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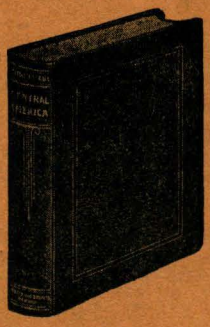
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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Vol. XIII. JANUARY, 1934. No. 1.

The Numeral Cancellations on the Stamps of Dutch Indies

By SIDNEY LAKE.

THE interest in cancellations on stamps is growing steadily and the accompanying list of the numeral cancellations appearing on the stamps of the Dutch Indies may therefore be of value.

This list is based largely upon an authoritative article written by P. C. Korteweg, a prominent Dutch specialist in the stamps of Netherlands and Colonies, which appeared in *De Philatelist* of Rotterdam.

The original date set for the use of these cancellation by the Government of the Netherlands was January 1, 1874, but this was later changed to April 1, 1874, at which time most of the numerals were allotted. As will be noted from the list, these numerals were allotted to post offices in towns, villages, expeditionary forces and mail steamers. There were originally 72 officers which received the numerals from 1 to 72, but this was later extended to a total of 120.



The numerals 1 to 10 are found in two different sizes. The smaller ones, figure 1, were the first to be used. The two sizes were apparently used indis-

criminately and appear on letters mailed from the same post office on the same day.

Following number 10 the numerals are uniform in style up to and including number 99, excepting numbers 51, 64 and 65. These are shown in figures one and two.

Following number 99, the figures are thinner as a rule, although both larger and heavier numerals are to be found, as shown in figures three, four and five. Most of these latter numerals are found in black but I also have a few in blue, red, green and purple.

Many of the smaller offices were not assigned numeral cancellations and these continued to use the old FRANCO canceller. Stamps so cancelled were later given a numeral cancellation also when they passed through one of the larger post offices, so we frequently find stamps with both cancellation, as shown on figure six.

All of the numeral cancellations were for use on first class mail and on postage due stamps. On printed matter the old RFANCO canceller was used.

In figures seven, eight and nine are shown some variations in the numerals.

The Numeral Cancellations.

No.	Assigned to	Date
1	Weltevreden	April 1, 1873
2	Samarang	"
3	Soerabaja	"
4	Batavia	"
5	Padang	"
6	Cheribon	"
7	Soerakarta	"
8	Buitenzorg	"
9	Makassar	"
10	Djocjakarta	"
11	Pasoeroean	"
12	Bandoeng	"
13	Tegal	"
14	Pekalongen	"
15	Salatiga	"
16	Ambarawa	"
17	Pati	"
18	Rembang	"
19	Toeban	"
20	Banjoemas	"
21	Tjilatjay	"
22	Poerworedjo	"
23	Magelang	"
24	Madioen	"
25	Grisee	"
26	Probolingo	"
27	Besoeki	"
28	Banjoewangi	"
29	Kedirie	"
30	Pamekasan	"
31	Bandjermassin	"
32	Palembang	"
33	Amboina	"
34	Riouw	Before 1878
34	Tandjong-Pinang	After 1878
35	Muntok	April 1, 1873
36	Pontianak	"
37	Serang	"
38	Anjer	"
39	Poerwokarta	"
40	Mr. Cornelius	"
41	Tandjioer	"
42	Soemedang	"
43	Indramajoe	"
44	Tjiamis	April 1, 1873
45	Kendal	"
46	Koesdoes	"
47	Bodjonegoro	"
48	Klaten	"
49	Ngawi	"
50	Padjitan	"
51	Modjokerto	"
52	Malang	"
53	Sitobondo	"
54	Soemenep	"
55	Fort de Gock	"
56	Siboga	"
57	Benkoelen	"
58	Telok Betong	"
59	Benkalis	"
60	Billiton/Tandjong Padan	"
61	Singkawang	"
61	Poerwodadi	After April 5, 1880
62	Menado	April 1, 1873
63	Ternate	"
64	Banda	"
64	Neira	After 1878
65	Koepang	April 1, 1873
66	Atjeh 1st Brigade/Atjeh Field post office	
66	After 1875 Kottaradja	
67	Atjeh 2nd Brigade/Oenarang of Oengarang	
68	Atjeh 3rd Brigade Padang-Padang	
69	Demak, after 1878 #S. S. Mail steamer service between Batavia and Singapore	
70	Blitar	April 1873
71	Loemadjang	"
72	Bondowoso	"
73	Bojolali	Between 1874-1875
74	Kotaboemi	"
75	Moerara Doewa	"
76	Tebing Tingi-Palembang	"
77	Lahat	"
78	Seblat	"
79	Mokko-Mokko	"
80	Indrapoera	"

No.	Assigned to	Date
81	Rau-Loeboe-Sikaping	"
82	Padang-Sidempoean	"
83	Singkei	"
84	Deli/Laboean Deli	January 5, 1876 and Dec. 21, 1876
85	Sidoardjo	January 5, 1876
86	Japara	"
87	Toeloengagoeng	"
88	Gorontalo	"
89	Singapore	"
90	Penang	"
9-	Soekaboemi	"
92	Bandjarnegara	Between Dec. 21, 1876 and Nov. 1, 1878
93	Djember	"
94	Djoewana	
95	Kraska-an	
96	Karanganjar	
97	Ponorogo	
98	Temanggoeng	
99	Wonosobo	
100	Tandjaong Ooera Bangil	After 1880
101	Baros	
102	Garoet	December 30, 1880
103	Krawang	"
104	Soebang	1881
105	Oleh-Oleh	July 12, 1882
106	Eli	"
	Keboemen	After 1885
107	Telok Semawe	July 12, 1882
108	Medan	"
109	Wlingi	"
110	Djombang	"
111	Kalianda	
112	Goennoeng Toewa	Bet. 1881-1887
113	Tantau-Prapat	
114	Tangjong Balei/ Tebing Tinggi	"
115	Bandar Ghalipah	"
116	Gombong	March 15, 1890
117	Bindjei	Sept. 1, 1890
118	Tandjong Poera	"
119	Lasem	April 1, 1891
120	Toeren	"

Many of these cancellations are rare even on the cheapest stamps, owing to the short time that they were in use.

All the numeral cancellors were called in on April 1st, 1893, and replaced with the circle cancellors, showing year, month and day.

CYCLOPEDIA OF UNITED STATES POSTMARKS AND POSTAL HISTORY, VOLUME 1, ARTICLES 1-16. Published under supervision of the American Philatelic Society, Inc. Edited by Delf Norona, Moundsville, W. Va. Price $2, $2.50 and De luxe $10.

Under the supervision of the Handbook Committee of the American Philatelic Society, Inc., Delf Norona, Moundsville, West Virginia, has brought out a very creditable first volume of the Postmarks and Postal History of the United States. This first