Private coils.
A—Schermack III.
c: Cracked plate.

Plates used:

7699
7701—29, 30, 60, 62, 80, 81, 83, 84
7800—01, 02, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 17, 18, 19.
7942 (5 cent error)—45, 47
8011—12, 14, 18, 25, 26, 67, 69, 70
8501—36, 37
8870—86
9168—72, 73, 91, 92
9231—38, 39
9420—45, 55
10240—72
10304—05, 13, 14, 79, 98
10577—85
12978—79, 80
13207—08
13728
13884—85, 86, 87

#487—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. Rotary Press Endwise Coil. No Wmk. Perf. 10 Horizontally.

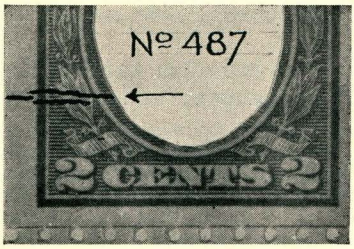
Issued November 15, 1916.

On this type of issue the ten perforations to 2cm having been found satisfactory the Bureau continued to use it for all coil stamps. Coils were issued in this way throughout the time the perf 11 variety of the ordinary stamps were current and until replaced by new designs. It therefore belongs to both 10 and 11 perf groups.

It was first printed from the Type II plates but during the summer of 1919 the return of the letter rate to two cents on July 1st caused an increased demand for this denomination. Old plates were wearing out and it was decided to substitute Type III plates. In these the lines being cut deeper on the master die the plates were longer lived. Type III remaind in use until replaced by new designs, being issued in huge quantities it is still quite common. A smaller quantity of the earlier printing were saved and are a bit more desirable, but far from scarce.

Shades: Carmine, carmine rose.

Varieties: a: Types II—III.
b: Usual endwise rotary coil varieties.
c: Cracked plate. (Illustrated.)



Rotary Press, Vertical Coil.

#491—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. Rotary Press Sidewise Coil. No Wmk. Perf. 10 Vertically.

Issued November 17, 1916.

The only difference between this and the endwise coil is in the vertical perforations, and like it was issued in both types. Type II is scarcer in this stamp than in the endwise coil.

Shades: Carmine, carmine rose.
Varieties: a: Types II—III.
b: Usual sidewise coil varieties.
c: D. T. on left side.

#499—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued March 23, 1917.

This stamp did not appear until almost two years after the experimental eleven perforation had proven successful. It was current for about six years and issued in larger quantities than any other previous two cent stamp.

This is listed in the Standard Catalog as in two types, I and II, making it appear that two master dies were used, this is not correct. In 1917 the Bureau experimented with a transfer roll containing ten reliefs of the master die. The experiment consisted of making a multiple die No. 667 of ten subjects by ten separate impressions of transfer roll No. 1106, which was made from the original master die number 534. From this ten subject multiple die No. 667 a ten subject transfer roll was made and given number 1116 from which two plates, No. 10208 and No. 10209, were made. It is the stamps from these two plates that the Scott Company have listed as Type II.

There has been considerable controversy about this Type II stamp, as to whether it should keep its place in the Catalog or be deleted. Type II was used only for the preparation of certain of the rotary plates. Such students as B. K. Miller and A. E. Owen claim that it should be listed as a minor variety of Type I. Mr. Owen states that the general appearance of the impressions from plate No. 10208 and No. 10209 is different from that from the flat plates, caused no doubt by the use of multiple subject transfer roll and possible very slight variations due to the intermediate transfers from die 534 to roll 1116 and there is perhaps enough difference from the ordinary stamps to warrant classifying of impressions from these two plates as a minor variety. Impressions from the ordinary plate in its early condition seem to be no more like impressions from the flat plates than later printings.

L. D. Hill, Director of the Bureau, in a letter to Mr. Owen under date of June 9, 1923, says:

"In answer to your inquiry relative to preparation of postage stamp plates #10208 and #10209. These plates were made from ten subject transfer roll #1116. Die #667 was made with roll #1106 which came from die #534, which was a one subject die.

"Plate #10208 was canceled January 20, 1920 and plate #10209 was canceled December 23, 1919."

On the other hand Philip Ward, a dealer in Philadelphia, in a letter to the Scott Company under date of July 5, 1923, says:

"I have read with interest your correspondence with Arthur Owen regarding the 2c flat plate die 2, and note that he is under the impression that these should be listed as a minor variety of die 1 rather than listed as a special variety known as die 2. I do not see how he has any possible ground to stand upon, for the information which we have and which is confirmed by the Bureau's letter, very clerly shows that a second die was made and this die by the way consisted of five subjects. I have seen die proofs from this die right in the Bureau's records. The fact that this die was made from die 1 has no bearing upon the subject for the die 2 coil die was also made from die 1. The very fact that two distinct dies were used which we can distinguish, certainly warrants their being listed as die 1 and 2 no matter how either die was made up. I feel that if you change your present method of listing these stamps you will only complicate matters. We have no satisfactory explanations as to why the change was made and will make it necessary for all of us to do a lot of explaining every time a person notices the new item. I am enclosing this letter in duplicate so that you may send a copy to Owen if you want to.

"The second paragraph of his letter is a little misleading, for while the second die was made from the first die, it is a distinctly different die and should be listed as such."

It seems to us that to evade the correct listing of a stamp simply to avoid giving explanations is rather poor advice. The reader will have to use his own judgment.

We feel that Mr. Ward is incorrect in his statement that the second die consisted of five subjects. Mr. Owen has seen a proof of this ten subject die and in addition the writers have in their reference collection a die proof of a ten subject die which was used for the three cent stamp. It would also be impossible, in our opinion, to make a ten subject transfer roll 2x5, from a five subject die, as in impressing the second row of five stamps on the roll the first transfer would be broken down by the uncut metal border surrounding the five subject die design.

The salient points of difference between this stamp, which we call Type IA and that of Type II are as follows: IA has the white dash under the ear, same as Type I, II has no dash. IA has an "arrow head" in hair more nearly like Type I than II. It also lacks the decided line at junction of hair and cheek, as does Type I.

The output was comparatively small and not many were saved as there had been no general knowledge of this difference. The best method of telling this variety of Type I, which we have called Type IA, is by the added hair on the top of the head, the heavier cord and button, the partial disappearance of the hair triangle, (illustrated under No. 449) and strengthened cross hatching of the forehead.

The rangs of colors of Type I is comparable with the two cent Shield of the 1902 series.

Shades: Very pale rose, light rose, rose, deep rose, dull rose, carmine rose, carmine, pale rose red, rose red, lake.

Varieties: a: Types I—IA.

b: Type I Imperf horizontally.
c: Type I Imperf vertically. A pane of 10 Type I with one horizontal row imperf between is known, also several pairs.
d: Double print.
e: Double Transfer.
Usual shift at bottom of vignette and in lower label. (See #444.)
Plate #7951 D. T. left frame line.
f: Cracked plate—upper right pane on plate 9191 a vertical crack nearly an inch long shows in the gutter between stamps three and four, top row.

Plates used: Type I.

5990—This plate was made in 1912 and used as the master for the three electrolytic plates made at that time. It was not "certified" as satisfactory until June 1, 1922, and went to press for the first time soon thereafter.
7393
7456
7501—69, 89, 90
7607—40, 82, 98, 99
7700—01, 03, 05, 07, 09, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 24, 28, 30, 32, 37, 92, 95, 97
7801—02, 09, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 66, 67, 69, 70
7921—22, 23, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 41, 42 (5 cent error), 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 55, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 95
8000—01, 02, 04, 05, 06, 09, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 41, 53, 55, 58, 59, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90
8180—81, 82
8498—99
8500—01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53

8870—71, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 86, 87
8952—53, 54
9098
9100—01, 02, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 39, 40, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 97, 98, 99
9200—01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 38, 39, 40, 41
9410—11, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 54, 55, 56, 59, 60, 61, 62
10190—91, 92, 93, 98, 99
10200—01, 04, 05, 06, 07, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 26, 27, 28, 29, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 86, 87, 88, 89
10304—05, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 33, 34, 39, 40, 41, 42, 53, 54, 55, 56, 72, 73, 78, 79, 92, 93, 98, 99
10412—13, 18, 19, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 34, 35, 42, 43, 56, 57, 62, 63, 64, 65, 81, 82, 83, 84, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
10504—05, 06, 07, 08, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 69, 70, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
10600
12938—39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
13000—01
13194—95, 96, 97
13202—03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 27, 28, 29, 30, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 60, 61, 62, 63, 96, 97, 98, 99
13433—34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 93, 94, 95, 96
13518—19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 32, 33, 34, 35, 40, 41, 42, 43, 48, 49, 50, 51, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94
13659—60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 89, 90, 91, 98, 99
13700—01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 46, 47, 48, 49, 58, 59, 60, 61, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 80, 81, 82, 83, 92, 93, 94, 95
13848—49, 50, 51, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 98, 99
13901—02, 03, 04, 05, 12, 13, 14, 15, 24, 25, 26, 27, 32, 33, 34, 35, 44, 45, 46, 47, 54, 55, 56, 57, 72, 73, 74, 75, 78, 79, 80, 81, 86, 87, 88, 89, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
14002—03, 04, 05, 08, 09, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25

Type Ia:
10208—09

Plates not used:
7984 8873 10494 12992

#499—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. Booklet. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued March 31, 1917.

This booklet was current for about six years and is quite common. The demand for booklets was never large enough to require the use of the deep cut dies and it exists in Type I only. This was the last two cent booklet of this series issued and remained in use until the 1922 design superseded it. When the new designs were issued the available supply of this stamp on hand at the Bureau was much smaller than the one cent and a large quantity of combination booklets of both denominations were made up containing the one cent of this issue and the two cent of the new design.

Shades: Rose, carmine rose.

Varieties: Usual 360 subject plate varieties.

Plates used:
7881—82, 85, 87
7968—69, 70, 71
8191
8892—93, 94, 95
9471—72, 73, 74
10147—48, 49, 50
10218—19, 20, 21
10329—30, 31, 32
10400—01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07
10609—10, 11, 12, 72, 73, 74, 75
10718—19, 20, 21, 75, 76, 77, 78, 91, 92, 93, 94
11777—78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84
12487—88, 89, 90
12930—31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37
13010—11, 12, 13
13210—11, 12, 13
13528—29, 30, 31
13617—18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24
13964—65, 66, 67

Plate not used: 8190

#499—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. A. E. F. 30 Subject Booklet. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued January 1918.

This is the scarcest United States booklet pane and can be classed as a rarity. It was made especially for the use of Army Postal Clerks and put up in books of 10 panes of 30 subjects each which sold for $6.00, with no additional charge for the book. The panes were cut from the regular 360 subject sheets with margins for binding at the right or left. Position panes not existing in the ordinary booklets are obtainable in this one. Only about 3,000 booklets were issued and as practically all were used the majority of collectors are satisfied to obtain one copy of a full pane without regard for position.

Shade: Carmine.

Varieties: Position panes—(Same as One Cent. #498 A. E. F.)

#519—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. Denomination in Words. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued October 9, 1917.

This was an "accidental" variety, the result of a stock of imperforate sheets of No. 344 of the series of 1908 on hand at the main Post Office in New York returned to the Bureau for perforation. The history of these stamps was described by Joseph B. Leavy, the Government Philatelist, in the *Philatelic Gazette* of October, 1917, as follows:

"In September 1910, the Postmaster of St. Louis transferred to the Postmaster of New York City the following imperforate postage stamps in sheets of 400—120 sheets of the 1c—1500 sheets of the 2c. They had been specially made with uniform margins for use by the United States Automatic Vending Machine Company, which company had moved to New York at that time. It seems that this firm had gone out of existence for in 1917 the Postmaster in New York reported having on hand 1,467 sheets of the 2c imperforate, series of 1908, and could fine no record of the U. S. Automatic Vending Company, and asked that he be allowed to return them for credit. This being a period of conservation, the Bureau notified him to return them for perforation. They were perforated in September 1917, (four months after the last wheels of the perforating machines had been changed to gauge 11.) In perforating them 34 sheets had been spoiled and were returned to the Bureau for redemption and destruction, leaving a total of 1,433 sheets of 400 or 573,200 stamps perforated 11, which were placed on sale in New York City."

These were sold in the regular course of business and by the end of October all had been distributed to branch offices of the New York City General Post Office. The majority had been used for postage and destroyed before philatelists knew of their existence. As a result this variety is quite scarce, and collectors should be certain that the perforations are genuine as the early imperf stamps have been found with counterfeit perfs.

Shade: Carmine.

Varieties: Plate number blocks.

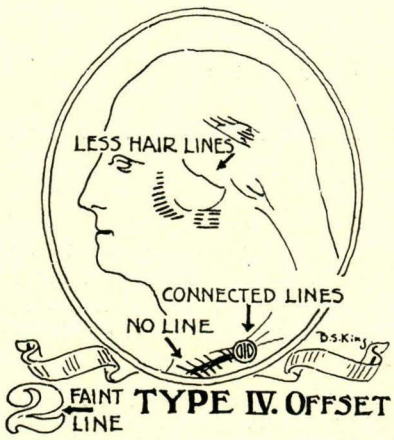
Plates used: 4818—48, 56, 64, 65, 68
4905

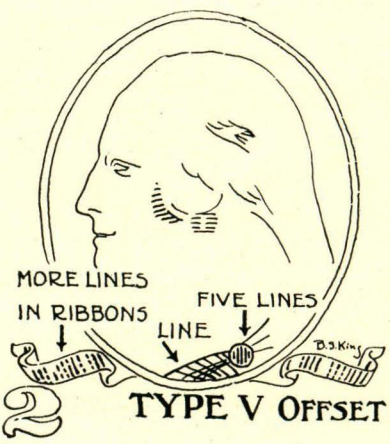
#526—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. (Numerals). Offset Printing. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued March 15, 1920.

These stamps were issued long after the Bureau had stopped printing the one cent and three cent stamps by the offset method. It seems that during February 1920 some unsatisfactory ink had been used on the flat plates and before being discovered a large quantity of the two cent plates had been ruined. The Bureau could not afford the delay necessary to turn out additional engraved plates and in order to keep up with the demand for this value used the quicker offset method.

This offset method required retouching of the dies and we find four types (illustrated) of this stamp which occur only with this method of printing. As is necessary in surface printing all lines were strengthened but due to the general blurred impression resulting from this method of printing only a few points are most pronounced, and are readily discernible in separating this issue into its various types.





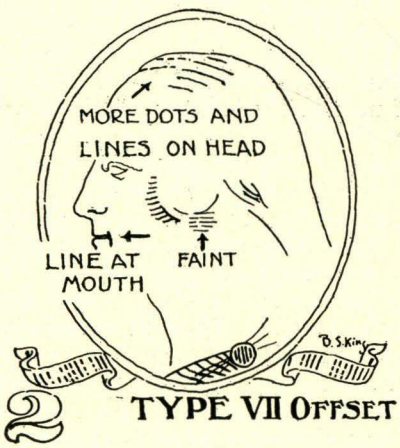
Contrary to general belief the various types of the two cent offset stamps were not from the different master dies known as Types I, II and III, but all variations resulted from photographs of a die proof of Type I die. This was then enlarged and retouched to accentuate the shading lines necessary for satisfactory results with surface printed stamps. A photograph was taken of this retouched design and the film became the master negative. This was either the actual size of the stamp if used for contact exposure on the sensitized glass plate or about 2½ times the normal size if the projection method was to be used.

From this a 400 subject glass plate was made as described under 1 Cent No. 525, and became the master plate (a positive). From this a celluloid negative was made which was used in making the zinc plate which was also a positive. On this celluloid negative the plate numbers and guide lines were added. In the printing this positive impression from the zinc plate became a negative on the rubber roller which in turn offset it as a positive on the stamp paper. The numerous steps thru which the design had to go before reaching the finished stamp accounts for the numerous minor varieties which have been found on a large group of plates and are not considered as "types" but rather "faults" in the sub-master negatives, such as the 400 subject glass positive mentioned above. This method permits of considerable specialization, tho we have listed only the most prominent varieties.

We will treat only the differences in the master and sub-master negatives. The first retouching of the design is known as Type IV of the 2 Cent stamp, Series of 1911. The most obvious method of identification of this variety is in the five vertical buttons in the toga button, the first two and last two being joined forming what suggests the word "DID", the first letter being reversed. The top line of the toga at the front of the neck is missing and there are practically no shading lines in the hair above and to the right of the ear. In other respects it is similar to the Type I engraved stamp except for the lack of detail. (Illustrated.) Professor H. H. Schroeder calls our attention to a fancy left numeral that occurs on the lower right pane, bottom row, third stamp from the center line. H. M. Southgate tells us that this is constant on all plates used for this type.

This type did not produce a satisfactory stamp and in September 1920 a new photograph was made and retouched. The lines were strengthened, more hair added to the head, the top of the toga correctly drawn, the lines of the button were not connected and the shading of the ribbon was made heavier by additional lines and dots being added to it. This was known as Type V. (Illustrated.)





A third type of 2 Cent offset stamps known as Type VI was made in February 1921. This, however, was unintentional on the part of the Bureau. This variety is the same as Type V except in the left numeral where the line of color between the body and tail had been made heavier and practically cut the numeral in half, the right hand "2" is normal (illustrated.) As mentioned above this was not an official change but was made by a workman in the Bureau who not being satisfied with the line of this numeral made a change on the master negative which when used for making a new glass positive resulted in this type.

These are the three types that have been recognized since 1920 as the only changes in the master negative and they have been listed and accepted as such. There was, however, an additional change in the master negative which taking the place of the master die must also be recognized as another type. We have called this Type VII, (illustrated), as it was used for the later plates. The left numeral is somewhat like that of Type VI but the line is not as heavy and is thinner at the extreme left. There are in addition numerous shading lines at the top of the head which are entirely lacking in all other types. There can be no cause to doubt that these were made from a different master die than the others. All of the plates made after No. 12150 were of this variety with exception of No. 12850 to No. 12857 which were made from the old Type V master negative.

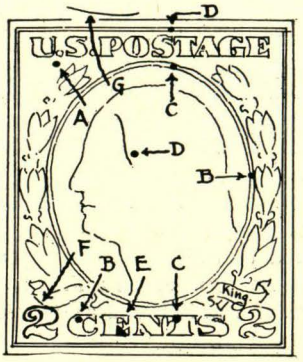
There are constant flaws in certain of these stamps, immediately under or over the top and bottom plate numbers, they are illustrated with letters "A", "B", "C", etc., to designate the panes.

CONSTANT MINOR VARIETIES

Type IV plates—"F" L. R. Bottom row, 4th stamp right of arrow.

Type V plates—"E" U. R.—"G" U. L.

Type VII plates (not all)—"A" U. L.—"B" U. R.—"C" Lower. "D" Lower.



Other numerous minor variations exist on these offset stamps. There is a lack of uniformity in the guide lines which are different on each of the 400 subject celluloid negatives, especially in line thickness as well as the arrows terminating them. There was no standard type of numeral used and many oddities exist, in some instances numerals were originally reversed and corrected by hand. Even the location of these numbers was not constant, on U. L. for instance, the number occurs over the sixth stamp from the outside corner instead of the fifth stamp, the normal position.

To further increase the output of stamps by this method some extra large plates were made. Type IV was printed from 400 subject plates only, while Types VI and VII were printed from both 800 and 1600 subject as well as the standard size plates. Type V was printed from 400 and 1600 subject plates.

The 800 subject plates were made up of two complete 400 subject plates placed one above the other with space between them for margins, and the 1600 subject plates were made up of four of the ordinary size, one in each corner, with margins between. The sheets printed from the large plates were cut into panes of 400 and perforated the same as ordinary sheets. There is no difference between the finished product from these plates and the ordinary size ones, the plate numbers being the only method of identification.

These offset stamps were subjected to a great deal of criticism because of their inferior appearance. Many people believed that the Bureau had grown careless in their inspection and had allowed everything printed to be sent to Post Offices under the theory that "if it carried the mail it was good enough."

Such criticism was not justified for the stamps were made from picked plates and were simply typical of this method of printing. A glance at the list of plates which were not used will suffice to show that the Bureau did its best under the circumstances. The use of offset plates was not a matter of choice but rather of necessity and philatelists should be grateful that no more varieties exist. The last 2 Cent offset plates were prepared during the summer of 1921, at which time the Bureau again started making regular engraved plates.

Shades: Rose carmine, carmine, bright carmine, deep bright carmine, deep carmine, dark carmine.

Varieties: a: Double impression Type V.
b: Retouched "P" in "Postage"—Type V.
c: Retouched cheek, Type VI.
d: Retouched toga. Type V.
e: Phantom plate number. See #525.
f: Imperf horizontally. A block of eighteen of Type VI is known.

Plates used: Type IV—400 subject plates.

10818—19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99

10900—01, 02, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35

Type V—400 subject plates.

10924—36, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 84, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99

11000—01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98, 99

11100—01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 09, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 96, 97, 98, 99

11200—06, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 99

11300—01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 95, 97, 98, 99

11400—02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98, 99

11501—03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 64, 65, 66, 67, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97

11823—24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 97, 98, 99

11900—01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 38, 39, 57, 58, 59, 62, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 96, 97, 98

12000—01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 07, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99

12100—01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 44, 45, 48, 49
12850—51, 52, 54, 55

Type V—1600 subject plates.
11166—68, 69, 70
11202—03, 04, 05, 56, 57
11386
11878—79, 83, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96
11934—36, 37, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52
12140—41, 42, 43, 55

Type VI—400 subject plates.
11562—85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 99
11600—01, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 24, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
11700

Type VI—800 subject plates.
11661—62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 88, 90, 91, 92
11706—17
11818—19, 20

Type VI—1600 subject plates.
11643—71, 73, 86
11703—07, 08, 09, 10, 12, 13

Type VII—400 subject plates.
12151—52, 53, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 82, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98, 99
12200—49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90
12301—02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 91
12618—19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 79, 80, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
12701—02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 56, 58, 62, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 85, 86, 89, 90, 91, 92
12838—40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
12900—03, 04, 05, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
13018—19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
13100—01, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45

Type VII—800 subject plates.
12157—58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 67
12201—02, 03, 05, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
12326—27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 93, 94, 96, 97, 98, 99
12402—03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17
12729—30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 97, 98, 99
12800—01, 03, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35
13069—70, 71, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77
13102—03, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64

Type VII—1600 subject plates.
12183—84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92
12207—08, 09, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 29, 30, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92

Plates not used: Type IV—400 subject plates.

10838—46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 75, 77, 89, 91
10903—11, 20, 25, 26, 30

Plates not used: Type V—400 subject plates.

10937—38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 52, 63, 64, 66, 67, 79, 80, 85
11030—49, 55, 56, 68, 89, 96
11108—13, 17, 18, 19, 23, 38, 41, 48, 58, 63, 92, 94, 95
11207—08, 17, 25, 28, 39, 40, 44, 55, 59, 68, 69, 70, 71, 80, 96, 97, 98
11314—22, 34, 52, 57, 72, 77, 87, 94, 96
11401—32, 37, 38, 42, 54, 65, 71, 84, 86, 96
11500—02, 34, 54, 57, 63, 68, 69, 84, 98
11822—30, 33, 34, 41, 44, 77
11907—19, 22, 23, 40, 41, 60, 61, 63, 66, 78, 94, 95, 99
12006—08, 09, 10, 16, 17, 45, 46, 55, 65, 80, 83, 87, 88, 98
12113—16, 27, 31, 46, 47, 50
12853—56, 57

Plates not used: Type V—1600 subject plates.

11167
11201—58
11880—81, 82, 84, 85, 86
11935—42, 43, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56
12139—54

Plates not used: Type VI—400 subject plates.

11589
11602—10, 14, 19, 21, 22, 23, 28, 40

Plates not used: Type VI—800 subject plates.

11689
11705
11821

Plates not used: Type VI—1600 subject plates.

11625—26, 27, 44, 45, 72, 87
11701—02, 04, 11, 14, 15, 16

Plate not used: Type VII—300 subject plate.

13104

Plates not used: Type VII—400 subject plates.

12181—96
12273—81, 96
12317—22, 23, 61, 66, 69
12622—28, 32, 39, 76, 81
12700—08, 53, 55, 57, 59, 60, 61, 63, 66, 75, 83, 84, 87, 88, 93
12804—05, 36, 37, 39, 42, 49, 66, 67, 78
12901—02, 06
13036—65, 94
13105—35, 38, 40, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93

Plates not used: Type VII—800 subject plates.

12156—63
12204—61
12300—37, 92, 95
12400—01, 14
12731—37, 38, 94, 95, 96
12802—20
13068—74
13156—65, 66

Plates not used: Type VII—1600 subject plates.

12206—11, 14, 16, 18, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38
12382—83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90

#532—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. Offset. No Wmk. Imperf.

Issued April 25, 1920.

Unlike the perforated variety this stamp was issued in only three offset types. The imperf sheets were made especially for the Mail-O-Meter Co., for use in manufacturing private coils and all of these were to have been used by them, but about 10 sheets of 400 of Type IV were known to have fallen into hands of collectors. This caused a scarcity of these imperforate stamps and fancy prices were obtained by dealers at that time. A short time later about 100 full sheets found their way into the philatelic market and brought the price within the reach of average collectors, but it is a scarce item at that.

As in the perforated stamp more Type V were issued imperf than of the other two. As most of them reached philatelic hands they are quite common, though less plentiful than Type V perforated.

Type VI was issued in a much smaller quantity than Type V and was generally overlooked by collectors and dealers. It is quite as desirable as the first printing.

Shades: Carmine rose, carmine.

Varieties: a: Usual imperf varieties. Types IV, V and VI.
b: Private perf—Schermack III.

Plates used:

Type IV—400 subject.
10881—96
10918

Type V—400 subject.
11260
11356—73, 84, 90
11403—10, 14, 15, 22, 25, 33, 34, 39
11854—62, 66
12002—07, 28
12109

Type V—1600 subject.
11893—95

Type VI—400 subject.
11641—54

Type VI—800 subject.
11668—69

Type VI—1600 subject.
11710

#539—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. Rotary Press Coil Waste. No Wmk. Perf. 11x10.

Issued June 14, 1919.

Like the one cent stamp No. 538 these were issued in sheets of 170 subjects. They were originally perforated 10 for sidewise coils but because of defective perforating and lack of sufficient margins they had not been so used and in a spirit of economy were perforated horizontally and issued for sheet stamps. Through some error one hundred of these sheets appeared without perfs in all horizontal spaces between stamps.

Being from an accumulation of imperfectly perforated sheets, really "waste," some of Type II happened to be in the lot. It had been the customary policy of the Bureau to destroy all defective sheets, thus accounting for the great scarcity of Type II, the majority of the perforated being Type III which was current in coil form at the time these were being issued in sheet form. The rarity of Type II is evidenced by the fact that a block of four is priced by catalogs at more than six times the value of a single stamp and is practically never seen.

These sheets had of course received the regulation one way coil perforation while forming part of the long row of stamps printed on the rotary press. These machines were keyed to perforate continuous rows of stamps, ten wide, and could not be used to perforate the 170 subject sheets horizontally with 17 rows so this coil waste had to be perforated horizontally on flat plate machines with a wheel set in place of a knife between the eleventh and twelfth rows.

These 170 subject sheets had four forms of marginal markings. In the first three groups the number was over the ninth stamp and in the last it was over the first one. The Type II plate number was followed by an imprint "S 20" over the tenth stamp. The Type III plate number was followed by an "S 30" on the first group plates and a star was placed over the first stamp. On the next group the "S 30" was omitted as this form of "cut down" as explained in the following paragraph had become standard. On the last group the number was placed directly after the star over the first stamp.

The "S-30" is the distinguishing mark of the Bureau for the type of plate used for printing these stamps. When the first curved plates were made it was found that the outer frame of the stamp design was cut too deep on the original die to produce good printing results from the curved plates. To correct this the outer frame lines on the transfer roll where the design is in relief were cut down. The first experiments had a 20% cut down which was found insufficient. The next attempt for correction was 40% which was too much and a compromise of 30% was adopted. The numerals following the "S" showed the percentage of the cut down and as the "S-20" and "S-40" plates had generally been discarded before coil waste was issued in sheet form only the "S-30" imprint is found on the Type III two cent subject sheets. "S20" has been found on two plates of Type II.

Separating the rolls into 170 subject sheets was done by hand, the line caused by the crevice between the plates which appears every seventeenth row does not always show at the sides of the sheets but occasionally near the center, and blocks of four are obtainable showing this line running between them. Being infrequent this variety is more desirable than ordinary blocks.

Shades: Carmine rose, carmine.

Varieties: a: Types II—III.
b: Imperf vertically Type III—this is very scarce, five horizontal pairs and one strip of four in a light shade, and one block of forty in a deep shade are known.
c: Imperf horizontally Type III.
d: Double Transfer Type III.
e: Position Panes.
A—Plate number with "S-20" type II.
B—Star block.
C—Plate number and "S-30".
D—Plate number with "S-30" inverted.
E—Star plate number block.
F—Block showing line in center.

Plates used:

Type II, Plate Number and "S-20."

7462—63

Type III, Star Plate, Number and "S-30."

8172
8327—28, 29
8928—39, 40
9103—04, 05, 06, 53, 54
9233—34, 35, 36, 37
9465—66, 69, 70
10115—16, 75, 76, 77, 78, 83
10295—96, 97
10306—07, 08, 15, 16, 17, 18, 84, 86, 87, 88, 89
10444—45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71 (S30 inverted), 78, 79, 80, 85, 86, 88, 89, 91, 92
10648—49, 50, 51, 52, 70, 71, 80, 81

10723—24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 38, 39, 40, 41, 50
11726—27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 69, 70, 71, 72, 99
11800—08, 09, 10, 11
12464—65, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 83, 84, 85, 86
12513—14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32
12601—02, 03, 04
12918—19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 70, 71, 72, 73
13002—04, 05
13239—40, 53, 54, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95
13386—87, 88
13536—37, 38, 39
Star plate and number
13397—98, 99
13400
13511—12, 14, 83, 84, 85, 86, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
13600—01, 02, 03, 04, 47, 48, 51, 52, 57, 58, 77, 78, 92, 93, 94, 95
13718—19, 40, 65
Star and number over first stamp
13741—42, 43, 64, 66, 67, 78, 79, 86, 88, 89
13802—03, 07, 09, 40
13938—39, 58, 59, 84, 85
14030—31, 32, 33, 38, 39, 40, 41, 50, 51, 56, 57

#546—Two Cent, Carmine, Washington. Rotary Press Coil Waste. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued May 1921.

Like No. 539 these stamp were made from 170 subject sidewise rotary press coil stamp sheets, these, however, had not been previously perforated vertically on the coil machines. The sheets were therefore perforatd both horizontally and vertically on 11 gauge flat plate perforating machines, especially set for sheets 17 stamps wide. The majority of the stamps so perforated were issued in sheets of 170 subjects but a number were also issued in 70 and 100 subject panes.

Being unaware that the rotary press stamps had been issued in sheet form with the same perforation as the flate plate stamps, most collectors and dealers entirely overlooked this variety and most of the stamps issued served their postal obligations and were destroyed. Used copies are almost as scarce as the stamps in mint condition and well centered specimens quite hard to find. All plates were made from die III.

Being from plates curved sidewise the stamps are 19½ to 20mm wide as compared with 18½ to 19mm for the flat plate stamps. Careful measuring should prevent any confusion with the flat plate stamps perforated 11, and an additional safeguard to their proper classification is the fact that die III was not used for ordinary stamps.

Shades: Carmine rose, deep carmine rose.

Varieties: Position blocks, as type III, #539.

Plates used: Star plate, number and "S-30".
10670—71
11726—27, 30, 31, 32, 34
12483—84, 85, 86
12513—14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19
12918—19, 20, 22, 29
Star plate and number.
13647—48, 51, 52, 57, 58, 77, 78, 92, 93, 94
13718—19
Star and # over 1st stamp.
13841
13938—39, 58, 59
14041

Numbers Issued.

This design though issued in February 1912 is officially known as Series of 1911 throughout the changes of perforation, paper and printing methods, and is so described in the following reports of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of quantities issued during the fiscal years ending June 30:

	Ordinary	Booklets	Coils
1912	1,657,940,100	77,537,640	59,739,500
1913	5,026,240,100	299,580,600	307,759,500
1914	5,271,846,100	336,062,520	496,189,000
1915	5,304,021,700	321,494,160	655,428,000
1916	5,604,354,497	326,213,520	614,561,000
1917	5,974,809,194	376,468,440	940,985,000
1918	2,941,460,900*	197,792,160	481,338,000
1919	3,922,003,794*	111,702,720	475,167,000
1920	6,162,289,991	427,856,040	1,445,553,000
1921	6,597,604,270	504,403,560	1,652,810,500
1922	6,892,519,300	512,622,972	1,747,914,480
1923	4,074,318,820	341,490,600	1,000,558,000
1924	....	....	22,833,000
Total	59,429,408,766	3,833,224,932	9,900,935,980

*During these years the three cent letter rate was in effect, part of the 1918 fiscal year and through the period ending June 30, 1919.

THE THREE CENT STAMPS GROUPED.

#333—Three Cent, Violet, Washington. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued December 24, 1908.

This stamp, unlike the one and two cent values, remained the same in design throughout the fourteen years it was current and is found with all of the various perforations, watermarks and types of printing, although Government reports classify it as "Series of 1908." It played a rather inconspicuous part in the postal needs of the country until the change in the letter rate in 1917, the two main purposes seem to have been its use in conjunction with a two cent stamp to make the five cent rate for foreign bound letters and also in connection with the ten cents stamp to cover foreign registration.

When first issued the plates had the standard 2mm spacing between stamps and most of the copies saved for collectors were from this lot. Early in 1909 new plates were made with gutters 3mm wide between the six outer rows on either side but with the remaining eight rows of 2mm spacing, the same as plates of the lower values. These were made to overcome the waste in perforating due to unequal shrinkage of the paper which was greatest at the outside. To guide the perforator in setting the wheels for these plates a star identification mark was added after the imprint, hence the name "Star Plate." These plates produced blocks of stamps with different vertical spacings and although the 3mm outnumbered the 2mm they are more desirable as few seem to have been saved from these later printings.

Shades: Light violet, violet, deep violet.

Varieties: a: Spacings.
A—Blocks of four with 2mm spacing.
B—Blocks of four with 3mm spacing.
b: Plate number blocks.
A—Imprint, (Bureau of Engraving and Printing) and number.
B—Imprint, Star and number.
c: Double Transfer.
Shift listed, no data.

Plates used: a: Imprint and Number.
4918—25, 26, 27
b: Imprint, star and number.
5121—26, 31, 36

#345—Three Cent, Violet, Washington. D. L. Wmk. Imperf.

Issued March 3, 1909.

This stamp was issued primarily for use by makers of private coils but collectors were able to obtain them in sheets at certain Post Offices. All sheets known to have reached collectors were printed from plates having the standard spacing, but a variety of private coil, Schermack III, exists with 3mm spacing between the stamps, which is proof that the Star plates were also used. No records were kept of the plates used for printing the unperforated stamps sent to various coil manufacturers and it is impossible at this time to locate any other record of the use of star plates for this variety.

As a guide for cutting the full sheets, when perforated, into panes of 100 subjects for distribution to Post Offices, they were divided by horizontal and vertical guide lines which terminated in arrows at the margins.

Being issued imperf in full sheets position varieties became available to collectors that were not obtainable from the perforated stamps. The small quantity of these imperfs make them a bit scarce, the position blocks being more desirable, particularly the center block which shows both horizontal and vertical guide lines.

Shades: Violet, deep violet.

Varieties: a: Position blocks.
A—Top, bottom, right and left arrow blocks.
B—Center line block.
C—Plate number block.
b: Private coils.
A—Schermack III—2mm and 3mm spaced pairs, the latter is extremely rare.
B—Mail-O-Meter I—III.
C—Brinkerhoff II.
D—U. S. Automatic I—II—III.
c: Double Transfer.
Shift listed, no data.

Plates used: Imprint and number.
4918—25, 26, 27

#359—Three Cent, Violet, Washington. Bluish Paper. D. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued June 1909.

To overcome the waste in perforating caused by unequal paper shrinkage the Bureau experimented with some 30% rag paper, as the Star plates had not entirely eliminated waste of sheets from off center perforations. This rag stock gave the paper a slightly bluish tinge, though the tint is really greyish when compared to the ordinary stamp paper.

The report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, reported that 4,000 copies of the three cent denomination had been printed on this experimental paper and though not intended for general distribution a number of sheets had been packed with the ordinary stamps and shipped to various Post Offices. The majority of these three cent stamps on experimental paper were used for postage and so destroyed, the only copies known to have reached philatelic hands being found in New York. This variety is quite scarce, very likely being the most desirable perforated three cent stamp of the twentieth century.

Shade: Deep violet.

Variety: Plate number block.

Plate used: Imprint and number.
4926

#376—Three Cent, Violet, Washington. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 12.

Issued January 16, 1911.

A single line watermark paper was used in 1910 with the idea of both strengthening the paper and producing a smoother surface, it went to press for the first time on August 22 of that year. This three cent denomination was not issued on the new paper until almost five months later as the demand was small. The watermark appears on every stamp and is a single line Roman capital.

The star plates had not entirely overcome the waste due to "off center" perforations and a new type of plate was introduced with standard spacings of 2¾mm between stamps. These are known as "A" plates as that letter had been added to the imprint on the earlier plates of this group. Those used for the later printing of this stamp bore a plate number only, the "Bureau of Engraving and Printing" imprint having been omitted as a needless expense, and as the 2¾mm spacing had become standard by that time the "A" was no longer necessary.

Dut to paper shrinkage no philatelic difference is made between the two types of wider spacings. The 3mm spaced blocks of the star plates being in the majority and the stamps from the later plates grouped with the 3mm spaced stamps it is easy to see why the 2mm items are scarcer.

Shades: Lilac, (scarce) violet, deep violet.

Varieties: a: Spacings. See #333.
b: Plate number blocks.
A—Imprint, star and number.
B—Number only.

Plates used:

a: Imprint, star and number.
5121—26, 31, 36
5421—24, 28, 33
b: Number only.
6044—48, 50, 52

#389—Three Cent, Violet, Washington. Sidewise Coil. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 12 Vertically.

Issued January 24, 1911.

This is the rarest of all the Government coils. Only one unused strip of four and three mint pairs are known and we know of but three or four mint and used single copies. The strip is a paste up showing plate number 5126. It is known as the "Bell" or "Orangeburg" Coil.

This particular coil was made by the Post Office Department for the Bell Pharmaceutical Company, of Orangeburg, N. Y. The firm manufactured a patent medicine and the coil stamps were used on samples of their product mailed to physicians.

Dr. Jason Samuel Parker, of White Plains, N. Y., a well known surgeon as well as a keen philatelist, noticed a new type of three cent coil stamp on a sample package sent to him. He immediately made an investigation. The following statement received from him is interesting:

"It seems wise to look over the stamps on the second and third class mail. I once found a package with a three cent stamp that I had not seen before. On examination is proved to be a Coil, single line watermark, perforated 12 vertically of the issue of 1910. The package was from the Bell Pharmaceutical Company, Orangeburg, N. Y. I wrote inquiring about the stamp and received a very courteous letter from Mr. Bell, the president, enclosing an unused pair of what is known as the Bell Coil. I described the stamp in Mekeel's at the time.

(signed) JASON S. PARKER."

Dr. Parker later sold this mint pair to Philip Ward, the used copy still being in the Doctor's collection.

We quote from the following letter received from Mr. Ward which gives further light on this subject:

"* * * concerning the 3c Coil, #389, the only lot, however, that was ever philatelically discovered was the lot used by the Bell Chemical Company of Orangeburg, N. Y. When the stamp was current a railway mail clerk from middle Pennsylvania acquired a strip of four after correspondence both with the Bell Company and the local post office, this strip shows a plate number in the pasteup. At the time I had the Bureau check this plate and we found that it was used for coils only,(3) hence the plate number definitely established the genuineness of the coil. This unused strip of four, which is now in one of our largest collections, is the only unused strip known. There are possibly three unused pairs around, one of which came from Dr. Parker, and if I am not mistake is now in the 'Miller' collection in the New York Library. There are also one or two unused single copies without gum about and these were, no doubt, used for postage, but escaped cancellation.

"The cancelled copies were used on the Bell envelopes in sending out samples of their medicine and as they sent out large quantities, the covers were run through the first class cancelling machine and received the wavy cancellation used on the machine in Orangeburg at that time.

"As a result, we have not had much difficulty in checking up the genuineness of individual copies from this lot, for we get the correct color, the correct height of the stamp, in addition to the proper cancellation and for one to find a used copy perforated all around, which could be cut to give these specifications, would be practically impossible.

"With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,
(signed) P. H. WARD, JR."

A well known New York dealer told the writers that these stamps were printed on a special paper which was used only for this coil. This theory does not seem to be correct as they were printed on a regular requisition and made in the usual method then in vogue at the Bureau. The history of this stamp is similar to that of the 4 Cent 1902 Shermack and like it served postal purposes and was destroyed before philatelists, with but few exceptions, knew of its existence.

Shade: Deep violet.

Varieties: With the exception of the strips of four and three pairs mentioned above it is always found used.
a: Spacing pair.

Plate used: Imprint, star and number.
5126

#394—Three Cent, Violet, Washington. Eidewise Coil. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 8½ Vertically.

Issued February 1912.

These were printed from star plates and are found in pairs with two different spacings. The 2mm variety being in the minority is scarce, occurring 8 stamps in every 20.

There seems to have been little need for this item in coil form and quantities remained on hand at Post Offices until the increase in the letter rate in 1917 caused a sudden demand for three cent stamps. In spite of the small quantity issued they are no more desirable than the ordinary stamps of this series.

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(3) This is not correct as this plate was used for perf stamp #333 and #376. (Author's note.)

In making this coil the ordinary 400 subject sheets were perforated in the vertical spaces and then cut into 200 subject sheets along the horizontal guide lines. These part perforated sheets were pasted together side by side and fed into a coiling machine which cut the sheets into strips and reeled them on cardboard cylinders in units of 500 and 1000 stamps. The strips of 20 had a "paste up" at each end where joined and a section of the vertical guide line showed between each tenth and eleventh stamp. One row of each ten had a plate number covered by the paste up, this occurring but once in ten rows of coils, it exists on an average of twice in every four hundred stamps.

Shades: Red violet (scarcest shade), violet, deep violet.

Varieties: a: Spacing.
b: Position pairs.

#426—Three Cent, Violet, Washington. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued September 18, 1914.

To increase the strength of the perforations which had been running 12 to 2cm and found to be quite frail, a reduction in the number of holes cut to each 2cm was decided upon and the 10 gauge perforation was used. This gave collectors a new variety which remained in use for over two years.

The Star plates having become worn out before the change in perforations took place, there are no longer any spacing varieties in this denomination. All plates used had only a number. The War had its effect on the colors of this stamp and it is found in a wide range of shades. On some of the printings aniline dyes were used with the result of a strong tinge of pink on the back of the stamp.

Shades: Pale violet, violet, bright violet, deep bright violet, pale bluish violet, bluish violet, dark bluish violet, plum.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

Plates used:
6044—48, 50, 52
6749—51, 55, 63
6863—68, 78, 82
7253—54, 58, 67

#445—Three Cent, Violet, Washington. Sidewise Coil. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 10 Vertically.

Issued December 18, 1914.

The change to 10 perf was caused mainly by the use of coils, as the 12 perf stamps had given trouble in the coiling machines by frequently breaking and the 8½ perforated strips altho satisfactory to the Bureau had caused users of affixing machines constant trouble, there being too much uncut space between the stamps to allow proper mechanical separation. A compromise between the two extremes, satisfactory to all concerned, was found in the 10 perforated stamps. This form of perforations having been successfully used for the lower denominations it was also used on this three cent value when a new supply was perforated.

This 10 perf coil is rapidly becoming quite scarce. The report of the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1915 and 1916 report the total production of three cent coils during these years as only 4,193,500. It must be taken into account that this quantity includes the 8½ perf coils issued between July 1 and December 18, 1914, and the rotary press coils issued after February 2, 1916. The number of these two

stamps would no doubt cut the given issued quantity of this stamp almost in half. The insignificance of this quantity becomes quite obvious when compared with 170,000,000 regular three cent stamps issued during these same two years. Furthermore, this stamp was mainly used for special mailing purposes such as samples and pamph'ets which were sent out in large quantities by individual mai'ers and resulted in a limited distribution among collectors.

Shades: Violet, deep violet.

Varieties: Usual sidewise coil varieties.

#456—Three Cent, Violet, Washington. Rotary Press Sidewise Coil. S. L. Wmk. Perf. 10 Vertically.

Issued February 2, 1916.

As the demand for this denomination increased for special mailing purposes it was decided to print them on the Stickney or rotary press, which for almost two years had been found satisfactory for producing the lower values.

Special rotary plates of 170 subjects were prepared for printing this stamp, as the coiling machines were equipped to cut and coil 10 rows at a time, the sheets were made 17 stamps wide by 10 high. The plates being curved sidewise to fit around one half of the rotary plate bed resulted in stamps measuring 19½ to 20mm wide instead of 18½ to 19mm, the width of the flat bed stamps, tho both were the same height. As a rotary press requires a pair of plates there is always a slight groove where these meet and in inking plates this causes a line to appear on the printed sheet every seventeen stamps.

Like the flat plate coil this stamp is also becoming quite scarce. It was current for a little over a year and in that time only about four million were printed. There was rather a wide extreme in the shade which ranged from deep violet to red violet, the latter being the scarcest.

Shades: Red violet, violet, deep violet.

Varieties: Usual sidewise rotary press coil varieties.

#464—Three Cent, Violet, Washington. No Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued November 11, 1916.

On July 1, 1916 a new contract went into effect under which the Bureau ordered stamp paper without a watermark, at a considerable saving. It went to press for the first time on August 22, 1916.

Most collectors were aware of a change in the paper used but as they daily expected to see the contemplated change in perforations actually take place they paid more attention to measuring the perforations than in checking the paper for watermark or rather for its certain absence. It was not expected that the new paper would be used for the 10 perf stamps and this variety was almost entirely overlooked during the short time it was current. As a result it has become the most desirable three cent regularly issued stamp of the twentieth century.

Because of the faintness of the watermarks on the previous series it is advisable to be *certain* that a stamp is unwatermarked before classifying it as No. 464. Frequent attempts have been made to counterfeit this variety by perforating the imperf stamps, the latter, however, did not appear until almost a year later and are of a lighter and brighter shade. It is best to buy this stamp only from a reliable dealer. Due to its short existence it is found in only two colors.

Shades, Violet, deep violet.

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

Plates used: 7253—54, 58, 62, 66, 67, 72, 74

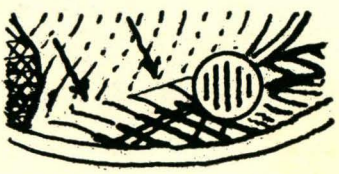
#483—Three Cent, Violet, Washington. No Wmk. Imperf.

Issued October 13, 1917.

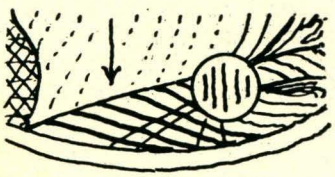
This stamp is listed by catalogers as the imperforate variety of the perf 10 unwatermarked group but as it was not issued until some months after all flat plate perforating machines had been changed to perf 11 is really belongs to the next issue. However, to avoid confusion we will follow the catalog numerical sequence for this variety, especially as an imperforate stamp is usually classified by the changes in design and paper rather than by perforation grouping.

Three cent stamps had never been used in large quantities until the fall of 1917 when the postage rate was increased to three cents, effective November 2, 1917. This meant the printing of these stamps in the quantities usual for the two cent denomination and as the Government was having trouble with the quality of the printing ink obtainable at this time it was decided to cut the plates deeper to prevent their too rapid deterioration. This recutting strengthened and deepened the color of the shade lines. The first printing of the recut die, known to philately as Type II, was January 10, 1918, and the stamps were issued January 29, 1918.

There are various differences between the two types and in the interest of a clearer understanding we have compared each type. (Illustrated.)



3c Type I.



3c Type II.

Type I A. The top fold of the toga at the front of the neck is heavily shade UNDER the fold, the latter being lightly drawn.

Type II A. The edge or fold of the toga at the front of the neck is well cut with no attempt to shade the top or bottom.

Type I B. Directly back of the lobe of the ear appears what is meant for a double strand of white hair, this having four short lines, one below the other, forming the division of the two strands of hair.

Type II B. The lowest of the four lines has been lengthened so that it extends upwards, dividing the left half of the double strand of hair into two parts.

Type I C. Where the under edge of the chin joins the neck the first four lines of shading on the neck are composed of dots.

Type II C. These four lines of dots show the line joining each other, causing them to appear as unbroken lines.

Type I D. At the back of the neck, just above where the hair is gathered together, there seems to be a congestion of the lines of shading, forming what appears to be a solid spot of color.

Type II D. The lines are simplified and the shading does not form a solid spot of color.

Type I E. The line betwene the lips is faint.

Type II E. There is a strong line between the lips.

Type I F. The lines under the point of the chin are deep and prominent.

Type II F. These lines are less prominent.

The Type II stamp being issued later was generally overlooked and is somewhat rarer than the earlier type.

The difference in the strength of the master die produced a different color effect in the finished stamps issued from the two types of plates, the stamps from Type I being considerably lighter.

Shades: Type I—Light violet, violet.
Type II—Bright violet, deep violet.

Varieties: a: Usual imperf sheet varieties.
b: Double Transfer, Types I and II.
Lower left stamp in a left pane block of six Type II, with plate number 8456 in left margin opposite center stamp, shows a strong N. W. shift at top.

Plate 8131 shows three adjacent shifts in one of the upper panes. The doubling is in the lower portions of the frame lines. Two other positions next to the shifts show light prints in one corner of the stamp indicating that part of these positions were tapped out partially when the re-entries were made.

Plates used: Type I.
7272
8120—21, 23, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 61, 92, 95, 96, 97
Type II.
8308—25, 30, 38, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 62, 64, 66, 71, 86
8456—62, 73

#493—Three Cent, Violet, Washington. Rotary Press Sidewise Coil. No Wmk. Perf. 10 Vertically.

Issued July 23, 1917.

After experimenting with various perforations for coil stamps it was found that the 10 gauge was the best suited for this style of work and no change was made in the perforating wheels on the coiling machines at the time the other machines were changed to eleven perf for the ordinary stamps. Almost a year had elapsed after the first use of unwatermarked paper before this stamp was issued as the demand for the three cent denomination was still comparatively small.

During November 1917 letter rates were increased from two to three cents per ounce or faction thereof, the demand for the latter value was tremendous and to prevent too rapid deterioration of the plates the deeper cut master die was used, stamps from these plates were first issued February 4, 1918, and are known as Type II. (See description of No. 483.)

They were issued in a much greater quantity than any previous three cent coil and are still quite common, tho Type I is rarer than Type II. A wider range of shades is found than in any previous three cent coil.

Shades: Type I—Reddish violet, violet, dull violet.
Type II—Violet, dull violet, grey violet.

Varieties: Usual rotary press varieties.

#489—Three Cent, Violet, Washington. Rotary Press Endwise Coil. No Wmk. Perf. 10 Horizontally.

Issued October 10, 1917.

This is the only endwise coil of the three cent stamp and it was not issued until a short time before the increased postal rates went into effect and some time after the sidewise coil. It was in little demand and did not have many printings, master die Type I being used for the entire output. Being a new variety it was generally collected and is still quite common.

Shades: Dull violet, violet.

Varieties: Usual endwise rotary coil varieties. See 2c #449.

#501—Three Cent, Violet, Washington. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued March 23, 1917.

Because of the frequent complaints against the 10 perf stamps it had been decided to change to eleven. An experimental printing of the two cent stamp perf 11 in 1915 had proven satisfactory but this change was deferred until the old perforating wheels had become worn out. This did not occur until early in 1917 and most of the lower values were issued the same day that this stamp appeared.

The change in letter postage rates caused this variety to be the principal stamp used from the end of 1917 through July 1919 and it was printed in larger quantities than any previous three cent stamp. The heavy demand, plus the poor quality of ink obtainable, caused the use of a deeper cut die.

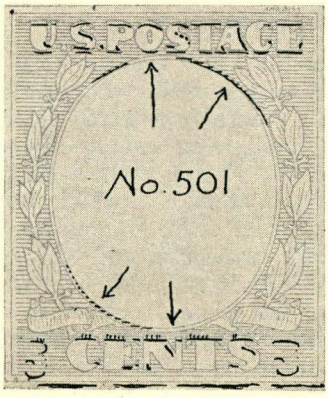
These Type II die stamps were first issued in perforated form on January 15, 1918. The differences of Type I and II have been fully explained under the imperforate variety No. 483, and need no further comment. This latter type was current for a much longer time and is less desirable than Type I though neither are scarce.

Due to the Bureau's difficulty in obtaining proper ink this stamp is found in a widely scattered range of colors and being in continuous use for a period of above five years it is quite common in all shades except the reddish violet. Due to the use of analine ink this stamp is also found with a pink back.

Shades: Pale reddish violet, reddish violet, (with and without pink back), pale red violet, red violet, light violet, deep violet, dark violet, very dark violet.

Varieties: a: Types I and II.
b: Imperf horizontally Types I and II.
c: Double Transfer Type I. The second stamp under an upper plate number 8129 shows a heavy double transfer. The shift shows over the entire stamp. Discovered by G. B. Sloane in a lot bought at the N. Y. P. O. Dec. 5, 1917.

D. T. Type I positions 26-27-28 on plate #8131—show double and triple transfers.



3c 1907—#501

Second row under an upper plate No. 8129.

Plates used: Type I.
7253—54, 58, 62, 66, 67, 72, 74
8091—92, 93, 94, 99
8100—01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29
8130—31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
8204—05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, 32, 35, 36, 41, 42, 43, 46, 49, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56

Type II.
8262—63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 79, 80, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
8300—05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, 38, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 71, 86
8456—62, 66, 73, 76, 81
8530
8866—67, 68, 69 (10 subject die. See #499, 2 cent.)
8903—04, 05, 06

Plates not used: Type I.
8162
Type II.
8272

#501—Three Cent, Violet, Washington. Booklet. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued October 17, 1917.

This is the only three cent booklet issued by the United States Post Office and like the endwise coil owes its existence primarily to the change in rates. Poor quality ink which ruined the plates faster than they could be replaced, plus the large demand for this stamp in booklet form, necessitated the use of the deeper cut Type II die, this latter type being issued February 25, 1918. As in its other form the stamp in the earlier type is harder to obtain than Type II and the reddish violet shade the most desirable.

Shades: Reddish violet, violet, deep violet.

Varieties: Usual 360 subject plate varieties. See 1c #333.

Plates used: Type I.
8095—96, 97, 98
Type II.
8331—32, 33, 34
8448—49, 52, 60
9129—30, 37, 38

#529—Three Cent, Violet, Washington. Offset Printing. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

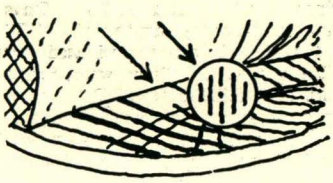
Issued March 23, 1918.

This was the first offset postage stamp printed by the Bureau and was issued in an emergency caused by the tremendous increased demand for the three cent denomination. As before stated inferior ink had ruined plates faster than the Bureau could make them in spite of the recut design. To keep up therefore with the demand the Postal authorities gave the Bureau permission to print stamps by the offset method, for which plates could be made very rapidly. Due to the speed with which these stamps were made and sent out plus a lessening of the usual careful inspection and consequent destruction of defective stamps, collectors will find this issue a rich field for study.

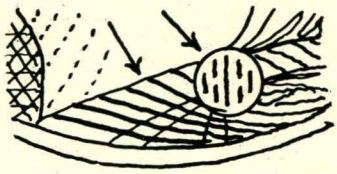
Both types of flat plate dies were used in producing them. It is necessary to make minor design changes when the offset method is used, as light and dark parts have to be more accentuated than on the engraved stamps.

In cleaning up and strengthening the enlarged negative of the die proof of Die I the head was retouched. The following are the most obvious changes which resulted in Type III:

(a) The shading of the jaw has been so changed that a pronounced double chin is produced.
(b) The middle vertical line in the button is broken.
(c) The upper line of the drapery fold at the front of the neck is much stronger.



3c Type III.



3c Type IV.

(d) The lines in the toga fold are alternating thick and thin, with the fifth cross line from the bottom of the vignette missing.
(e) Numerous lines have been added to the top of the head and hair especially over the ears.
(f) The shadow of the eye, nostril and jaw have been deepened.

The Type I master die had first been used for Type III in the offset as it was not cut as deeply as the Type II then in use. The result was not entirely satisfactory and it was decided to make a new master negative using Die II.

On June 1, 1918, an enlarged negative of Die II was made, cleaned and touched up in the same manner as Type I negative. This resulted in what is known to philately as Type IV, and was first used on p'ate 8720 and on all others bearing higher numbers. This new type went on sale July 15, 1918, and having a longer life as a current stamp is easier to obtain than Type III.

In reducing the enlarged negative of Type II to normal size for the "step and repeat" process, the single negative was ¼mm shorter than Type III. This caused more space between the stamps. Type III was made up with a standard 2¾mm spacing between stamps while Type IV had the same vertical spacing but the horizontal gutters were 3mm.

In touching up the enlarged negative of Die II the eye, nostril and mouth were completely redrawn, while the shading of the jaw, which in Type III consisted only of horizontal lines, was cross-hatched by diagonal lines. The following changes easily classify the latter type:

(a) The shading below the jaw has been altered so that the noticeable double chin has almost disappeared.
(b) On the button of the toga the center line is unbroken with a dot in its center, the lines at the right and left of the center line are broken.
(c) All six cross lines on the toga fold are heavy.
(d) While in Type III there is a distinct line of color between the "P" and "O" of "Postage" in Type IV these two letters are joined.

These stamps were printed only from 400 subject plates, four plates had been made up for 1600 subjects but these never went to press. On the first two plates the numbers appeared between the fifth and sixth rows of stamps in each position on the sheet and from these a variety exists with the plate number divided by a perforation, on the others they were normal, adjacent to the fifth stamp from each corner.

The last printing of three cent stamps by the offset method was March 23, 1919, exactly one year after their first appearance.

Shades: Light violet, violet, greyish purple, dark greyish purple, light purple, purple, deep purple.

Varieties: a: Plate number block perforated between.
b: Double impression Type III—IV.
c: Printed on both sides Type III—IV.
d: Blister on the 400 subject negative. The B. I. A. give us the plate position of this well known variety as No. 6 in the upper right pane

and occurs on all 3 Cent plates from 8720 thru 9270. This blister consists of a triangular purple section directly under the "S" of "U. S." cutting thru the two white lines of the background and cutting off the top of the left hand leaf of the wreath. This was corrected by recutting on plate 9274 and thereafter "RETOUCHED" on the negative so that plate 9278 and later plates from the same negative show the broken background lines painted in rough and wavy with a tip of the leaf missing. There are other minor plate varieties of this issue. (Illustrated.)



Plates used: Type III.

8370—75, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85
8411—12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21
8554—56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 72, 73, 74, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 96, 97, 98, 99
8600—01, 02, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74
8700—17

Type IV.

8720—21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
8800—01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63
8955—56, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
9000—01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94
9251—52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 63, 65, 68, 70, 74, 75, 78, 79, 80, 81, 86, 87, 88, 89, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98
9300—01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 98
9405—06, 07, 08, 82, 83, 84, 85, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95
9500—01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 12, 13, 14, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 53, 54, 59, 61, 62, 66, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 83, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
9600—01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 95, 96, 97
9704—05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 84, 85, 86, 99
9800—01, 13, 14, 15, 16, 32, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 98, 99
9900—01, 03, 04, 05, 10, 11, 12, 13, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 33

Plates not used: Type III—400 subects.

8376
8410—16, 19
8555—66, 70, 71, 75, 76, 77, 94, 95
8603—23, 24, 38, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
8701—02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19

Type IV—400 subjects.
8727—29, 53, 58, 67, 68, 71, 83
8806—07, 22, 23, 26, 27, 43, 47, 49, 50, 51, 58, 64, 65
8957—60, 64, 84, 93, 94
9022—25, 31, 32, 40, 41, 43, 49, 53, 54, 60, 67, 68, 70, 76
9264—69, 71, 72, 73, 76, 77, 99
9345—64, 70, 87, 97
9409
9528—51, 52, 60, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 82, 84
9610—44, 45, 65
9734—35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 69, 70, 71, 75, 76, 77, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98
9831—33, 34, 35, 36, 62, 69, 80, 81
9902—28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64
13688

Type IV—1600 subjects.
9736
9914—15, 48

#535—Three Cent, Violet, Washington. Offset. No Wmk. Imperf.

Issued October 5, 1918.

This stamp was only issued from Type IV plates and made especially for The Mail-O-Meter Company, the one remaining manufacturer of private coils, this company used the Schermack III slot perforation at that time. These stamps were obtainable in sheets at certain Post Offices and thus saved for philately, but as this was a much smaller issue than of the periorated variety they are more difficult to find.

Shade: Purple.

Varieties: a: Usual imperf sheet varieties.
b: Double print.

Plates used:

8781—87
9019—23, 50
9255—56
9323—24, 31, 32, 84, 85, 86, 93
9926

#541—Three Cent, Violet, Washington. Rotary Press Coil Waste. No Wmk. Perf. 11x10.

Issued June 14, 1919.

These, like the one cent and two cent, were issued in sheets of 170 subjects from printings originally intended for sidewise coils but because of defects in perforations or margins could not be used for that purpose. The sheets had been perforated horizontally by the 10 gauge coil perforating machines, to adapt them for use as sheet stamps they were put through the 11 gauge flat plate perforating machines for the horizontal perforations. These stamps were all sold at the New York Post Office but as the three cent denomination had by this time resumed its inconspicuous place in the postal needs the distribution was widespread and only a comparatively small number fell into collectors' hands. This

variety is scarcer than the ordinary varieties of the one cent and two cent compound perf coil wastes.

These are all from later printings and exist only in Type II. An open star is also found in the upper left hand corner on the plates. There were no markings in the bottom margin. Where the curved plates meet at the end of each seventeen stamps a color line appeared, generally at the sides of these one hundred seventy sheets. However, due to faulty separating of the rolls into sheets this vertical line is occasionally found somewhat nearer the center, line blocks are therefore available.

Shades: Violet, grey violet.

Varieties: Position blocks as mentioned above.

Plates used:

8454—82, 83
8923—24, 49, 50, 51
9107—08, 09, 10, 33, 34, 35, 36, 43, 44, 45, 46

Number Issued:

These 3 Cent stamps are known throughout their many changes as "Series of 1908" and are so listed in the following reports of the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, giving the quantities issued to Postmasters during the fiscal years ending June 30:

	3 Cent	Coils	Booklets
1909	29,210,752	....	....
1910	60,696,900	....	....
1911	68,871,439	10,000*	....
1913	61,265,600	1,227,800	....
1914	80,212,797	1,997,500	....
1915	90,204,200	2,946,000	....
1916	108,223,097	2,196,000	....
1917	126,713,394	3,338,500	....
1918	3,998,617,200	600,432,500	118,110,240
1919	3,873,252,991	561,246,000	215,817,120
1920	85,164,791	1,744,500	....
1921	73,613,900	3,476,500	....
1922	73,962,240	6,622,980	....
1923	126,338,200	7,632,000	....
1924	24,048,651	6,241,500	....
1925	..	306,000	....
Total	8,947,835,451	1,200,425,780	333,927,360

*Author's Note: The 3 Cent Coil #389 having been made especially for one consumer was not separately listed by the Bureau but included in the total of ordinary stamps. We have changed their figures to read as listed above.

(To be continued.)

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

By EDWARD STERN.

(All of the Franks illustrated are from my personal collection and the purpose of this article is an attempt to compile a check list of all known Franks. I would be pleased to hear from anyone having any which are not included.

Members of Congress and Senators or others who held no "Cabinet Offices" are not included in this article.

(Continued from page 267.)

OFFICERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

Cabinet Officer's Term of Office

WHEN a Cabinet Officer is appointed it is not for a fixed term and he does not necessarily go out of office with the President who appointed him. It is customary for him to tender his resignation at the time a change of administration takes place but he usually remains in office until a successor is appointed. Many cases will be noted on the following lists where a Cabinet Officer has held his position in as many as three successive Cabinets. Assistants or temporary "ad interim" heads of Departments are not considered Cabinet Officers although many had the Franking privilege.

The dates immediately following the names signify when Commissions were issued. Those specified by "reappointed" have served in previous administrations and most generally only served for a short period until a permanent successor was appointed. Where "ad interim" is noted such officers were generally assigned by the President to fulfill a vacancy temporarily or for a special occasion and it will be noted that in many such cases those assigned were acting in other capacities in the same Cabinet. It has been known where an officer was appointed to fulfill a vacancy for one day only.

Method Used in the Formation of My Collection of "Franks" of Cabinet Officers

I include the "Frank" of every Officer serving in each Cabinet. If he served in two successive Administrations under the same President then one of them was eliminated to avoid duplication. As an example Thomas Jefferson served as Secretary of State in both Cabinets of George Washington, therefore one of them is sufficient. If however he was re-appointed to the same office in the succeeding Cabinet this was also included. Many cases are shown where the same person served in several capacities in the same Cabinet, these are all included. Such as Timothy Pickering, who served as Secretary of State, Secretary of War and Postmaster General.

FIRST AND SECOND ADMINISTRATIONS

GEORGE WASHINGTON

(of Virginia)

April 30, 1789 to March 4, 1797

Vice President	John Adams	Massachusetts	
Secretary of State	John Jay	New York	April 30, 1789
	Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	September 26, 1789
	Edmund Randolph	Virginia	January 2, 1794
	Timothy Pickering	Pennsylvania	December 10, 1795
Secretary of the Treasury	Alexander Hamilton	New York	September 11, 1789
	Oliver Wolcott, Jr.	Connecticut	February 2, 1795
Secretary of War	Henry Knox	Massachusetts	September 12, 1789
	Timothy Pickering	Pennsylvania	January 2, 1795
	James McHenry	Maryland	January 27, 1796
Attorney General	Edmund Randolph	Virginia	September 26, 1789
	William Bradford	Pennsylvania	January 27, 1794
	Charles Lee	Virginia	December 10, 1795
Postmaster General	Samuel Osgood	Massachusetts	September 26, 1789
	Timothy Pickering	Pennsylvania	August 12, 1791
	Joseph Habersham	Georgia	February 25, 1795

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 13

Cover # 1 **JOHN ADAMS**—Franked while Vice President. In addition to this signature he added "Free," however the wrapper was addressed by someone else. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, member of the Continental Congress and President of the United States, serving from 1797 to 1801.

Cover # 2 **JOHN JAY**—Franked while Secretary of State. Inscribed "on public service." He was President of the Continental Congress and Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States from 1789 to 1795.

Cover # 3 **THOMAS JEFFERSON**—Franked while Secretary of State. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, member of the Continental Congress, Governor of Virginia 1779-1781, Vice President under John Adams and President of the United States, serving from 1801 to 1809.

Cover # 4 **TIMOTHY PICKERING**—Franked while Secretary of State. He was also Secretary of War and Postmaster General in this same Cabinet.

Cover # 5 **ALEXANDER HAMILTON**—Franked while Secretary of the Treasury. He was also a member of the Continental Congress, and member of the Federal Convention (1787) who signed the Constitution, and aid de camp to General George Washington.

Cover # 6 **TENCH COXE**—Franked while Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He was also a member of the Continental Congress.

Cover # 7 **JOHN DAVIS**—Franked while serving in the Controller's Office of the United States Treasury.

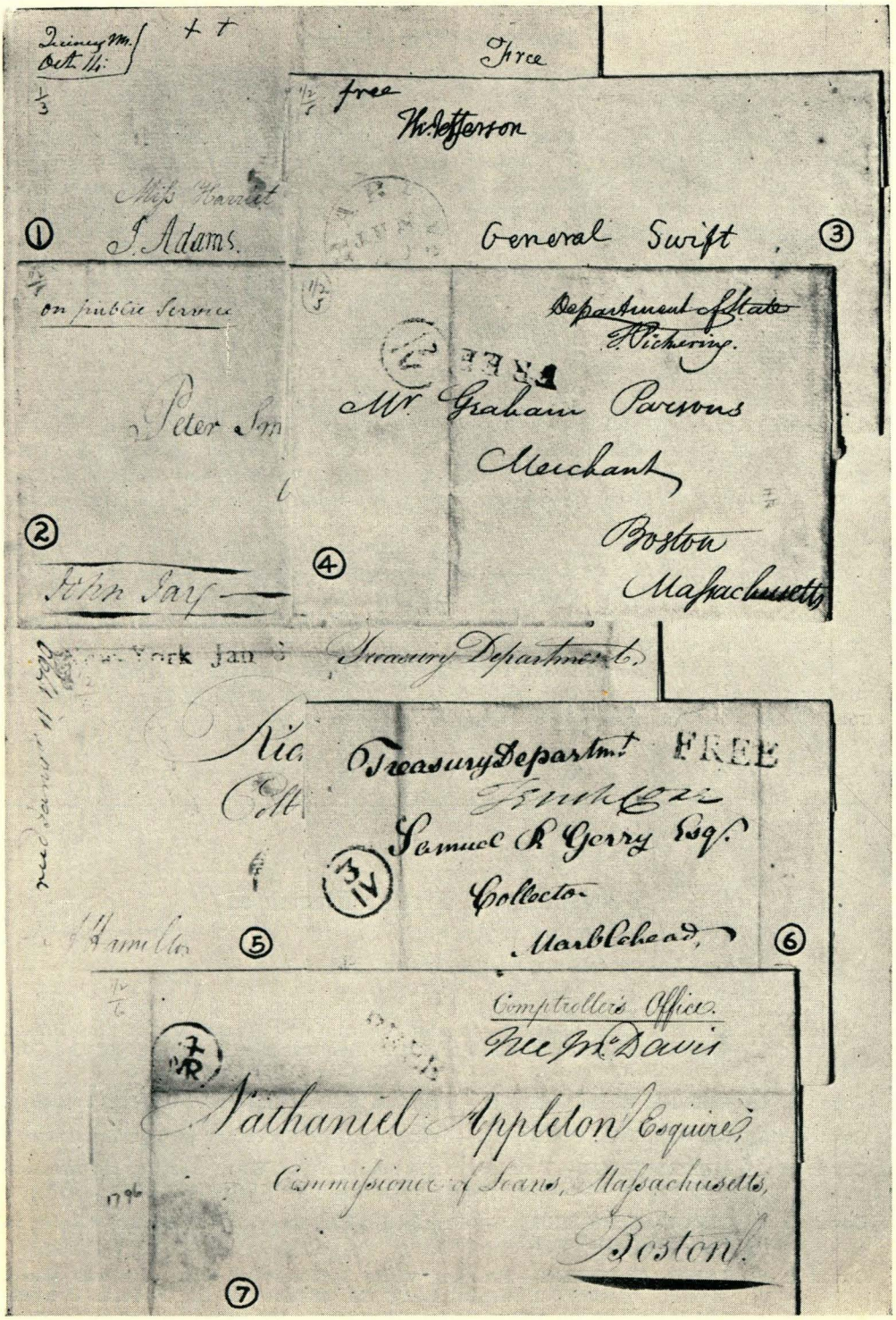


Plate 13—Washington Administration.

The Collecting of Cabinet Officer's "Franks" is the Most Interesting Feature of This Hobby

I previously referred to the "Historical Interest of a Presidential Frank." Many of our Presidents held numerous Cabinet positions before they became President. Many "Franks" will be observed in their proper classification throughout this article and in many cases they are more rare and harder to obtain than one actually "Franked" while President.

Date of Usage

It may occur to some how the date of usage can be determined. In the early period the postmarks only show the Town and State, whereas, in later years the date was included. Most all Envelopes were franked from Washington, although a Cabinet officer had the privilege to "Frank" his mail from anywhere.

The Washington postmark was altered almost every year and these variations will be seen by the illustrations on plates used in connection with this article, furthermore many of the covers bear manuscript dates which generally appear on back signifying when the letter was received by the addressee or when a reply was made thereto.

Many of the Franks illustrated have the letters attached, some of which are extremely interesting and important, these of course show the full date in manuscript.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 14

Cover # 1 **SAMUEL MEREDITH**—Franked while first Treasurer of the United States, serving from 1789 to 1801. He was also a member of the Continental Congress.

Cover # 2 **OLIVER WOLCOTT, JR.**—Franked while Comptroller of The Treasury.

Cover # 3 **OLIVER WOLCOTT, JR.**—Franked while Secretary of The Treasury.

Cover # 4 **HENRY KNOX**—Franked wrile Secretary of War. He was also a General in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War.

Cover # 5 **TIMOTHY PICKERING**—Franked while Secretary of State. (Refer to Plate 13, number 4.)

Cover # 6 **JAMES McHENRY**—Franked while Secretary of War. He was also a member of the Continental Congress, member of the Federal Convention (1787) who signed the Constitution, and aid de camp to General George Washington.

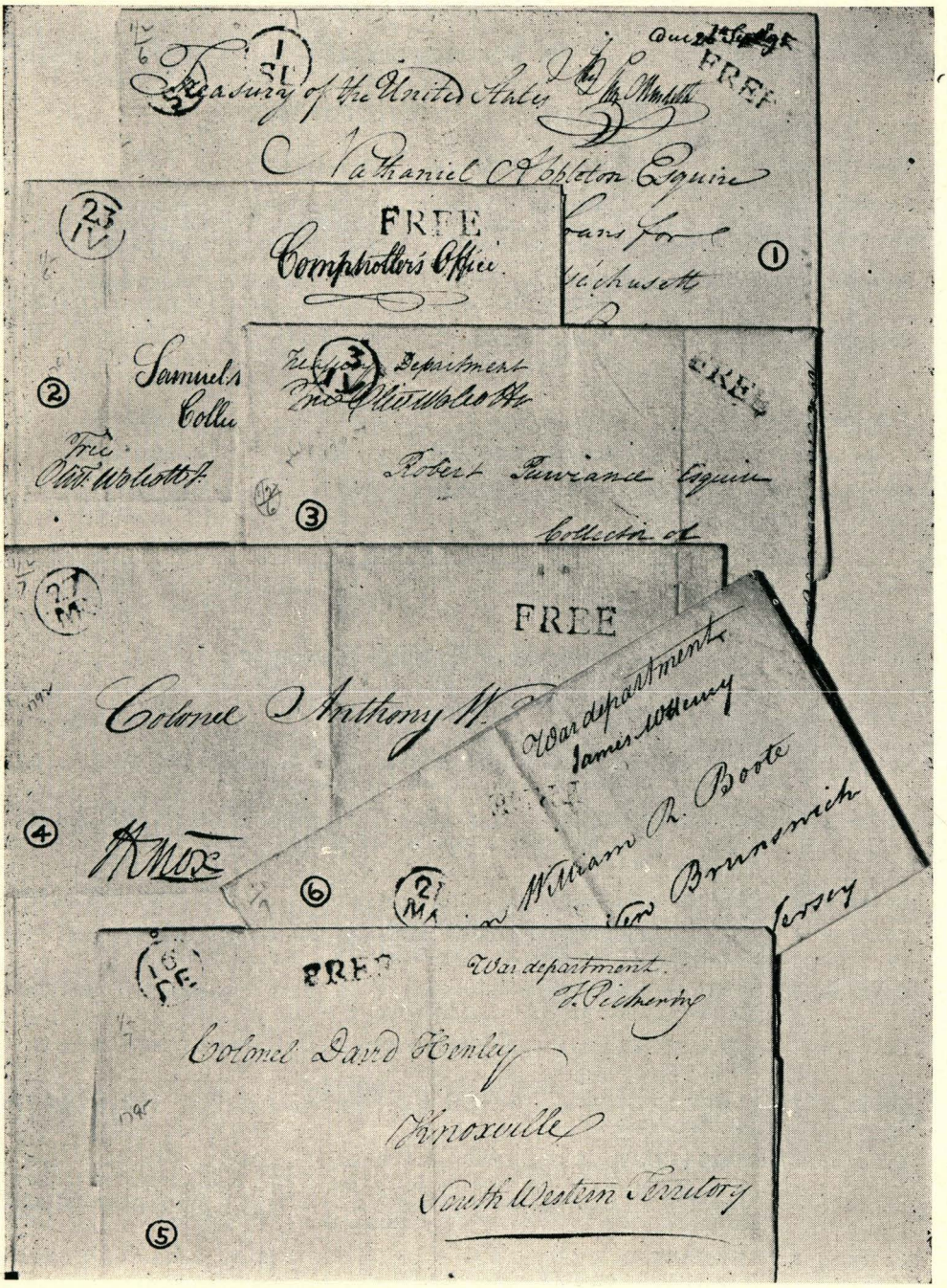


Plate 14—Washington Administration.

THIRD ADMINISTRATION

JOHN ADAMS

(of Massachusetts)

March 4, 1797 to March 4, 1801

Vice President	Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	
Secretary of State	Timothy Pickering	Pennsylvania	Reappointed
	Charles Lee	Virginia	Ad interim
	John Marshall	Virginia	May 13, 1800
Secretary of the Treasury	Oliver Wolcott, Jr.	Connecticut	Reappointed
	Samuel Dexter	Massachusetts	January 1, 1801
Secretary of War	James McHenry	Maryland	Reappointed
	Benjamin Stoddert	Maryland	Ad interim
	Samuel Dexter	Massachusetts	May 13, 1800
Attorney General	Charles Lee	Virginia	Reappointed
Postmaster General	Joseph Habersham	Georgia	Reappointed
Secretary of the Navy	Benjamin Stoddert	Maryland	May 21, 1798

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 15

Cover # 1 **TIMOTHY PICKERING**—Franked while Secretary of State. (Refer to Plate 13, number 4.) (Plate 14, Number 5).

Cover # 2 **JOHN MARSHALL**—Franked while Secretary of State. He was also a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1801 to 1835, and Envoy to France 1797.

Cover # 3 **OLIVER WOLCOTT, JR.**—Franked while Secretary of The Treasury.

Cover # 4 **SIMEON OLCOTT**—Franked while in the United States Senate. He was also a Chief Judge of the Superior Court in 1795.

Cover # 5 **SAMUEL MEREDITH**—Franked while first Treasurer of the United States. (Refer to Plate 14, number 1.)

Cover # 6 **JOHN STEELE**—Franked while first Comptroller of the United States Treasury.

Cover # 7 **JAMES McHENRY**—Franked while Secretary of War. (Refer to Plate 14, number 6.)

Cover # 8 **ALEXANDER HAMILTON**—Franked while Major General. See interesting notation on face of Envelope, "The Postmaster is requested immediately to send this letter to Lt. Boote as it is on pressing public service." (Refer to Plate 13, number 5.)

Cover # 9 **ALEXANDER HAMILTON**—Franked while Major General. This cover is inscribed "on Public Service."

Cover #10 **JOSEPH HABERSHAM**—Franked while Postmaster General. He was also a member of the Continental Congress.

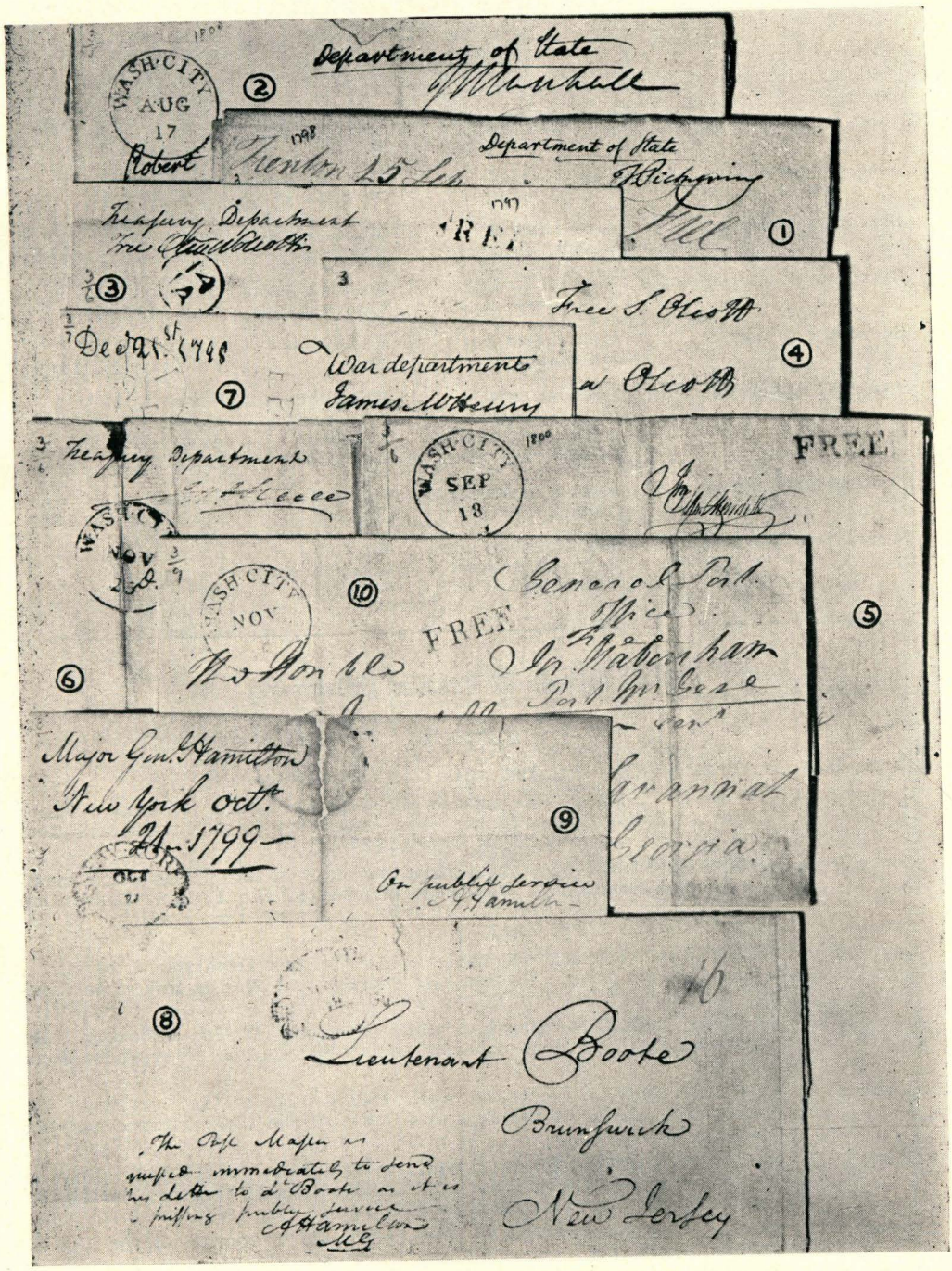


Plate 15—John Adams Administration.

FOURTH AND FIFTH ADMINISTRATIONS

THOMAS JEFFERSON

(of Virginia)

March 4, 1801 to March 4, 1809

Vice-President	Aaron Burr	New York	
	George Clinton	New York	
Secretary of State	Levi Lincoln	Massachusetts	Ad interim
	James Madison	Virginia	March 5, 1801
Secretary of the Treasury	Samuel Dexter	Massachusetts	Reappointed
	Albert Gallatin	Pennsylvania	May 14, 1801
Secretary of War	Henry Dearborn	Massachusetts	March 5, 1801
	John Smith	Ohio	February 17, 1809
Attorney General	Levi Lincoln	Massachusetts	March 5, 1801
	Robert Smith	Maryland	March 3, 1805
	John Breckenridge	Kentucky	August 7, 1805
	Caesar A. Rodney	Delaware	January 20, 1807
Postmaster General	Joseph Habersham	Georgia	Reappointed
	Gideon Granger	Connecticut	November 28, 1801
Secretary of the Navy	Benjamin Stoddert	Maryland	Reappointed
	Henry Dearborn	Massachusetts	Ad interim
	Robert Smith	Maryland	July 15, 1801

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 16

Cover # 1 **AARON BURR**—Franked while Vice President.

Cover # 2 **GEORGE CLINTON**—Franked while Vice President. He was a Major General of the Revolutionary War, member of the Continental Congress, and Governor of New York, 1777-1795.

Cover # 3 **JAMES MADISON**—Franked while Secretary of State. He was a member of the Continental Congress, member of the Federal Convention (1787) who signed The Constitution, and served as President of the United States 1809 to 1817.

Cover # 4 **HENRY DEARBORN**—Franked while in the Department of State, dated May 20, 1802. He was also Secretary of War in this same Cabinet.

Cover # 5 **SAMUEL DEXTER**—Franked while Secretary of The Treasury. He also served in this same capacity and as Secretary of War under John Adams.

Cover # 6 **GABRIEL DUVAL**—Franked while Comptroller of the Currency. He was also a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, serving 1811 to 1836.

Cover # 7 **RICHARD CUTTS**—Franked while in Congress, dated 1802. He was appointed second Comptroller of the United States Treasury during the Administration of James Monroe.

Cover # 8 **THOMAS TUDOR TUCKER**—Franked while Treasurer of the United States. He was a member of the Continental Congress.

Cover # 9 **ALBERT GALLATIN**—Franked while Secretary of the Treasury. He served as Envoy to France and Great Britain in 1816 and 1826 respectively.

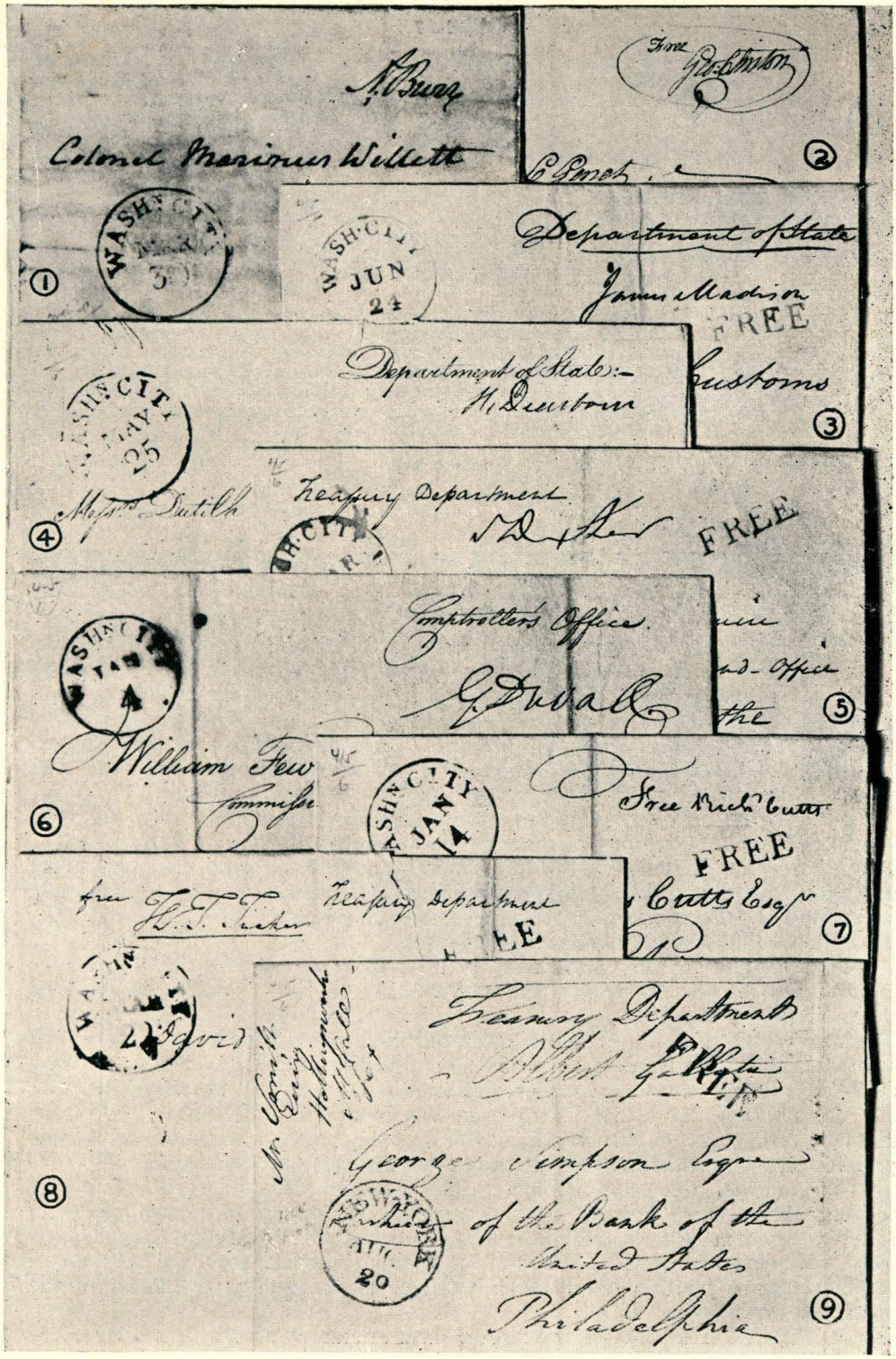


Plate 16—Jefferson Administration.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 17

Cover # 1 **HENRY DEARBORN**—Franked while Secretary of War. (Refer to Plate 16, number 4.)

Cover # 2 **JOHN BRECKENRIDGE**—Franked while Attorney General.

Cover # 3 **CAESAR A. RODNEY**—Franked while Attorney General. He was a member of The Continental Congress.

Cover # 4 **JOSEPH HABERSHAM**—Franked while Postmaster General. (Refer to Plate 15, number 10.)

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

Cover # 6 **ROBERT SMITH**—Franked while Secretary of The Navy. He was also Secretary of State under James Madison.

Cover # 7 **NATHANIEL MACON**—Franked while Speaker of The House of Representatives, 1801-1807. He was a member of The Continental Congress.

Cover # 8 **JOHN RANDOLPH**—Franked while Member of Congress. He was Envoy to Russia during the administration of Andrew Jackson. It was his custom of signing Randolph of Roanoke instead of John.

Cover # 9 **JOHN QUINCY ADAMS**—Franked while United States Senator. He was also Secretary of State under James Monroe, Envoy to Russia and Great Britain in 1809 and 1815 respectively and served as President of the United States from 1825 to 1829.

(To be continued.)

The Largest Sheet of French Stamps

By Paul Dillemann.

THE first issue of French stamps which appeared on January 1, 1849 was printed by La Monnaie de Paris, from plates composed of two panes of 150 stamps each. Each pane measured approximately 20x36 cm. with a two cm. margin between the panes, making the measurement of the entire sheet 42x36 cm. These sheets were separated into panes before being delivered to the Post Offices, but occasionally full sheets of 300 stamps are found and these are probably from the archives of the Post Office.

In 1876 the printing was taken over by the Bank of France, and while the sheets still consisted of 300 stamps which were separated into half sheets of 150 before being delivered to the Post Office, each of these half sheets was made up of 6 blocks of 25 stamps, separated by spaces of 1 cm., vertically and 2½ cm. horizontally. This made the total dimensions of the sheet 44x41 cm. but complete sheets of this size are very rarely found.

In 1922 the current values were printed on rotary presses by the *Atelier de Fabrication des Timbres*, du Boulevard Brune, and usually consisted of sheets of 100 stamps.

Very recently a much larger sheet has been discovered consisting of 500 stamps of the 10 centimes tax of 1859 (No. 2 in the Catalog). The sheets were 56x44 cm. These sheets were generally cut up vertically in blocks of 240 and 260 and blocks of 240 (12x20) have been seen in several collections. The recent discovery of a block of 250 (25x10) which probably came from the archives, now permits us to ascertain the full dimensions of the sheet as specified above.

The unusual dimensions of these sheets were probably due to the fact that the tax stamps were ordered by the *National Printing Office*, who made no effort to conform with the standard size sheets used by the Post Office eDpartment. However when the 15 centime tax stamp succeeded the 10 centime in 1863, the panes again consisted of 150 stamps to conform with the size of the postage stamps.

It is the belief that this is the largest sheet of stamps used by any country.

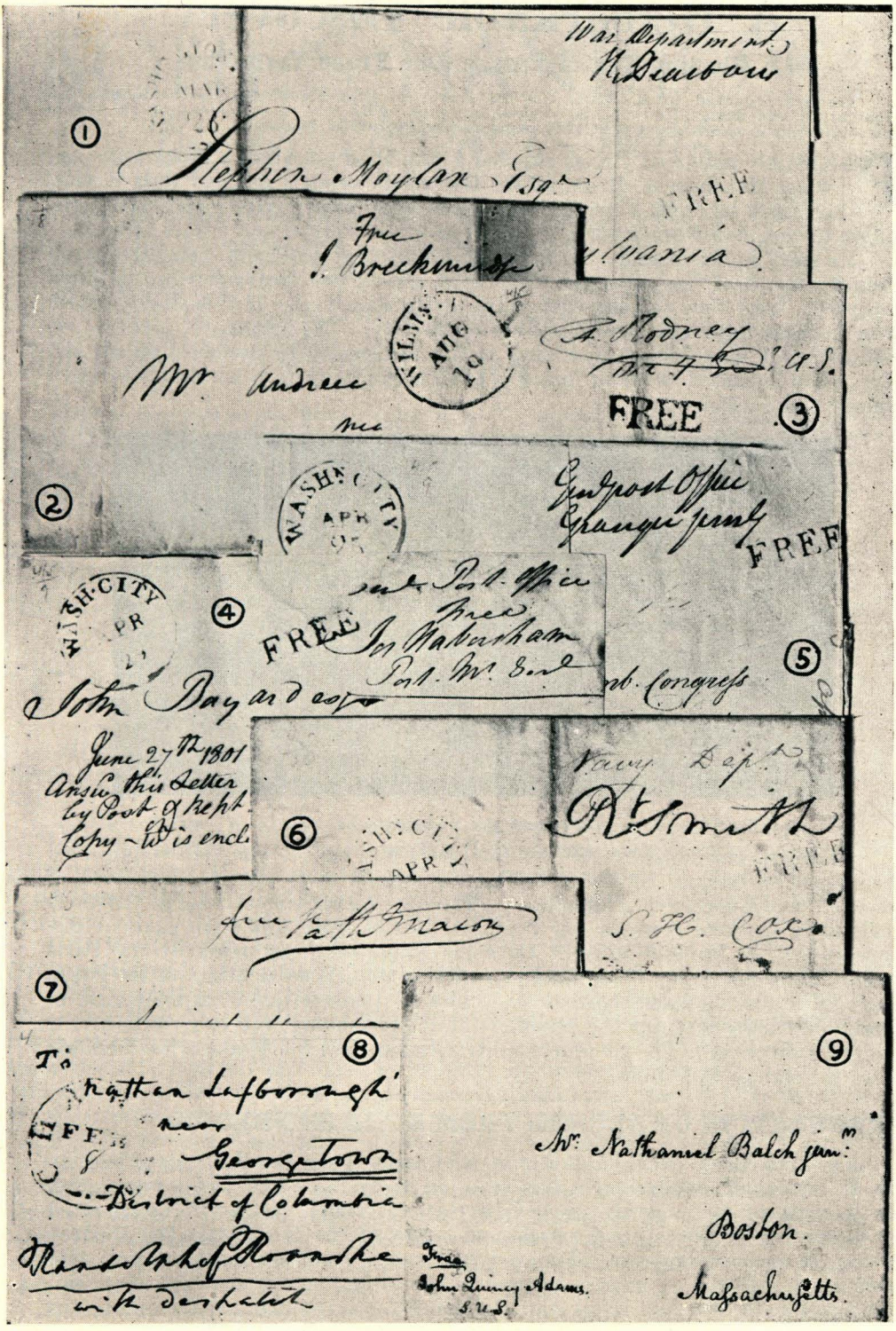


Plate 17—Jefferson Administration.

A Remarkable Discovery

A Block of Ten of France, One Franc Vermillion.

(We are indebted to A. Brun, the discoverer of this block, for the accompanying illustration and description of his remarkable find. The text is a reprint of an article that appeared in the August first 1931 issue of the **Philatelic Magazine.**)

PARISIAN philatelic circles enjoyed a first-class sensation a short while ago when Monsieur A. Brun, of the Galerie Beaujolais in the Palais Royale, brought to light a magnificent used block of the very scarce 1fr. vermilion of the 1849 French issue.

Its story is interesting. Monsieur Victor Robert tells in his monograph on French stamps of the repeated visits of a mysterious stranger who, in 1895, turned up from time to time with pairs, strips and blocks of this stamp, which even in those days was considered out-of-the-way. The stranger's *piece de resistance* was a magnificent used block of fourteen which he produced on his last visit, when he stated he would bring it back with a view to negotiations between himself and M. Robert.



France, 1 Fr. Vermillion.

Following the death, in 1897, of the Post Office official who, in 1849, decreed the change to carmine of the 1fr. vermilion stamp then current, this block of fourteen was found among his papers. The next owner cut off four of the block (originally in three rows, one of four and two of five), and once again it disappeared, to be brought to light after the elapse of many years by the Paris dealer, Monsieur Brun. The *Echo de la Timbrologie,* commenting on the block, says: "The unique assemblage of ten copies of a stamp that is already rare in singles, extraordinary for the freshness of the engraving, the brightness of the color, the fineness of its general condition, make this block *une piece capitale* of all the stamps of France."

TRANSLATION OF BREMEN FROM KOHL HANDBOOK.

The translation of the first section of Bremen from the Kohl Handbook by Dr. F. Kalckhoff, appearing in this issue, is really far more than a translation for it contains much newly discovered material which has been incorporated by the author of the original article and editor of the Handbook, Dr. Herbert Munk. It is therefore more of an original article than a translation and contains much material of intense interest to specialists in this country. Our sincere thanks are due Drs. Munk and Kalckhoff for this splendid contribution as well as to Alfred F. Lichtenstein who arranged for it while in Europe.

TRANSLATIONS FROM KOHL'S HANDBOOK

By Dr. Herbert Munk

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Bremen

Entirely rewritten by **Dr. Munk** for the English translation. Valuable information is due to **Herr G. Bose,** Nordhausen.—Literature: **Bose,** History of the post office of Bremen and description of the Bremish postage stamps, "Der Philatelist" 1891 p. 5-13.—**Ohrt,** Unknown facts about the postage stamps of Bremen (still incomplete) Berl. Briefmarken-Zeitung 1920-21, also separate edition as a "Germanis-Handbuch" (48 pages published).

TRANSLATED BY DR. F. KALCKHOFF OF THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

Abbreviations retained from the German: M—Muster—Design; F—Fehldruck—Error or unintentional variety; D—Durchstich—Roulette.

Prices: The prices quoted are in German Marks as in the Kohl Handbook. Currency: 1 Thaler Gold=72 Grote. The stamps for letters to England bear the value of 5 Silbergroschen (somewhat more than 11 grote) in accordance with the then already existing postal treaties between Prussia and Great Britain.

THE postage stamps of Bremen were only used for letters in accordance with Par. 3 of the treaty of November 14th, 1851, by which Bremen acceded to the German-Austrian Postal Union, namely:

(1) For internal correspondence between the Bremish postal agencies at Bremen, Vegesack, and Bremerhaven (single postage 3 grote, stamps Nos. 1, 8, 11).

(2) For letters to Hamburg (single postage 5 grote, stamps Nos. 2, 6, 12).

(3) For letters to Lubeck and Mecklenburg-Schwerin (single postage 7 grote, stamps Nos. 4 and 13). Letters to Denmark were only franked to Lubeck and charged with 1¼ (schilling) by colored pencil for the route from Lubeck to Denmark.

(4) For letters to Great Britain as a country of destination or in transit to British colonies (single postage 5 sgr., stamps Nos. 3, 9, 15).

(5) For letters to Holland and the United States of America (single postage 10 grote, stamps Nos. 8 and 14). Besides, there seems to have existed a tariff for the transit via New York to Cuba and perhaps other isles of the Antilles, according to which letters to Cuba could be pre-paid at Bremen, if they were to be carried from New York by U. S. A. packets. In such cases the total franking to Havana (the only example known to us) amounted to 15 grote for a single letter (against 10 grote to New York), and 30 grote (against 20) for a double letter, or an addition of 5 grote for every unit of eight for the carriage from New York to Havana. These conclusions are confirmed by four letters from diverse merchants to the firm of Berndes Murtfeldt & Co. at Havana. Three of these letters were sold at auction first by Mr. Kelleher at Boston, and later by Herr Kohler at Berlin at his 49th auction. Three (single) letters are franked by one stamp each of 5 and 10 grote perforated, the fourth (double) letter by two stamps each of 5 grote imperforate and 10 grote rouletted. This latter franking is the more remarkable, as triple letters to New York were always franked by three 10 grote

stamps. On all letters the senders noted in writing "Free" and the name of the packet with the addition "via Newjork". Besides the letters have the figure "15" or "30" (by colored pencil) and the well known PAID mark. The fee for forwarding the letters from the ship to the place of destination might have been levied from the addressee by the Cuban post office. To confirm this a stamped figure appears on one of the letters.

The correspondence to the countries of the German-Austrian Postal Union not named above was forwarded by the foreign post offices at Bremen, namely by the Prussian post office to Prussia and Mecklenburg-Strelitz as well as to Austria (Tirol and Vorarberg excepted), Luxemburg, Saxony a.d.; by the Hanoverian post office to Hanover and Brunswick; by the post office of Thurn and Taxis (up to July 1st, 1867) to those German countries served by Thurn & Taxis and in transit to foreign countries.

The post office of Thurn & Taxis maintained agencies except at Bremen, while at Bremerhaven and Vegesack there were Bremish and Hanoverian agencies. The Bremish agency at Bremerhaven was administered by the Hanoverian agent at Geestemunde, the Hanoverian agency at Vegesack was served by the Bremish postal agent there. All correspondence to the postal territories of Prussia and Thurn & Taxis had therefore to be first carried to Bremen for the purpose of accounting and obliterating and were thereby considerably delayed. The neighboring country of Oldenburg did not keep any postal agency at Bremen, but the correspondence to it was served by the Bremish post office; however, in such cases the stamps of Oldenburg were used instead of those of Bremen (v. later).

Though Bremen had acceded to the German-Austrian Postal Union (v. above) on January 1st, 1852, which had recommended the prepayment of letters by postage stamps in Par. 18 of the treaty, Bremen did not print postage stamps before March 1855 and then only for inland letters (at 3 grote, v. above). Curiously enough the lower postage of 2 grote was retained for letters between Bremen and Vegesack if paid for *in cash*. It was not before the end of April 1863, that the postage between Bremen at Vegesack was also reduced to 2 grote for letters *franked by stamps*, when accordingly a new inland stamp of 2 grote was issued (Nos. 7 and 10). The postage rate for letters between *Bremen and Bremerhaven* or *Bremerhaven and Vegesack* can have been reduced to 2 grote only *at the end of 1866*, for two covers are known which were mailed from Bremen firms on Dec. 13th and 24th, 1866 to Bremerhaven and which bear a 3 grote stamp each, while all the inland letters of January and February 1867 which we have seen were franked with 2 grote stamps.

Though the two stamps of 3 and 2 grote were originally intended for inland letters, yet they could also be used, for all other correspondence. There are letters preserved with one stamp each of 5gr.+2 grote for the postage of 7 grote or with one stamp each of 7 grote+3 grote for the postage of 10 grote. The same applies to all other values. Thus two 5 grote stamps are found for the single postage to Holland. But all such letters are great rarities as well as letters with double or multiple postage, e. g. 2+3 grote, 2+5 grote, 2+7 grote, 2+5sgr., 3+5sgr., though letters to the U. S. A. are known with 1+10 grote stamps. Also letters to Cuba with mixed stamps (5+10 grote, 2+5+2+10 grote) v. above. The stamps were nearly always separated from each other; used pairs or strips are therefore quite rare and command at least 100 to 150% increase in prices; used pieces of the imperforate issue or of the lower values of all the issues command fancy prices.

Obliterations.

By far the most frequent obliterations (about 80%) are the oblong obliterating marks ("Kastenstempel") of Bremen. They are described with all their

types and periods of use by Ohrt in *"Deutsche Stempel-Zeitung"* 1911 No. 23-24, *"Die Postanstalten Bremens und ihre Poststempel"*, and in *"Berl. Briefm.-Zeitung"* 1919-20, *"Die Verschiedenen Kastenstempel von Bremen"* (important for the examination of authenticity!). Beside the oblong marks the town post office, up to about 1858, made use of a double circled stamp with "St. P. A." above, Bremen below (somewhat higher price).

*Bremerhaven** obliterated by the single-line mark FRANCO, which was always impressed twice, either one below the other or crossed. Like all other obliterations of Bremerhaven it is found principally upon 3 grote stamps (70% of all used stamps) and with preference upon the imperforate issues. Besides, Bremerhaven availed herself of two double-circled marks, a larger one with a key below, the name above, and a smaller one with the key above, the name below. The last is far rarer, but the larger mark also brings a higher price (50% upon imperforate 3 grote stamps, 100% upon perforated 3 grote stamps and all other values), if it is preserved in full size on piece of letter.

The Bremish postal agency at Vegesack used a "key"-mark like the smaller one of Bremerhaven. It is found almost exclusively upon 2 grote stamps (for reason v. above) and is highly valued. The three double-circled marks described here only comprise about 5% of all obliterations.

The Bremish post office principally used *black* color for obliterating; we found but one copy of No. 2 with a blue oblong mark at a Kohler auction. Beside this a certain type of the large oblong mark BREMEN was stamped in light blue color from about November 3rd to December 2nd, 1863 (copies in the Ohrt collection, v. *Berl. Briefm. Zeit.* 1919 p. 222).

Obliterating marks of foreign post offices at Bremen cannot be found on Bremish stamps except those of Hanoverian railway post offices. The railway route from Geestemunde to Bremen, too, was common property of the states of Bremen and Hanover. Of such obliterations the following have been met with upon Bremen stamps: (1) a blue circular mark with BREMEN BAHNF. above in clear sans-serif type (furnished as late as 1866 by Prussia; (2) BREMEN Bahnhof in two lines in an oblong with rounded corners, mostly in blue color (an old Hanoverian postmark for letters from the railway station letter box, v. Ohrt in *"Deutsche Stempel-Zeitung"* 1911 p. 120); neither obliteration is scarce but they are sought for because of the pretty appearance of the blue mark especially upon the green stamps. (3) The blue Hanoverian postmark of the Vegesack station, an oblong with two lines of legend, VEGESACK BAHNHOF. and figures. This mark is very rare and nearly always found upon 2 grote stamps. Beside these three marks are found the postmarks of the Hanoverian railway post offices, with three lines of legend and without border, viz. (4) HANNOVER above, GEESTEMUNDE below, (5) GM. HVR. above, BREMEN below, both with date number of train in the middle line; they probably originate from letters posted at the train, and are found in black as well as in blue, and almost exclusively upon 2 grote stamps. The station and train postmarks combined total about 5% of all existing obliterations.

Other postmarks of the agencies of Hanover or any other state cannot occur upon Bremen stamps except by chance; they may come from letters posted at foreign agencies, but franked, against the rule, by Bremish postage stamps, or from inland letters posted wrongly at a foreign agency. Of such unusual obliterations the 3 grote stamp No. 1 is known with the Prussian 4-ring postmark with number "182". Similar causes were responsible for postmarks of Thurn & Taxis or Hanover upon Prussian stamps, etc. Against the instructions and therefore rare are, too, the red marks PP, PD, a. o. and red or black figures e. g. 2½, 7 1/5, a. o. when used for obliterating the postage stamp.

*Bremerhaven obtained a postal agency of her own but in 1847, together with Vegesack, though the town had existed for some hundred years. In Hanoverian postmarks the name is spelt "Bremerhafen."

All of the Bremish stamps were lithographed by G. Hunkel at Bremen. Each of the 6 values has a special design and a different color of the paper or of the impression. On the 5 and 7 grote the country is not given, on the 3 grote the monetary unit is missing.

The quantities of the annual consumption of the diverse values for the years 1855 to 1867 are given later. Though they do not reveal the quantities printed of each stamp yet it may be said that all Bremen stamps are much undervalued. Our prices are meant for pieces with perfect margins and with complete roulette or perforation. Good pieces of letters with full postmark must be estimated at least 33% higher, stamps on entire letters require at least 150% more, some of them command even much higher prices.

I. The Imperforate Issues.

The sheet margins are nearly always partly cut (even with unused stamps) from the border or with sheets from the remainders. Used stamps with part of the sheet margin are very rare.



1

1855 (10. April) M. 1. Black impression on colored paper. 3 types brownish gum.

		horizontally A. Laid		vertically B. Laid	
1.	3 (grote) black on greyish blue. T. I, II, III.				
	I. With dividing lines (only 3 copies known so far)		——		
	F I. Fine curved line above the crown (found but upon the 40th stamp T. I)		——		
	II. Without dividing lines	50—	100—	80—	175—
	F I. Fine curved line above the crown T. I (stamp 40, 43) T. II (stamp 41)	75—	160—	110—	250—
	Horizontal strip of 3: T. I+II+III (without dividing lines)	——		——	
	1d. but T. I+II showing variety FI (stamp 40, 41)	——			

Construction of sheets and types. The sheet consisted of 120 stamps in 10 horizontal rows of 12 stamps each. A complete sheet on horizontally laid paper (without dividinglines) was put on sale at auction by the firm of Gilbert & Koehler at Paris in 1907 and re-appeared November 1928 at the 57th auction of H. Koehler at Berlin; it went to A. F. Lichtenstein, New York, for 5000 dollars.

The original stone contained three designs side by side each differing by small variations from the two other. The printing stone was constructed by transfers from this original stone. The 3 types therefore repeat in the same order four times in every horizontal row, while vertical strips always show one and the same type. The types are most easily discerned by the number of small vertical dashes in the oval ornament just below the EM of BREMEN, T I showing one dash, T II two dashes and T III three dashes (v. illustrations); besides there are differences in the position of the figures within the ovals and of the legend STADT POST AMT within the frame as well as other small variations of the design. The three types having been discovered long ago there occur in the trade horizontal strips of three or more but never vertical pairs or strips. The spaces between the stamps are equal in both directions (about 3 mm), therefore narrow or missing margins cannot be deemed normal.


T. I T. II T. III

The stamps with fine curved line above the crown (FI); the dots on the middle tooth of the crown and their absence on certain stamps: Originally every one of the 120 stamps of the printing stone had a flatly curved line under the inscription STADT POST AMT. It began on the outer line of the scroll ornament at the left side of the crown, continued flat above the central tooth of the crown and ended on the scroll right of the crown, under the letter M of AMT. After the finishing of the printing stones these curved lines above the crown were removed from each stamp, with the exception of a few single ones, on which they were partially left. (See illustr.) The reason these lines were removed subsequently was previously unknown, although it was believed that the leaving of them on single stamps was due to error or carelessness on the part of the lithographer.



No.1. FI.

In addition to this, on every transfer there was a black dot on the central tooth of the crown, with the exception, however, of a few stamps which do not show it. As the position of this dot on the middle tooth of the crown, varies slightly on each of the 3 types (see above) the dots must have therefore been made on the three drawings of the original stone and with the same transfer, it was presumed that their absence on single stamps was caused by irregularities of the transfer. The dots themselves were taken for "secret marks".

Only two events of recent years, i. e. the turning up of some 3 grote stamps with dividing lines and the appearance of a complete sheet of 120 stamps have enabled us to write the true story of the 3 grote printing stone and at the same time give *the* explanation of the two varieties, known for decades, viz., "curved line above the crown" and "without dot above central tooth of crown".

History of the 3 Grote—Printing Stone.

Dividing lines; the two states (I, II) of the Stone: Up to 1926 no 3 grote stamps with dividing lines were known. Since that time, however, three stamps have appeared which show upon the margins clear dividing or frame lines in about equal distance from the design. Two of these stamps are of T I (one of them the variety F I), the third one is of T II. All the three copies are obliterated by the single-line postmark FRANCO of Bremerhaven. One copy was discovered by the firm of Holtz & Giebeler of Danzig and was sold to a dealer from Ulm o. D. Shortly afterward the second copy was offered at the 29th Stock auction sale, the third one was sold at the 6th auction of Mr. Lampel at Dresden. At first suspicion was aroused due to the fact that copies with clear dividing lines did not appear until more than 70 years after the issue, and then that three different pieces with the same obliteration should appear at the same time. On the other hand it was startling that one copy was of a different type (II) from the other two (T I), while one of the latter showed the variety F I (with curved line above the crown); for, in this case, the forger must have manufactured three different dies. Now the examination of the paper etc. under the quartz light did not reveal any signs of forgery; therefore we secured a photo of the whole sheet mentioned above in the original size for the search of traces of the dividing lines, as such may be found with the perforated stamps of 10gr. and 5sgr. Our presumption was, indeed, confirmed but in one case, to wit, on the right lower corner (stamp 120), where coherent remainders of the dividing lines were left above, and at the lower left side of, the stamp, the lines running about amidst the spaces between the neighboring stamps. Besides, the left line runs distinctly beyond the lower border of the stamps. A very small trace of a dividing line is seen, too, at the left border of the 5th row. Now, with the sheet in hand, we could identify two of the copies *with* dividing lines, among them the variety F I; but when comparing them with the corresponding stamps *with-*

out dividing lines we discovered that after the first few printings not only the dividing lines but also other dashes and dots had been removed, which might have interfered with the clearness of the print. Thus, there are two different states, I. and II., of the printing stone of the 3 grote, distinguished from each other not only by the present or missing dividing lines, but also by other typical characteristics. The stone in state I. had been used for printing but a few (perhaps only one) sheets, which, having in mind the obliteration of the three known copies, must have been distributed to and by the postal agency at Bremerhaven. The sheet or sheets from state I. of the stone might have been considered as printers proofs, but were delivered by Hunkel to, and (for reason of economy) distributed by, the post office.



Type I.
Stamp 40 in State I
With Dividing Lines.



Type III.
Stamp 45 in State I
With Dividing Lines.

In order to understand the somewhat startling fact of a substantial retouch of the plate after one or a few sheets had been printed, one must keep in mind that the 3 grote stamp was the first order of its kind to the printing establishment of Hunkel. Therefore it is not to be wondered at that the printings were not entirely satisfactory at the beginning. Now let us consider how the two states of the plate of the 3 grote originated. Upon the printing stone as resulting from 40 transfers of the three original drawings (the original "triptychon") the curved lines above the crown had been removed from each stamp. Incomplete working, however, accounts for the variety F I (v. ill.). The removing of the curved line above the crown and later on of the dividing lines was probably done for the same purpose, viz. the lightening up of the design, because the first prints got too heavy and dirty. Such copies are also met with in the stamps *without* dividing lines and are known by collectors as "first prints". The removal of the curved lines produced state I. of the plate. As the prints from it still appeared too heavy the dividing lines and at the same time the dots in the tablets of value caused by the needles fastening the transfer paper to the stone were etched off. Thus arose state II. of the plate. In this same order we shall now consider the details of the retouching.

First retouch of the printing stone (state I); the curved line above the crown and the so-called secret mark upon the middle tooth of the crowns Why did the original drawings bear the curved line above the teeth of the crown? This line, certainly, did not embellish the upper part of the design, but it was of great assistance in the construction of the original design, because it enabled the designer to draw the inscription STADT POST AMT upon the three transfers at equal distances between the upper curve and this parallel auxiliary line which, after having fulfilled its purpose of facilitating the work of the lithographer could be removed as well as the dividing lines without detriment to the design. Of the three known 3 grote stamps with dividing lines two do not show any traces of the auxiliary curve, while the third one shows it but partly broken

like the later printings of stamp 40 without the dividing lines. For this reason it is evident that the printing stone was retouched twice, at first by removing the curved lines above the crowns before starting printing, then after a trial printing of one or a few sheets by removing the dividing lines and other minor details.

Years ago we had already guessed that the general removing of the auxiliary curve was done incompletely on more than one stamp; for the strip of three rouletted stamps at the 6th Ferrari auction showed substantial remainders of the line above the crown as well upon type I. as upon type II. Now from the whole sheet of the 3 grote we can state the stamps which still show larger parts or but weak traces of the curve. The larger part of the curve is preserved upon stamp 40 (T I), 41 (T II), and 43 (T I). Thus our variety F I happens with both types, but twice as often with type I. as with type II. Traces only of the curve are found upon stamps 29 and 62 (both of type II). Besides there are dot like remainders of the curve upon stamp 45 (and perhaps upon others, as well) in state I. of the plate with the dividing lines, see ill. of stamp 45.

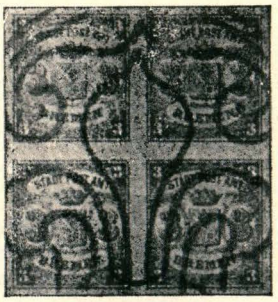
Formerly we attributed the nearly complete conservation of the curved line upon some stamps and the traces upon others to an oversight or to incorrect working of the lithographer as they did not correctly remove later on the dividing lines above and to the left of the lower right corner stamp (No. 120). But after having studied the entire sheet of the 3 grote stamps another explanation seems possible. It is a striking fact that all stamps with preserved curves (Nos. 40, 41, 43, 45) are found in the same horizontal row, but not in a border row. One might guess that the lithographer had interrupted his work on the first day with the fourth row and therefore did the retouch there incompletely. But then he would certainly have remedied this omission at the second retouch of the plate, when he removed not only the dividing lines but also the dots caused by the needle points and other lithographic aids, e. g. the last traces of the curved line upon stamp 45. Therefore the curves upon stamps 40, 41, and 43 were probably left on purpose, perhaps because of a fault of the stone which made the lithographer fear some complications when trying to remove the lines by acid. Whatever the reason, it is worth mentioning that upon stamp 45 of the same row there is found a thick black triangle just below the letter S of STADT immediately behind the junction of the curved line with the ornament (see illustration). It looks as if the lithographer had tried to mend a fault that arose from the removing of the curve but failed for the same reason which also prevented the removing of this group with the second retouch when the dots before the figures of value and the last traces of the curve were etched off.

After having known the curved line above the crown as an auxiliary line that was to be removed after the completion of the printing stone fresh light is thrown on two other facts, viz. the black dot on the middle tooth of the crown and the missing of it in some stamps. Up to this time these dots were taken for secret marks and their absence for irregularities of the transfer. Now we believe both explanations to be wrong. The little intricacies of the 3gr. stamps were judged each for itself without looking for a connection between them. As soon as they were considered from this point of view there was an explanation ready. These dots were troubling only because and since the curved line was removed. As they now appeared insignificant philatelists tried to put a meaning on them. If the curved lines had not been removed the dots would not have been noticed. But in connection with the curved lines another interpretation offers itself: the so-called secret marks are nothing more than auxiliary dots for the lithographer drawing the curved lines. The real lithographic purpose of the dots in relation to the curved line is only to be guessed at. Perhaps they were intended as guide dots to keep the curved line off the crown and to protect the crown from injury upon etching off the line. For the same reason these dots were not removed with the retouch.

But with the entire sheet at hand we are able to identify the stamps, where the dot is missing notwithstanding. They are the stamps 81 (T III), 83 (T II), and 90 (T II). On a fourth stamp the dot is much reduced but still visible. On stamp 81 not only the dot is missing but also the point of the middle tooth of the crown is touched and proves that the dots on the other two stamps originally existed, too, and the reduced dot was originally as large as the other ones, and that all these dots were etched off together with the curved line. This statement confirms our suggestion of the "secret marks" being auxiliary points for drawing the curves and protecting guides for their removal. They are rudiments of the construction of the design.

Second retouch of the printing stone (state II); the removal of the dividing lines and other lithographic expedients: When comparing the (enlarged) illustrations of the two stamps with dividing lines (stamp 40, type I, with rather complete curve, and stamp 45, type III, with only dot like traces of the curve) with the same stamps without dividing lines (state II), it is obvious, that with the second retouch the lithographer etched off not only the dividing lines but also other black remnants of the design. Of course, one must be cautious in his conclusions, as some details certainly disappeared by wear without any interference of the lithographer. Thus the 3gr. gradually became lighter as may be best seen by comparison between imperforate and perforated copies. But we are almost assured of those characteristics not having disappeared by wear but by retouch of the lithographer, which are preserved upon the illustrated stamps with dividing lines but missing upon the same stamps without dividing lines. For while certain characteristics disappeared together with the dividing lines, as e. g. the dots from the needle points in front of the figures 3, others were left untouched as the dots between (STA)D and T, (A)M and T, the ugly fringes at the vertical stroke of the (STAD)T, and the black bunch mentioned above. Therefore it is obvious that the lithographer did not throughout remove the most prominent remnants out of the design. But still there is a general difference between the remnants that disappeared and those left. The former have an isolated position and could be removed without fear of damage to the surroundings, the latter touched or grazed the design and made any etching dangerous for the integrity of it. Here we see the same motive repeated that guided in the first retouch.

Paper: The paper of No. 1 is *laid* with parallel lines (about 11 to 20 mm) mostly running *horizontally* (*A*), much rarer *vertically* (*B*). There was no order for definite instructions regarding the cutting of the sheets but they were cut indiscriminately and went to the printing press with laid lines partly running one way and partly in another. Besides the paper, probably the first batch only, had a watermark (large lilies) of the paper maker, parts of which show in the stamps. The reduced illustration is taken from a photo by Mr. Ohrt in G. B. II No. 3.



No. 1. Watermark.



1856 M. 2. Black impression on colored wove paper; **two types.**
(March 25th). Not issued. Legend: Frco Mken

1.	**5 Grote black on rose (printed 26400 stamps)**	**2—**	
	April 4th. Legend: Frco Mke		
2.	5 Grote black on rose	35—	100—
	FI. Printed on both sides	——	——

Sheets of 120 stamps in 10 horizontal rows of 12. The printing stone was made by transfers from the original stone, bearing two designs by the side of

each, which, like the original design of No. 1, show small differences from each other. These 2 types repeat side by side in any horiz. row, while vertical rows always show the same type. The types are easily distinguished by the fact, that the wavy lines of the background on the left side of the shield are turned down in type I, but upward in type II; besides the wavy lines at the left between the lower scroll and the frame line turn directly upward from the scroll in type I, while in type II they turn first down and then again upward (v. ill.). Because of the arrangement of the types there are on the market only horizontal pairs or blocks of unused 5gr. stamps and scarcely any vertical pairs or strips. The distance of the stamps in both directions is about 2½ mm.; all stamps are surrounded by single separating lines. The margins of the sheet are mostly cut off even in unused stamps or blocks; we saw a piece with left margin of 12½ mm. At least one complete sheet still exists, which was reproduced in the catalog of the 25th Kohler auction. The 13th stamp of the sheet shows an oblique stroke through the "n" of "funf" running nearly down to the lower frame line (higher price).



T. I. T. II.

Franco-Marken (No I); correction of legend Mken into Mke: The lithographer Hunkel first delivered on March 25th, 1856 5gr. stamps with the incorrect legend Mar*ken* (consignment of 220 sheets). Because of the fault the supply was not issued, but sold in the year 1868, after the close of the Bremish post offices, to a dealer. In this way uncut sheets came on the market. *No genuinely used* pieces of No. I are known. As the alteration of the legend had to be made in great haste, it was not done on the printing stone (which would have caused 120 sub-types), but on the two original designs from which transfers were taken for the construction of a new stone. This is proved by the following facts:

(1) The altered legend, like the other design, discloses 2 types which regularly recur with T I and T II through the whole sheet. On the odd stamps (T I) the "eye" of the (Mark)*e* is broad, sometimes open at the underside, making the letter look like a "c"; on the even stamps (T II) this "eye" is very narrow; thus the head of the "e" on T II is nearly circular, on T II on the contrary it is oval. The "M" of "Marke" is always slanting and on T II its right vertical stroke overtops the left one much more than on T II.

(2) The hatches of the shield are little or hardly visible in No. I, while all 120 stamps of No. 2 always have clear and regular hatches.

(3) Certain stamps in the sheets of No. I show remarkable irregularities of transfer, which do not repeat in the same places in the sheets of No. 2. Thus on the 10th stamp of No. I the lower part of the crown is cut by an oblique stroke running from the upper right to the lower left, while this fault is missing on the 10th stamp of the sheet of No. 2. Similar differences occur with other corresponding stamps, e. g. the oblique stroke on the 13th stamp of No. 2 (v. above) is missing in No. I and appears in the transfer of No. 2.

Plainly printed copies of No. 2 offer a fine black dot at each of the four corners about 1 mm. distant from the middle dash of the corner ornament. These 4 dots occur but rarely on the sheets of No. I and then partly in other places. Their regular placing must therefore be due to the new transfers after the correction of the legend. As the dots are very likely caused by the pinning of the transfers to the stone, they allow some conclusions as to the working of the lithographer. Senf (I. B. J. 1922) also discovered these dots but he did not examine stamps of No. 2 and came to the erroneous conclusion that the dots were caused by the point of the compasses, which the lithographer used for delineating the arches of the 4 corners.

No. 2 was very likely printed only once. The *paper* has a decided pink color, which makes the printing sometimes appear bluish black, though it is not. This pink color is sensitive to light, but not as much as that of the 5gr. rouletted

No. 6. Therefore unfaded copies of No. 2 are not as rare as those of No. 6. As used copies of No. 2 are rarer and command a higher price than used copies of No. 6 the roulettes are sometimes cut off in order to make *false* imperforate stamps. Besides the faded color (v. above) such copies are recognized by the measurements, as they cannot be more than 23mm. high.

Of *No. 2 FI* some copies are known; a used copy went to the 25th Kohler auction sale, two others are owned by collectors at Vienna. An unused pair was sold in a lot at the 6th Ferrari auction. The back print of the Kohler stamp is misplaced in both directions against the front side so that it offers the corners of 4 stamps with the dividing lines between them. The back print is not only faint but imperfect and deficient.

(To be continued.)

What Year the Waterburys?

By R. J. Mechin.

BEING interested in cancellations (and postmarks) used on the 3c stamp of our 1869 issue of which those used at Waterbury, Conn. offer the greatest variety from any one city, I have attempted to assign the year of usage to the various cancellations on some basis other than the arbitrary manner of assuming that any cover dated from about the middle of April to the end of December was used in the year 1869 and any with postmark dated from January 1st to about the middle of April in the year 1870.

Pencil notations on two covers giving the year as 1870 (see the Maple Leaf April 26th and Flower—6 Petals May 26th Table I) when ordinarily the year would be considered as 1869, using the method outlined above, lead to an attempt to group the cancellations on the basis of "correspondence" which is shown in Table II. It seems much more reasonable that the Anderson correspondence would be preserved in continuous months, from February 1870 (The Thistle) to July 1870 (Mortar & Pestle and Pumpkin) than that the latter two would have been saved in 1869 and no more letters kept until February of the following year. It is entirely possible that the two covers from the Elmendorf correspondence listed in Table I were used in either May 1869 or May 1870 and for that reason appear in both years in Table II. with a question mark.

As noted in an article in *The American Philatelist* of May 1929 by F. B. Whittemore entitled "*A List of the Waterburys,*" the use of the "Flowers" as cancellers appear in the years 1865, 1866 and 1867, the Flower with 8 Petals being the most common, so that it is entirely possible that these cancellers would be used in both 1869 and 1870. The frequent use of these "Flowers" cancellers seems best explained in either or both of two ways, first that when the Post Office officials (the head of this particular section was then in New Haven, Conn.) advised Mr. Hill, Postmaster at Waterbury, after the use of some grotesque cancellation that they were not dignified enough to be used in the United States Post Office and asked him to discontinue (see the *Collector's Club Philatelist* July 1929 "*The Waterbury Cancellations*" by J. P. Elton) that Mr. Hill resorted to the more "dignified" Flowers and second that the cancellers carved in intricate designs soon broke and the Flowers were again resorted to.

The Post Office Department has no record showing when stamps of this issue were sent to the Waterbury Post Office but the only covers bearing the 3c stamp

of 1869 which I have seen with early April 1869 dates (April 2nd the earliest) were from New York and Philadelphia so that it is not unreasonable to suppose that stamps of this issue were not placed on sale at Waterbury before May 1, 1869.

All of the covers or pieces listed in Table I. are in the writers collection, have been seen in approval selections or auction lots or have been noted through the kindness of F. B. Whittemore and a few recorded through the courtesy of Edward S. Knapp.

As will be readily seen this is a very limited amount of material upon which to base these conclusions but if collectors with covers bearing stamps of the 1869 issue cancelled at Waterbury would advise the writer or the Editor of *The Collectors Club Philatelist* giving the cancellation, date of the post mark, pencil notations, if any, or dates of enclosures and to whom the cover is addressed, it should not be difficult to prove or disprove this theory and in either case add something to our knowledge of these interesting cancellations.

TABLE I.

A Partial List of Waterbury Cancellations Used on the 1869 Issue (All on the 3c Value Except Running Chicken, Which is on 1c Value).

Cancellation	Postmark Month	Day	Correspondences
W (without Serifs)	Jan.	3	Whittlesey*
W (without Serifs)	Jan.	4	Whittlesey
Shield—3 Bars	Jan.	4	Whittlesey*
W (without Serifs)	Jan.	6	Whittlesey
Thistle	Feb.	28	Anderson*
Lady in Bonnet	Mar.	3	Anderson*
Lady in Bonnet	Mar.	7	Anderson
Thistle	Mar.	12	Anderson
Small Bee	Mar.	15	Kellog*
Large Bee	Mar.	17	Anderson*
Large Bee	Mar.	18	Anderson
Shoe	Mar.	19	Whitney
Shoe	Mar.	22	Anderson
Shoe	Mar.	24	Anderson
Shoe	Mar.	24	Anderson
Flower—8 Petals	Apr.	4	Anderson
Maple Leaf	Apr.	7	Anderson
Flower—7 Petals	Apr.	9	Anderson
Flower—7 Petals	Apr.	14	Blakely*
Flower—7 Petals	Apr.	21†	Anderson
Maple Leaf	Apr.	26(1)	Doolittle*
Flower—6 Petals	May	4	Elmendorf
Flower—6 Petals	May	5	(on Piece)
Flower—6 Petals	May	6	Elmendorf
Flower—6 Petals	May	7	Todd
Flower—6 Petals	May	7†	Anderson
Flower—6 Petals	May	26(1)	Anderson*
Mortar & Pestle	Jun	15	(on Piece)*
Flower—8 Petals	Jun	21	Todd*
"Shoo FLY"	Jun	24	J. C. Bull
Mortar & Pestle	July	3	Anderson
Flower—12 Petals	July	8	Cook*
Pumpkin	July	8	Anderson
Pumpkin	July	9	Anderson

Mortar & Pestle	July	18	Anderson
Pumpkin	July	22	E. Horton & Son*
Flower—7 Petals	Aug.	9	Hawley
Flower—8 Petals	Aug.	24	Todd
Flower—10 Petals	Sept.	15	Hull*
Flower—10 Petals	Sept.	24	Todd
8 Arrow Heads	Sept.	26	Hull*
Leaf—Straight Lines	Nov.	5	Townsend*
Rosebush	Nov.	23	Townsend*
Running Chicken	Nov.	29	?
Holly Sprig	Dec.	23	Whittlesey*
Xmas Tree	Dec.	25	Whittlesey
Xmas Tree	Dec.	28	Cook*
Beer Stein	Dec.	28	Whittlesey*
W (without Serifs)	Dec.	31	Whittlesey

(1)These covers have pencil notations giving year as 1870.
*These are in my collection.
†These covers were in the lot with the cover dated May 26 (Cancellation Flower—6 Petals) with pencil notation giving year as 1870 and were, therefore, probably used in that year.

TABLE II.

Re-Arranged According to Correspondence With an Attempt to Assign Years on This Basis.

Month	Year	Cancellation	Correspondences
May	1869	Flower—6 Petals	Todd & Elmendorf (?)
June	1869	Flower—8 Petals	Todd
June	1869	"Shoo Fly"	Bull
July	1869	Flower—12 Petals	Cook
Aug.	1869	Flower—7 Petals	Hawley
Aug.	1869	Flower—8 Petals	Todd
Sept.	1869	Flower—10 Petals	Hull & Todd
Sept.	1869	8 Arrow Heads	Hull
Nov.	1869	Leaf (straight lines)	Townsend
Nov.	1869	Rosebush	Townsend
Nov.	1869	Running Chicken	?
Dec.	1869	Holly Sprig	Whittlesey
Dec.	1869	Christmas Tree	Whittlesey & Cook
Dec.	1869	Beer Stein	Whittlesey
Dec.	1869	W (without Serifs)	Whittlesey
Jan.	1870	W (without Serifs)	Whittlesey
Jan.	1870	Shield	Whittlesey
Feb.	1870	Thistle	Anderson
Mar.	1870	Lady in Bonnet	Anderson
Mar.	1870	Thistle	Anderson
Mar.	1870	Small Bee	Kellog
Mar.	1870	Large Bee	Anderson
Mar.	1870	Shoe	Anderson & Whitney
Apr.	1870	Maple Leaf*	Anderson & Doolittle
Apr.	1870	Flower—7 Petals	Anderson & Blakely
Apr.	1870	Flower—8 Petals	Anderson
May	1870	Flower—6 Petals*	Anderson & Elmendorf (?)
June	1870	Mortal & Pestle	? (On Piece)
July	1870	Mortar & Pestle	Anderson
July	1870	Pumpkin	Anderson & Horton

*Pencil notation on cover gives year.

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ADVERTISING RATES UPON REQUEST

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COMPLETING OUR TENTH VOLUME.

It is difficult to realize that ten years have passed since we brought out the first issue of the *COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST*—ten years which have been filled with the most pleasant associations and only marred by the passing of some of the good friends who were with us when we started. I still vividly remember the day that I first visited the *Collectors Club* after moving from Chicago, to be warmly greeted by Dr. J. Brace Chittenden, who had just started his work to rehabilitate the Club after it had remained dormant for several years following the World War. Everyone who knew Dr. Chittenden realizes how contagious his enthusiasm was and it was not long before he had me sold on the idea of a magazine that would fittingly represent the Club that he had pictured.

We started under auspicious circumstances. Dealers and Collectors—non-members as well as members—came willingly to our support and with the very first issue in January 1922 we were on a self-supporting basis and have not only been able to maintain this condition but have been able to double the magazine in size during this period and spend more on illustrations than any similar publication.

That this growth was possible is due entirely to the continuous liberal patronage of leading dealers throughout the world. Without this support nothing could have been accomplished and we again urge our members to give these dealers the same measure of support which they have given to us. It would take you but a few moments to drop a line to these dealers and assure them of your appreciation and naturally give them first consideration when you placed your business.

It is with particular pride and gratification that we list the advertisers who have supported us most liberally during this period. Ten years of continuous support is worthy of especial commendation and we want you to bear this Honor List well in mind:

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Zumstein & Co.

During the 10 years of publication we have had the privilege of presenting many articles of outstanding merit. It is an especially pleasing coincidence that the leading article in our first issue on the *Pan American Commemoratives* was by George B. Sloane and in our present issue another important monograph on the *Harnden Express* is featured by the same writer. And it will also be noted that George is one of the advertisers who has never missed an issue in the entire ten years and has been of material assistance in many ways during the entire period.

We have made a special endeavor to pub'ish articles on the early U. S. Posts, and many of these articles have been of so much importance that they have been reprinted as Monographs. We have tried to make the *C. C. P.* a reliable source of such information for the students of the future.

Edward S. Knapp started with our first issue and for a long period contributed a series of items on unusual *Confederate stamps.* Dr. Victor M. Berthold has contributed an especially noteworthy series of the *Franke of the Western Express Company's,* upon *Wm. H. Russell* and the *Mormon Islands* and in co'laboration with Henry C. Needham upon the early *Pony Express Routes.* Ernest Wiltsee has been another important contributor on *Western Franks,* gaining his information in many cases in old archives in California.

Possibly the most important article that we have published was the *Plating of the 10 1847* by Elliott Perry. Mr. Perry also contributed an important study on the *Franklin Carrier* and has been an active booster and a continuous advertiser since we started.

J. Murray Bartels has contributed several articles that have been of outstanding merit and we still count upon him to continue his important records of the *Postmasters Provisionals.* His splendid article on the *New York Foreign*

Mail Cancellations opened a new field for research and stimulated Edwin Milliken to elaborate on the listings.

The subjects of *Cancellations on U. S. Stamps* has been given considerable attention and we are quite in sympathy with the plans that have been formulated to encourage further studies on the subject so that eventually the matter can be published in permanent form as outlined by Delf Norona. *The Waterbury Cancellations* by J. P. Elton, the *Stampless Covers of Michigan* by Dr. Bernstein, *The Philatelic History of the Five Indian Nations* by Dr. Carroll Chase, the several important articles on *Washington Cancellations* by Harry M. Konwiser and the monumental work on the *Patent Cancellations* by Fred R. Schmalzreidt are typical examples of our articles in this field.

In the closely allied field of *Franks*, Harry M. Konwiser has contributed an important series of articles and more than this Harry has been a valuable assistant in many ways. James S. Brownell's finely illustrated article on the *Postal Franks of the President's Widows* was an outstanding contribution. The present series of the *History of the Free Franking Privilege in the U. S.* by Edward Stern has received much favorable comment and will be an important guide to collectors of these Franks in the future. Mr. Stern has exhaustively studied the problem and has painstakingly checked his facts to the original sources.

While we have not had much material on *Precancels* they have not been entirely ignored and we believe that the excellent article on the *Early Bar Precancels* by Roy C. Frank is still the last word on these interesting pioneer efforts.

In our first issue we started several departments which did much to win recognition for the magazine in its early stages. These included a *"Survey of the Quarter"* by John N. Luff; an *"Auction Review"* by J. C. Morgenthau; *"Current Literature"* by John A. Kleeman and *"The Trend of the Times"* by Hugh M. Clark. Certainly a group of which any magazine can well feel proud.

In our first issue A. Krassa was also represented with a plea for the formation of an *Expert Committee*—a plea which is still very apropos and which we hope the Club will eventually act upon. Mr. Krassa also contributed an important series on the first issue of *Paraguay Officials* based upon his wonderful holdings of this issue.

One of our most valued contributors has always been Herman Toaspern, known far and wide as "Toasty." His suggestive article on *"Mounting a Collection of 3c 1851"* was a masterpiece in simplification of a complicated subject and his many other articles not only show a thorough grasp of the subjects covered but are written in a most readable manner. As a journalist or writer Toasty could go a long way.

The *Philatelic Literature Supplement* edited by William R. Ricketts has been a feature in almost every issue. These thorough Reviews covering every important publication will be a mine of information for future students as well as a guide to our present readers. The club is further indebted to Mr. Ricketts for the gift of his splendid library to the *Collectors Club* which will unquestionably make it the finest in existence and one impossible to duplicate.

While we have mentioned in the foregoing, articles relating to U. S. Issues and General matter to a large extent the foreign issues have not been overlooked and a number of splendid articles have been published. Just to mention a few there were the articles on the *Canadian Law Stamps* by Senator J. A. Calder; *British Columbia* and *Vancouver Island* by Henry C. Hitt; the *Canada Large Cents Issue* by Charles Lathrop Pack and by Gerald Firth; *Dominican Republic* by Bertram Poole; *Chili* by Charles J. Phillips and by Andrew J. Hatch; *Guatemala* by H. N. Burgess and Walter Lind; *Guadalajara* by Abr. Odfjell; *Ecuador* by Delf Norona; *Norway*, including the plating of No's. 1, 3, 4 and 5 by that splendid group Justus Anderssen, J. Jellestad and Abr. Odfjell; *St. Lucia* by J. B. Kremer; *Formosa* by George K. Parsons; *Turkey* by Adolph Passer; *Danish*

West Indies by A. E. Pade; *South Africa* by Stephen Rich; *China* by James Starr and by Howard Bowker; and many others too numerous to mention. Each of these articles would deserve especial commendation but space does not permit even mentioning all of them.

Then in addition to the special articles mentioned there are the *Translations from Kohl's Handbook,* that monumental work edited by Herbert Munk. So far we have published translations of *Denmark, France, China, Bergedorf, Bulgaria* and now *Bremen* and we expect to continue these as long as the magazine continues.

We have purposely reserved for final mention the series on the *20th Century U. S. Issues* by Beverly S. King and Max G. Johl. For the first time these issues, deservedly the most popular at the present time, are adequately covered and when published in final book form will be a handbook of permanent value that will rank with John N. Luff's work on the earlier issues. The thoroughness of the work makes one continue to marvel and we feel mighty proud of the fact that we have been privileged to publish the material.

That the *C. C. P.* has been an important factor in the growth and prestige of the *Collectors Club* goes without saying. Starting with the small but loyal and enthusiastic nucleus of about 100 in 1922 the club has steadily grown to nearly 800 at the present time—despite the fact that our qualifications for membership are of a high order—and our membership is composed of the leaders in philately throughout the world. While many members have taken part in this steady growth we are particularly indebted to Charles J. Phillips for much that has been accomplished. Besides stimulating many others to activity as Chairman of the Membership Committee Charlie has personally proposed nearly 100 members during the past year alone not to mention scores that he had interested in the club prior to this time. The example that he has set in unselfish devotion to the cause should be an inspiration to many of our other members.

During this period we have made two moves. The preliminary work was all laid at our rooms over Zucca's Restaurant at 120 West 49th Street but it soon became apparent that our progress justified more fitting quarters and in 1926, during the *International Philatelic Exhibition* held in the Grand Central Palace, we moved to our fine club house at 51 West 48th Street, a move made possible by the generosity of Alfred F. Lichtenstein, who has been the inspiration back of much of our activity. There our growth took on new impetus and we probably would have remained there for a generation or two if it had not been for the Rockefeller plans for Radio City which forced us to sell our holdings and move to our present quarters at 30 East 42nd Street. Here we have large bright quarters, ample for our present needs, but it is hoped that this will be but a milestone in our progress and that eventually the plans outlined in previous issues of this magazine will materialize and insure the permanent continuation of the club with facilities to carry on a work of usefulness.

The real reason for the success of the *Collectors Club* has been the loyal devotion of men of big affairs who have not only graced the membership rolls with their names but have attended the meetings, held office, worked on committees and taken an active interest in everything pertaining to the club. Just run them over. Lichtenstein, Steinway, Harris, Curie, Tows, Hall, Konwiser, the two Rich's, Phillips, Reichelt, Luff, Auerbach, Clark, and the scores of others mentioned in the course of this resume, as well as many more who are always ready to lend a helping hand, not overlooking our efficient and hard-working secretary Mitzi Neuman. Few clubs can point to such a large number of influential men who are WORKING for their welfare. With such a background and such a membership there is no limit to our accomplishments and as we stand on the threshold of another decade we hopefully look forward to a realization of the dreams which the past ten years have made possible.

The Pioneer Miner and the Pack Mule Express

A Review by Dr. Victor M. Berthold.



DR. VICTOR M. BERTHOLD

THE Board of Directors of the *California Historical Society* is entitled to sincere congratulations because it enabled Mr. Wiltsee, well-known collector of Wester Franks, and by profession a mining engineer, to publish a valuable contribution to a field of United States philately which so far has received scant attention from other United States historical societies.

Mr. Wiltsee has chosen for the title of his book, "*The Pioneer Miner and the Pack Mule Express,*" and has included all classes of express organizations whether or not they carried mail for the miners, a total of 446. Doubtless from the point of view of the historian of express transportation in California, such a list of names is very desirable, and may ultimately lead the student of Western Express Franks to look for new and hitherto unknown treasures in this special field.

It also follows that in accordance with the above quoted title, western express companies, known to collectors today either by the use of the handstamps on the letters they carried or by printed franks, are subordinate to the main theme.

Mr. Wiltsee has very skillfully arranged his subject matter in ten very well defined chapters:

Chapter 1—The Pioneer Miner.

Chapter 2—Origin of the Express Companies.

Chapter 3—Characteristics of the Early Express Companies and Their Franks.

Chapters 4, 5, 8 devoted exclusively to express companies of the west, while in the 7th the author recounts the history of the Wells Fargo Express Company.

To me chapter 5 is especially interesting, because in the latter the author establishes the six territorial limits, or operating fields, of the Western Express companies.

First subdivision: The southernmost subdivision, starting from the southern end of the belt in Mariposa county to the north fork of the Mokelumne River.

Second subdivision: Starts from, "the north fork of the Mokelumne, extended north to the Bear River" and comprised, Eldorado, and Placer Counties, with Placerville, formerly Hangtown, as center of distribution.

Third subdivision: Started on the north from the Bear River to the north fork of the Yuba River, covering Nevada County and the larger part of Sierra County, with Downieville as center of distribution.

Fourth subdivision: Includes the greater part of Sierra County lying to the south. It includes the Gibsonville Ridge reached from Marysville and Oroville and the Southwestern portion of Plumas County along the branches of the Feather River. Here La Porte was the headquarters, as regards the Gibsonville Ridge, and Quincy for Plumas County.

Fifth subdivision: This covers the rest of Plumas County and Magalia Ridge in Butte County, extending nearly to Susanville, county of Lassen.

Sixth subdivision: This comprised the counties of Shasta, Trinity and Siskiyou, center at Shasta, also a secondary base town at the coast, namely Crescent City.

The author then takes up each of these subdivisions, and gives under each the companies known to him. This part of the work is certainly of much assistance to all collectors of Western Franks, and deserves unstinted praise. If we had many more serious and well informed students of the calibre of Mr. Wiltsee, the Western Frank branch of United States philately would quickly become one of the choicest pursuits of collectors.

To the above I wish to add that, considering Mr. Wiltsee's book merely as a piece of English literature, any observant reader will be delighted with his clear, concise and often poetical style. I refer especially to the last paragraph of Chapter 10.

The only chapter which needs some rectification is Chapter 8, entitled, "The Number of the Express Companies, Their Location, and Dates of Operation." From the above are quoted the subsequent two paragraphs:

1. "It is a curious fact that the list of Express Companies made out for *Mekeel's Catalog* by H. B. Phillips in 1895 contained only 167 companies in the entire western U. S."

When A. F. Lichtenstein of New York bought that famous collection, we obtained a number of Mr. Phillips' private papers and his old record book, now in the possession of the writer. In it, Mr. Phillips states explicitly that he inserted in the list published by Mekeel only such Western Express companies *as then could be identified by either handstamps or printed franks.* Consequently companies known to Phillips only by their names, and marked with a question mark in the record, were omitted by him in Mekeel's list. Indeed, as early as 1895, there were known the names of 31 other Express Companies, but Phillips intended to record exclusively only companies identified by handstamps and franks as mail and express carriers. The names of the last mentioned 31 Express Companies, of which a list is appended to the Review, are not found in Mr. Wiltsee's compilation (see Appendix C) totaling 446. In all probability had the writer the time to go through his manuscript volumes, a number of others could be added. Adding these additional names, Mr. Wiltsee's total of 446 is at once expanded to 477.

2. "The last published list, that of "*Dr. Berthold, in July 1897,*" gave 197 companies in California and Oregon, some of them with subsidiaries, and 60 companies in the other parts of the West, in Idaho, Washington, Montana, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, making a total of 257 in all."

Now, as a matter of fact, I did not *publish* a list of Western Express Companies, and here is the explanation of the statement. When A. F. Lichtenstein entrusted to me the task of getting together his fine and comprehensive collection of Western Franks, it became necessary to prepare, merely for my own use, a typewritten reference list of the Western Franks in the collection. Mr. Lichtenstein then suggested that some photostats be made of the list, which he might use in his correspondence with dealers, collectors, etc. As the collection grew by

leaps and bounds by the purchase of various great European collections, such for instance as the Western Franks of the Ferrari collection, my first list soon became useless. I therefore revised it and brought the second one up to July 1927, and of this list a number of photostat copies were also made. At this point I wish to emphasize the fact that I chronicled merely Western Express Companies known to me by Handstamps or Western Franks represented in the Lichtenstein collection.

It may likewise not be amiss to call the author's attention to the statement contained in the introductory paragraph of Chapter V. "This work does not pretend in any way to be a history of all the express Companies * * * but in going over the field it is both necessary and a tribute to their work *which has never received any recognition whatever in the public print etc.*"

There have of course been articles published on this subject in the *Collectors Club Philatelist* and other philatelic journals, as well as Prof. Bancroft's "Chronicles of the Builders," Vol. 5 entitled "EVOLUTION OF THE EXPRESS BUSINESS" etc. In this chapter Bancroft devotes twenty-five pages (253-276) to this fascinating subject. On pages 254-5 he gives the history of Al. H. Todd's Express, a pretty liberal abstract from Bancroft's manuscript in the Berkley library, a copy of which Mr. Wiltsee reprints with the remark that this is the first publication of Todd's Express. In the same chapter Bancroft gives very valuable data about many of the important Western Express Companies from D. H. Haskell to the Wells, Fargo and Co.

Again in Bancroft's *History of California,* Vol. XXIV, Chapter VII, there is a wealth of information (see pp. 149-152). Of special interest however is Note 44 on page 150 which awards the palm of having created the *first* express business to Alex H. Todd, instead of Wm. T. Ballou.

"The claim to the first express in California is made for C. L. Cady who announced a weekly service between S. F. and Sutter's Fort in the *Californian,* July 24, 1847, but it was short lived. * * * The first regular express is said to have been started by Ballou late in 1849, but Alex H. Todd shows in his Statements that he began the business in July 1849 etc."

Despite the few rectifications mentioned in this review, the author deserves the sincere thanks of all students of Western Express Companies for the arduous task to which he has devoted himself in the hope that in time to come we shall possess a faithful and complete record of the important role which the Western Express Companies have played in the history of the Western States of the United States.

Names of Western Express Companies Not So Far Chronicled

1. Bradford's Express. From S. F. to Sacramento—June 1851.
2. Blackfoot Express. Geo. W. Ennis, Prop. Headq. at Helena, Mont. 1867.
3. Boone and Wright Express. Headq. at Bodie, Cal. 1882.
4. Brooklyn and Fruitvale Express. Steere & Colby, Prop. From S. F. 1874.
5. California Express Co. Hays & Co. Prop. Head Office, 524 Davis St., S. F. 1877.
6. Dalles Express. Wheeler & Robbins, Prop. Main Office at Carson Cy., Oregon, 1867.
7. Elliotts Atlantic & Pacific Express. Adv. S. F. Daily Herald—July 25, 1851.
8. Eureka & Arcafa. Thos. Beard, Prop. Headq. at Eureka (Humboldt Bay) 1875.
9. Evans Alameda Express. Daniel Evans, Prop. Route from S. F. across the Bay—1868-9.
10. Hall's Coloma & Georgetown Express. No data.
11. Hodge & Co's Express, mentioned by Coster.
12. Huster & Co's Express. No data.
13. Jacksonville Express. M. Caldwell, Prop. at Jacksonville, Oregon—1867.

14. Lovejoy's Alameda Express. Route S. F. to Alameda—1871.
15. Meader's Overland & S. F. Express. Horace Meader, Prop. Office at 517 Davis St., S. F.—1874.
16. Miller & Co's Express. Chinese Camp, 1851.
17. Napa Express. Wm. Kline, Prop. Route S. F. to Napa—1867.
18. Olima Express. Route S. F. to Olima 1867, B. Henderson & H. Loak, Prop.
19. Oliver's Express. A. J. Oliver, Prop. Headq. Virginia Cy., Montana, 1867.
20. Prichards Palisade & Pioche Express. Main Office, S. F. 1875, A. D. Whitney, Agt., S. F.
21. Red Rock & Salmon River Exp. Co. Route S. F. to San José—1851.
22. Richardson Express. In Dec. 1854 connected with Swift & Co. at Petaluma. Adv. of Swift & Co. in S. F. Daily Placer Times & Transcript.
23. San Francisco & Northern Pacific R. R. Co. Exp. J. W. Sheehan, Prop. Office on Washington St. Wharf, S. F.—1875.
24. San Leandro, Brooklyn & Mills Seminary Exp. Route S. F. to Mills Seminary; R. A. Kirkman, Prop.—1878.
25. San Rafael & S. F. Express Co. Offices S. F. at 1 Commercial St. 1876.
26. So. Pacific Coast Exp. Co. Smell Bros. & Co., Prop. S. F. Office at 22 Market St.—1880.
27. Susanville & Reno Express. Main Office at Susanville—1875.
28. Tyrell & Merritt's Oakland Express. J. Tyrell & R. D. Merritt, Prop.—1866.
29. Walla Walla Express. Head Office at Helena, Montana 1867.
30. Wilkinson & Co's Express, Marysville—1855.
31. Yaquina Express. Wright & Co., Prop. Headq. Salem, Oregon 1866-7.

Precancel Convention and Exhibition

The success of the Annual Convention and Exhibition of the Precancel Stamp Society, held in New York City the week ending Sept. 2, 1931 should do much to attract attention to this interesting phase of collecting. No collector could inspect the exhibits without a feeling of respect and admiration for the strides made by the hobby and the serious consideration given the problems presented at the Convention indicates that those in charge of its destinies are building on a sound foundation. N. R. Hoover presided as toastmaster at the banquet held at the McAlpin Hotel at which time Stephen G. Rich announced the awards on the exhibition. The new Precancel Catalog published by the Hoover Brothers was distributed at this meeting and is reviewed in this issue.

Special Lighting Over Display Cases

The *Collectors Club* is fortunate in not only having men who are keenly interested in the welfare of the Club, but who also, when the occasion arises, do not hesitate to give financial as well as personal help.

Soon after we moved into our present quarters and the exhibition frames had been placed on the walls of our large meeting room, it occurred to Charles J. Phillips that these frames should each be independently and locally lighted. He thereupon requested the Chairman of the House Committee to take up the matter with an Illuminating Engineer and see that the proper lights were provided and installed, he also asked that the bill be sent to him. These electric fixtures are now in place and due to Mr. Phillip's generosity all stamps exhibited can now be seen to the best possible advantage.

BEVERLY S. KING.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

30 East 42nd Street - - New York City

Officers and Committees, 1931

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Vice-President—Beverly S. King
Secretary—A. F. Auerbach
Treasurer—Stephen G. Rich

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Seconded by H. C. Marcus

Arthur J. Hughes, Rochester, N. Y.
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H. H. Schroeder, Normal, Illinois
Proposed by B. S. King
Seconded by M. D. Joyce

Clark L. Stevens, Durham, N. H.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips
Seconded by C. Curie

Joseph Silver, San Francisco, Cal.
Proposed by J. L. Hyman
Seconded by H. C. Marcus

Matt. C. Dillingham, San Francisco, Cal.
Proposed by H. C. Marcus
Seconded by J. L. Hyman

C. G. Merrill, Ottumwa, Ia.
Proposed by E. V. Pollock
Seconded by C. B. Durland

Chas. Greenleaf Merrill, Jr., Ottumwa, Ia.
Proposed by E. V. Pollock
Seconded by C. B. Durland

Lincoln J. Scales, Pasadena, Cal.
Proposed by B. W. H. Poole
Seconded by H. L. Lindquist

Ing. Edw. Mueller, Wien, Austria
Proposed by H. L. Lindquist
Seconded by A. F. Lichtenstein

Joseph Hoffman, New York City
Proposed by S. F. Barrett
Seconded by E. N. Costales

Deceased

O. S. Hart, Akron, Ohio

REMOVAL FUND FOR THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

On the occasion of moving to our new quarters in February last, the Governors of the Collectors Club placed in my hands the collection of donations from the members of the Club towards the expenses of such removal.

The actual expenses were about $975. Towards this amount members have contributed the sum of $818.00 in cash. In addition to the cash contributions the following generous donations have been made to the Club:

Ferrars H. Tows, a beautiful large rug from the Union League Club fitting our main room, also a fine selection of crimson hangings, lamps, and chairs.

Alfred F. Lichtenstein, a fine and much needed safe about six feet high.

Charles J. Phillips, donated new electric lighting over each of the frames in the main office.

The Cash subscriptions were contributed by the following members, a total amount of $818.00 as mentioned above:

Charles J. Phillips, Adm. F. R. Harris, Homan, Krassa Co., Eugene Klein, S. G. Rich, Joseph Rich, J. Insley Blair, Percy G. Doane, Hon. E. R. Ackerman, Sidney F. Barrett, H. C. Needham, J. A. Klemann, W. E. Hawkins, C. L. Pack, A. J. Hatch, Abraham Hatfield, Gus Mosler, H. L. Lindquist, Judge R. S. Emerson, Elliott Perry, E. S. Knapp, John H. Hall, Scott Stamp & Coin Co., D. F. Kelleher, S. Newbury, L. B. Mason, J. M. Bartels, O. A. Schenck, C. W. Kissinger, O. R. Lichtenstein, Mrs. E. M. Weld, Philip Ward, H. M. Southgate, Hans Lagerloef, G. R. Brown, W. M. Hall, A. J. Squier, F. J. Grant, H. L. Jefferys, S. D. Brown, J. Shack, John Aspinwall, A. W. Deas, C. K. B. Nevin, T. Charlton Henry, and James Starr.

It will be noticed that only 46 members have contributed to this fund and I cannot help but think that many of my fellow members have mislaid my letter of application and forgotten to send in a small donation. Donations vary from $5.00 to $100.00 and if those who have not already contributed will send a subscription to the Club it will be most thankfully received.

Donations are noted in the order in which they were received.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Evenings at the Collectors Club

COMPETITION JUNE 3rd.

The last meeting of the season was held on Wednesday, June 3rd. This was a Competition Meeting limited to twenty pages to each Exhibitor and awards were given for same. The chief Exhibits were:

M. G. Johl, who displayed twenty pages of United States commemorative stamps together with original drawings of some of the frames and signettes.

This was part of the material collected by Mr. Johl and Mr. King in preparation of their article for Twentieth Century United States stamps now appearing in the **Collectors Club Philatelist.**

Mr. Johl stated that a stamp without a story is but a colored piece of paper. His interest in the history of Twentieth Century United States stamps begins with the Post Office Department's reasons for preparing a new design, and the various steps necessary, insofar as it affects the finished product in printing a new issue for distribution to the public.

Mr. Johl showed position varieties consisting of complete arrow blocks as well as split arrows of the Pan American, Louisiana, and Jamestown series. In the 1909 commemoratives he showed original letters that had passed between President Roosevelt and Mrs. Augustas Saint Gaudens relative to her husband's statues of Lincoln as a model for the Lincoln Memorial issue. His display also included the original drawing of the design for this stamp as well as those of the Alaska Yukon and Hudson Fulton issues. These sketches are, of course, unique.

In showing copies of the photographs used as models for the Norse-American series, Mr. Johl pointed out that contrary to the criticism of a philatelic writer in regard to certain inaccuracies of the design, the stamp is entirely correct, as the Viking ship used as the model sailed the seas in 1893 and carried a Norwegian as well as an American flag.

Mr. Johl's display closed with three pages devoted to the Valley Forge issue showing a photograph of the John C. McCrae etching which was used as a model for this stamp, complete position varieties, and a copy of the official Post Office notice of issue as well as first day cancellations.

This exhibit gained the first diploma.

Laurence B. Mason exhibited 65 U. S. Covers, issues of 1851 to 1873 showing rates to various countries and Postmarks and Cancellations of the foreign mail section New York Post Office. The following are items of particular interest.

1851. 5c pair used with 5c red brown 1857 issue, 20c rate to Cuba, stamps cancelled in red New York Paid

12c strip of four black grid cancellation, 48c rate to Ireland. Red New York 6 postmark on cover.

1857. 5c brick red, vertical strip of three, black town cancellation, red postmark New York paid 12.

5c red brown, strip of three, black cancellation, red postmark New York paid 3.

5c brown, strip of three, 10c type five, strip of three, red grid cancellation, 45c rate to France, red postmark New York paid 36.

24c red grid cancellation to Ireland, red postmark New York 19.

30c, three copies, 3c black grid cancellation, 39c rate to Australia, red postmark New York paid.

30c, 5c brown, 10c type five, red grid cancellation, 45c rate to France, red postmark New York paid 18.

1861. 10c August, 5c buff, pair 30c, black grid cancellation, 75c rate to France, red postmark New York paid, dated September 17th, 1861. Early use.

5c buff, 10c, 30c, black grid cancellation, red postmark New York paid 18.

10c August, 10c September, 2 copies 5c red brown 1862, red grid cancellation, red New York Paid 12 postmark.

10c August shade and paper, six singles, black grid cancellation, 60c rate to France, red New York Paid postmark.

3c block of 10, black bulls eye cancellation, red New York 12 postmark.

3c, 2 copies 10c, 90c, black cancellation, $1.06 rate to Hong Kong, red New York Paid 48 postmark.

1869. 24c, 2 copies 2c National, black cancellation, 28c rate to Singapore, red New York 24 postmark.

1873. 12c, 15c, 1c—28c rate to Brazil via England, red postmark, New York 24.

12c pair used on 3c Plympton envelope, 27c rate to Buenos Aires via England, red postmark New York 1.10.

4 covers to Buenos Aires showing four different combinations of the 18c rate—3c, 15c, 6c strip of three, 1c, 7c, 10c, 6c, 12c, all covers postmarked in red New York 8.

12c, 30c, 42c rate to France via England, red postmark New York Paid 18.

This exhibit secured the second diploma.

Hans Lagerloef—Covers franked with stamps of two or more countries, and early strips and blocks of Brazil first issue, amongst which were noted blocks of four each of the 30r, 60r and 90r.

This was awarded the third diploma.

John J. O'Donohue showed United States consisting of 3c, 1851 and 1857 Cancellations and Plates Varieties, unique railroads, designs and packet cancellations.

Independent Line Ahead of the Mails, Yankee Blade and North Star via Panama on cover addressed to Philadelphia.

Southern Letter Unpaid Due 3 from McKinney, Texas, May 31, 1861, to Frankfort, Ky. arriving there July 25th

3c tied with Pacific Express cancellation on a cover containing a Pacific Express, San Francisco Paid handstamp.

A cover containing a 3c 1857 cancelled Louisville, Ky. with a blue Brown and McGill Carrier stamp tied on with a large DUE 3.

Plate variety—vertical strip of three 3c 1857, Type I from the right pane of plate 7—the plate positions being 28-38 and 48. No. 48 is the position that shows the crack in the upper left rosette. The No. 48 in this strip shows no crack and was the first example ever seen by Dr. Chase. The strip is cancelled Aug. 12, 1857, showing very early usage.

Charles Curie showed a portion of his general collection containing inverted centers amongst which the following are of interest:

U. S. Inverted centers: 1869, 15c (No. 119b), 24c (No. 120b), 1901, 1c, (No. 294a), 2c (No. 295a), 4c (No. 296a).

Revenues, 2nd Issue: 1871, 1c (No. 3934), 50c pair (No. 3940).

Argentine Republic, Inverted Centers: 1899, 1P. (No. 133a), 5P. (No. 134a).

Brazil, Inverted centers: 1891, 100R. (No. 109a), 100R. (No. 110a).

Congo, Inverted center: 185, 10c (No. 21a).

Cuba, Inverted Centers: 1910, 1c (No. 239a), 2c (No. 240a), 10c (No. 244a), Special Delivery, 10c (No. 554a).

French Congo, Inverted Centers: 1900, 1F. (No. 43a), 5F. (No. 45a). Copy of 5c on 20c, No. 46 **on cover.**

Guatemala, Inverted Centers: 1882, 2c (No. 22a), 5c (No. 23a), 20c (No. 25a).

Liberia, Inverted Centers: 1892, 4c (No. 35a), 8c (No. 37a), 5c (No. 44a).

Russia, Inverted Centers: 1883, 7k (No. 35a), 14k (No. 36b). Copy of 7k on half of 14k, No. 38 **on cover.**

Spain, Frame Inverted: 1865, 12c (No. 69a), 2 copies 12c (No. 76a).

Other exhibits some of which were marked "not for competition" were as follows:

M. D. Joyce, Philatelic Exhibition Stamps

Stephen Rich, S. W. Africa, 1890 to 1922.

Charles J. Phillips, French Bordeaux stamps from the special collection formed by the late Mr. Curtis.

A. F. Lichtenstein, a magnificent lot of French Colonials used in St. Pierre & Miquelon and the early issues of this Island with interesting notes on reprints and forgeries.

Elliott Perry, Sanitary Fair Stamps.

J. M. Bartels, United States Envelopes, the Plimpton issue, 1c Die A, many interesting varieties.

THE MOVALEAF STAMP ALBUM

G. F. Rapkin, the well known manufacturer of philatelic accessories, 151 Goswell Road, London, E. C. 1, has just sent us an advance copy of their new "Movaleaf" Stamp Album, containing several novel features that will be appreciated by the younger collector.

The book combines the advantages of both the illustrated and loose-leaf blank album, for the pages are moveable. At the head of each page is included the name of the country with information as to location, size, capital and the date that the first stamp was issued, together with two illustrations of typical issues.

Below this are dotted spaces for mounting the stamps. Additional spaces without the headings, but with the dotted spaces to act as a guide in mounting the stamps can be supplied so that they can be inserted as the collection grows. Another added touch is an Ivorine Label, attached inside the inner cover so that collectors can record the number of stamps that they possess, and change this from time to time as the collection grows.

We are advised that the album will be on sale through the regular channels or can be secured direct from the publisher.

There are three price ranges, each in a strong slip-in-box at £0-6-6; 0-8-6; and 0-10-6. Extra leaves sell at 1/- per package of twenty-five leaves.

The Gossip Printery, Holton, Kansas, has produced the 1931 Edition of "Sources of Supply for Stamp Dealers" at 50 cents. This is a directory of wholesalers and of real benefit to the trade.

Library Want List

The Collectors Club Library requires the following items:

Advertiser for Wants and Offers, Birmingham, I #1, 100, 130, 132, 137, 140, 143-7, 149-50, 152-7, 159-61.

Australian Philatelist, Volume V, XIX, XXV #5-12, XXVI #1, 4-12, XXVII #1-4, 8, XXVIII #2, 3, XXX #9.

Australian Philatelic Record, Nos. 1-34, 36, 42-45.

Australian Stamp Journal, Vol. I-VI, VIII #2, IX #12, X #1-7, XI #1-3, 5, 8, XV #6, 7.

Antwerpia, Belgium, 1897, I #1-2.

Annonce Timbrologique, Vol. XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV. Also numbers 177-81, 183, 186-7, 199, 201-04, 207-41, 275, 281, 283.

L'Ami des Timbres, Numbers 194, 205-07, 210-11, 216-21, 228, 315, 325-431.

Air Plane Stamp News, Numbers 1, 3, 5, 7-13, 15-51, 56, 57, 67, 69-70, 77, 80, 85, 93, 103, 112, 118-21, 125-31.

American Philatelist, Vol. XXI, 1907, XXIII #4 (Both are quarterlies.)

Bay State Philatelist, Mass., I #1, IX #11, V #1, 3.

Berner Briefmarken Zeitung, I #58, 10, II #1-8, Vols. III-V, VI #1-3, 5-8, 1926 #9.

Briefmarken Sammler (Marbes) Vol. XI.

Briefmarken-Rundschau, Beilage der Danziger Zeitung. All 1925, 1921 #1-2, 4-5, 33, 35, 37, 40, 42, 48-49; 1922 #8-9, 18, 19, 25-28, 37-38, 48-49, 51-52, 1923 all numbers.

British Guiana Philatelic Journal, Numbers 26-29, all after number 40.

British Philatelist, Nissen, Vol. I-V, XXII #9 and Index, XVII #5, XV and Index.

Canadian Stamp Collector, I #4, II #8, 12, 1920 #4, 1922 #8.

Il Corriere Filatelico, I #1, 3, 7, 9, XI #6, XII #7-11.

Corporation International des Negociantes en Timbres Poste a Bruxelles, I #2, 5, IV #29, 35, and all after No. 41.

O'Collectionador de Sellos, 1898, III #8.

Der Deutsche Philatelist, 1911 #11-12, 1912 #8-10, 1913 #2, 5, 1914 #8-12, 1915; 1919; 1920 #1-7, 11, 1922 #2-6.

Doane's Auction Catalog, #216-218, 232-34, 236.

Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung, 1894, IV #12; 1895, VI #4-12; 1918, XXIX #11-12; 1919, XXX #2-6. All after 1919.

Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung, 1929, II #1, III #10.

Echo de la Timbrologie, Numbers 369-84, 481-98, 517-41, 542-49, 552-59, 562-65, 568-9, 572-3, 599, 615-26, 633-34, 638, 640, 651-55, 657-9, 691, 743, 826.

Gossip, Numbers 427, 432.

Germania Berichte, 1910, #112-14.

Gibbon's Stamp Circular, New York, Numbers 92, 94, 96.

Gazette des Timbres, 1873-74, Vol. II.

Il Corriere Filatelico, I #1, 3, 7, 9, XI #6, XII #7-11, XII, Indexes.

Il Francobollo, Milano, 1900, VII #89, Indexes to III-VII.

Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal. (Fortuna). 1893, VI #1-6.

Illustrierte Briefmarken Zeitung, Numbers 1052, 1082, 1176, 1211, 1215, 1224, 1229, 1230, 1233, and all others after 1239.

Journal Philatelique de Berne, I #1-4, II #9-10, IV all numbers.

Journal of the Philatelic Literature Society, IV #4 and all later.

Junior Stamp Magazine, Harris Publications, Numbers 30-31, 34, 41-45, 47-52, all after July 1930.

La Revue Postale, Numbers 31, 33-60, 62-78, 80-115, 117-118, 120, 122-31, 133-41, 143-52, 156-57, 190-92, 194-249, 253-4, 257-60, 274, 277, 282-4, 291.

Moniteur du Collectionnnur, II all numbers, IX #9, (1899) XI-XIII, all numbers.

Le Moniteur Philatelique, I #7-8, 10 (1897); II #9-10 (1898).

Madrid Philatelist, Numbers 177, 190-91, 228-233.

Mekeel's Weekly, 1928, XLII #35, whole number 1964. 1929 #13, 15.

Nordisk Filatelist Tidsskrift, Volume XVI all except #3, XX #3, XXIII #7-8, XXIV-XXVI, XXVIII #7, XXIX #1, XXX #10.

New England Stamp Monthly, Numbers 100, 147, 148, 154.

Nederlandische Maandblatt voor Philatelie, Numbers 57, 60, 76.

Neueste Briefmarken Umschau, I #4-7, any after Number 12; II #5-8, 27, 29-30, 33, III all after #21.

Philatelist, Der, Number 45.

Phila. Stamp Bulletin, 1916, II #10, III #1, 4, 6-7, 10-11, IV #1, 3, 5, 8, V #4, 8-12, VI #1-3, 6-12, IX #9-12, X #10-12, XI #3, XII #11-12, 1930 #3, 1931 March.

Philatelie Francaise, La, 1920 #7, all after #48.

Philateliste Francaise, Le, 1901 #83-94.

Precancel Bee, Nebraska, I #1, IV #8.

Precancel Literature, Gunesch's Catalog of City Type Coil.

Philatelisten Zeitung, XXII #1, 1919-1926, XXXV #1-8, XXXVI #1-5, 9-12, XXXVII #3, 4.

Phil. Chronicle and Advertiser, 1905 #177, 179-80, 1906 #187, 191-2, 1907 #199, 201, 1908 #203-4.

Pacific Philatelist, Los Angeles, II #6, III all except #2.
Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Argentina, Numbers 237-56.
Revista Filatelica, d'Italia, La, XV #3, XVI #4-6, 9, XVIII #1, 12.
Revista Filatelica Soc. de Buenos Aires, I #3, III #33, IV #38, 40, 42.
Redfield's Stamp Weekly, I #9, IV #1, 25, V #25, VI #6, 9, 20, VII #2, 17, 18, XI whole numbers 263, 267, 269-286, XII whole numbers 287-88, 290-301, 303-4, 306-9.
South African Philatelist, 1928, VI #12.
Stamp Trade Advertiser, London, I #9, II #1, 8, March 1925-January 1926, VI #1.
Stamp Herald, VI #7-8, VII #11.
Stamp Echo, II #4.
Stamp Collector's Annual, 1907, 1909, 1911, any after 1928.
Harris Publications, Strand, London.
Schwizer Briefmarken Zeitung, XXXIX #9, XL #10, XLI #2.
Victorian Philatelic Record, Numbers 101, 116, 121, 130.
West End Philatelist, VIII, all numbers, X #113 and Index, XII #138.
Zeiten im Briefmarken Handel, Die, I #9, III #5-6.

Donations to the Library

Schaubek Luftpost Album, C. F. Luecke. Gift of C. F. Luecke.
Supplements to Schaubek Europe and Oversea. Gift of C. F. Luecke.
Stude sur les cachets a main qui ont precede l'emission des timbres poste dans l'Empire Ottoman. Gift of Commander Giulio Mongeri.
Philatelic Journals to complete our files. Gift of Philatelic Club.
Ridgways Air Post. Gift of F. H. Vallancey.
Early Stamp Album 1860. Gift of Miss G. Robertson.
The Pioneer Miner and the Pack Mule Express, E. Wiltsee. Gift of E. Wiltsee.
Les Timbres Preobliteres de Belgique. Gift of Author.
Precancel Bee I #1. Gift of Publisher.
Philatelic Plate Number Assoc. Reports, 1926 & 1927. Gift of H. M. Southgate.
Bureau Specialist, two volumes. Gift of H. M. Southgate.
Movaleaf Illust. Stamp Album (Loose-Leaf), G. F. Rapkin. Gift of Publisher.
Am. Journal of Philately, 19 Vols. bound. Gift of J. W. Fox.
Philatelic Journal of America, 5 bound vols. Gift of J. W. Fox.
Gibbons Monthly Journal, 5 bound vols. Gift of J. W. Fox.
London Philatelist, 3 bound vols. Gift of J. W. Fox.
Stamps as an Investment. Gift of J. W. Fox.
Stamp Hunter. Gift of J. W. Fox.
Philatelic Dictionary—Poole. Gift of J. W. Fox.
Postage Stamp Album—Appleton, 1863. Gift of J. W. Fox.
Revised List of Postage Stamps—Scott, 1877. Gift of J. W. Fox.
Boston Revenue Book. Gift of J. W. Fox.
Philatelic Journals, bound. Gift of J. S.
Underground Mail Agent by Vidi, 1853. Gift of J. S. Rich.
Postage Stamps of the United States—Melville, 1904. Gift of J. S. Rich.
Half dozen Auction Catalogs, North Am. Phil. Yearbook. Gift of A. Wasserscheid.
Canadian Philatelist Vol. I. Gift of A. Wasserscheid.
West End Philatelist, 8 vols. with five binding cases. Gift of A. Wasserscheid.
W. H. Colson's Bulletins, 1928-30, Mekeel's Weekly, 1930. Gift of A. Wasserscheid.
Stamp News 1929-31. Gift of A. Wasserscheid.
Linn's Weekly Stamp News, 1929-30. Gift of A. Wasserscheid.
Philatelic Gossip, Vol. XV-XVI, Scattering. Gift of A. Wasserscheid.
Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, seven vols. with binding cases. Gift of A. Wasserscheid.
Philatelic Magazine, 14 vols. with binding cases. Gift of A. Wasserscheid.
A small quantity of miscellaneous journals. Gift of A. Wasserscheid.

LUPOSTA 1932

An International Airpost Exhibition is announced for Danzig in July 1932.

The preliminary arrangements have all been made for an outstanding Exhibit of Aero-Philately, and additional information can be secured from Mr. Woldemar Ruberg, Zeughauspassage, Danzig.

NATIONAL SWEEPSTAKES DERBY

We are indebted to A. P. Myers for a cover from the National Sweepstakes Handicap Transcontinental Derby in El Paso, Texas, starting from El Paso on Aug. 25, 1931. The cover bears the stamp of the El Paso Chamber of Commerce.

Severn Memorial Foundation

To Perpetuate the Memory of Charles Esterly Severn

By CHARLES F. MANN.

IN soliciting subscriptions to the endowment of the above Foundation it may not be amiss to give a brief resume of the life of Mr. Severn, and his peculiar niche in the *Philatelic Hall of Fame.*

Born on July 5th, 1872, in the State of Virginia, a short distance from Lynchburg, he moved to Chicago with his parents at an early age, and lived there until his death on December 14th, 1929.

While a student in the public schools, he became interested in stamp collecting and as the years rolled by his interest in them grew keener. He was a student of Philately in all its ramifications and his contributions to the philatelic press were many. He acquired an interest in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* in its early stages and his weekly contributions to its columns were a feature. He eventually became its editor, which post he held at the time of his death.

He was always very much interested in beginners, old or young, and his counsel was much sought after. His work among the school and community clubs was of a lasting nature and his services greatly in demand.

As a citizen of the world, his love of truth, cheerfulness and his ever friendly smile and pleasing manner endeared him to all. His memory is enshrined with the memories of those who made steadfast our faith in the nobility and goodness of human nature.

Reminiscent of his early days, our good friend, Fred J. Melville, says "His wide knowledge and his very catholic sympathies with all phases of our great hobby, as well as his literary gift" and "of the young editors of those days nearly all were transient, Mr. Severn, alone endured and established a record which will remain ever green in the Annals of Philatelic journalism."

Another tribute so aptly worded by "Sevard" to his greatness and his philosophy on life, was written shortly after he died. "To each of us, at sometime, will come Death. It is the silent adventure we all must know, but rather only when it is past, and never before it reaches us. He wanted death to be a quiet unadventured affair, a gentle fade-out, with the world going on just the same whether he be here or not. His philosophy was merely 'to do the best one can', nothing more, nothing less. If any have caught Mr. Severn's faith in stamp collecting, we can build up from his foundations for the benefit of the future, for death is only the beginning for us who have taken the baton to run our races in continuation of a well run course. There are no tears to shed, for happiness comes to him who has accomplished his purpose in Life, and we can help that purpose by renewing our faith in stamp collecting."

In order to renew our faith in stamp collecting and as an incentive to build upon the foundations he laid for the benefit of the future, subscriptions are solicited from his friends and the friends of Philately, to endow a Foundation that will in his name award one or two medals annually to the outstanding American philatelic achievement of the year.

It is the hope of the Committee to make the medal the foremost American Honor any collector can attain, and it is only to be given for real constructive and worth-while effort in the field of philatelic research and literature.

Send contributions or pledges to Charles F. Mann, Treasurer, 6435 Newgard Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

The Official Precancel Stamp Catalog

Hoover Brothers, 1261 Broadway, New York City, have just published the fifteenth edition of the Official Precancel Stamp Catalog, and have made some radical improvements that will no doubt be welcomed by collectors of these issues. The outstanding points are as follows:

The Bureau Print section of the 1932 Precancel Catalog, just out, announces quite an array of marked changes in Bureau Print additions and prices.

Five new towns, which never before had them, are listed.

A new Experimental Block price is given,—$100.00.

Also a new block has been discovered in a B1 type from a city using regular Bureau Prints.

A new coil pair has been priced for the first time.

There is a total of 44 price changes in this Catalog, some of them very drastic.

Forty-seven new Bureaus are listed on which prices have not heretofore been given.

Four single Bureaus have been dropped in price.

Thirty-five single Bureaus have gone up in price, some of them as much as 150 per cent.

Sixteen Coils have been increased in price.

Three coils have been dropped in price, one of them over 200 per cent.

There was one new coil pair announced on which no price change on single copies was made.

Nineteen price changes upward occurred in the ordinaries.

One ordinary went down in price.

Two ordinaries, that had a change in block prices, experienced no change in single copies.

There were 21 increases in block prices, some of them sensational. This is undoubtedly due to the marked increase in demand for blocks.

One item which went up in price as a single copy had no change when in the form of a block.

Bureau Print collectors will be glad to get this new listing in the Official Precancel Catalog in order to keep up with additions and price changes that are going on continually in Bureau Prints.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSAY FLIGHT

We are indebted to Mr. Joe Bush, President of the Empire State Philatelic Society, for a cover mailed on September 23rd, 1931, commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the flight from Garden City to Mineola in the small Bleriot 70 horsepower monoplane, piloted by Earle Ovington, while Frank Hitchcock was Postmaster General. The cachet in addition to giving the dates shows reproductions of the plane used in 1911 as well as the one used in 1931.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912,

Of the **Collectors Club Philatelist**, published Quarterly at Federalsburg, Maryland, for October 1, 1931

State of New York, County of New York, SS:

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. L. Lindquist, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Collectors Club Philatelist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Collectors Club, 30 East 42nd St., New York City.
Editor, H. L. Lindquist, 30 East 42nd St., New York City.
Managing Editor, None. Business Managers, None.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent. or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, Company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) Collectors Club, 30 East 42nd St., New York City.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state). None.

H. L. LINDQUIST, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of September, 1931.

ROSE A. McALLISTER, Notary Public.

Stray Notes

BRITISH STAMPS OBSOLETE

We were informed that all stamps of Great Britain, except the Georgian issues, were obsolete, and considering this a matter of great importance and wishing to confirm it, we wrote the Postmaster General the following letter:

July 23, 1931.

Honorable Postmaster General
London, England.

Sir:

On April 2d we wrote you as follows:

"We have been informed that the Victorian and Edwardian stamps of Great Britain have been demonetized and are no longer available for postage in the United Kingdom. If this is the fact, we would thank you for the information."

May we have your reply to this note?

Respectfully,
NASSAU STAMP CO.
(Sgd.) J. J. Klemann, Jr.

We append the Postmaster General's reply.

7 August, 1931.

Gentlemen,

With reference to your letter of the 23rd of July, I am directed by the Postmaster General to confirm that Victorian and Edwardian stamps are no longer valid for the prepayment of postage in this country and are not repurchased by the Post Office.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
(Sgd.) J. F. Greenwood
for the Secretary.

The Nassau Stamp Co.

PERRY'S PAT PARAGRAPHS.

Under the above title, Elliott Perry (Himself), Westfield, New Jersey, is issuing a house organ that lives up splendidly to its name. The first issue contains some snappy articles on Speculating in Stamps, Offers on the 1847 Issue, an article on the Red Cross stamp and several other interesting items on U. S. issues. The price is 50c per copy unless you are lucky enough to be on Elliott's selected free list.

HISTORICAL SOUVENIR AIR MAIL COVER CATALOG

A. C. Roessler, 140 South Parkway, East Orange, New Jersey, has just brought out the First Edition of a new Catalog devoted to Historical Souvenir Air Mails The book contains much interesting information on such items as the Trans-Atlantic Flight from Newfoundland to England in 1919 by Amelia Earhart, Wilkins Polar Expedition of 1927, Byrd's Trans-Atlantic Flight of 1927 and items of a similar nature, all fully illustrated.

The book is still in its formative stage and Mr. Roessler will welcome suggestions as to additions and prices.

A. Waroquiers, 18 rue du Berceau, Anvers, Belgium, has compiled a very fine catalog of Belgium, Congo and East African stamps at Fr. 7.50.

C. W. Bedford is doing splendid research work on United States Stamps and copies of "The Bureau Specialist" are welcomed by every student of modern United States Stamps. Mr. Bedford's address is 319 Vaniman Street, Akron, Ohio.

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THE NEW ISSUES OF TODAY ARE THE RARITIES OF TOMORROW
IF YOU DO NOT BELIEVE THAT SLOGAN—TRY TO BUY A "COLUMBIA"—
"UNIMPORTANT" NEW ISSUES THAT COME AND GO WITH LITTLE NOISE
WILL BE "IMPORTANT" AND "NOTEWORTHY" AND "RARE"
WHEN THEY HAVE DISAPPEARED FROM THE MARKET—
SO WHY NOT BE SENSIBLE AND BUY NEW ISSUES WHEN THEY ARE NEW

THE HOME OF THE POSTAGE STAMP ASDA

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OF

BRITISH WEST INDIA

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Bermuda	**Nevis**	**Trinidad**
Grenada	**St. Christopher**	**Turke Is.**

If you need the **REAL RARITIES and CONNOISSEUR PIECES** of the above Countries, then here is your opportunity. **SUPERB CONDITION AND REASONABLE PRICES.**

I have also made other purchases of **British Colonial RARITIES from other portions of this famous Collection and I shall be glad to hear from ALL Collectors of British Colonials—General and Specialists.**

Selections Sent on Approval to Any Part of the World.

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5, Blake Hall Road

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From Hawkins Coll. 1859-1872	868.00
From Hawkins Coll., later issues	319.00
Pence Issues, used, finest selected	2309.00
Pence Issues, unused and used, finest selected	3103.00
1859, 8 books unused and used	850.00
1868, over 30 books, unused and used, and on covers, about	1000.00
1870-88, Unused(singles and blocks, 3 books	860.00
1870-88, Used, several books	300.00
Later issues, right up to date, mostly unused, in singles and blocks, 11 books.....	800.00

NEW BRUNSWICK

From Hawkins Coll. All unused, 3d (6), 6d (2), 1sh superb, and two superb 5c Connell	1900.00
Used, fine copies, includes 2 of 1sh, 4 books	1400.00

NEWFOUNDLAND

From Hawkins Coll. All unused. Scarlet, 2d, 4d, 6d, 6½d and 1sh, sheet of 20 of the 8d Orange, 2d, 4d and 1sh, superb	4056.00
From Hawkins Coll. All unused, Cents rare varieties, Imperf., Imperf. between. ONE CENT on 3d in red and black, Type I and III. ONE CENT on 3d in red only, Type II. Hawker Mint, $1 on 35, sheet 25. Air Mail 35c, 2 inverted.....	3569.00
General selections. Unused singles and 3 books of blocks. Used, many scarce cancellations, 9 books	3100.00

NOVA SCOTIA

Hawkins Coll. All unused, 1d (5), 3d block of 4, pair and 4 singles, 6d yellow-green, 2 mint, 6d dark green, mint. 1sh cold violet, o. g. superb, 1sh red violet, O. G. (2)	2590.00
"Cents" Issues, unused and used, 4 books	600.00

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Six books of picked copies, unused in singles and blocks, used, a grand lot of cancellations	1500.00

The above series of choice British North American stamps constitutes the finest stock held by any professional in the United States or Canada.

I shall be happy to send selections from the above on approval, to collectors known to me or to others, after the usual references.

HAITI

1st Issue 1881. Imperf.

I have just arranged the stamps of the Gerald Curtis collection in several of my approval books. All items are priced separately, mostly at half catalogue or less.

One book contains Imperf. pairs and blocks.

Other books Imperf. singles in unused and used, almost all plated by the late Mr. Curtis.

This collection affords collectors a great chance to fill in their plates or to commence plating these popular imperf. issues.

As I bought the collection cheap, the prices now asked are more than reasonable.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

17 E, The Mayflower, 15 Central Park West, New York

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WHOLESALE OFFERS

Ordinary Sorts

Country Place, Number		Approx. Quantity per lb.	Price per 10 lbs.	Price per 100 lbs.
6	Mission Goods, several countries	4,000	$ 4.00	$30.00
18	German Empire	4,000	4.50	40.00
27	France	4,500	4.50	40.00
34	Belgium	4,500	4.50	40.00
22	Denmark	4,000	7.00	60.00
26	Italy	4,000	7.00	60.00
29	Poland	5,500	11.00	95.00
31	Holland	4,000	6.00	50.00
36	Austria	4,500	6.00	50.00
40	Sweden II	1,600	6.00	50.00
99	Germany, in sheets, unused in about 24 different	7,000	6.00	50.00
33	Switzerland	4,000	8.50	75.00
60	Europe, several countries	3,000	8.50	75.00
53	Bank mixture	3,500	8.50	75.00
61	Scandinavia	1,400	10.00	90.00
44	Norway	1,800	10.00	90.00

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48	Danzig	2,400	2.50	20.00
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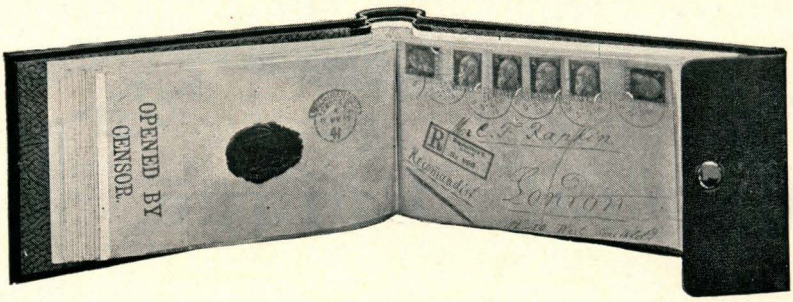
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British North America

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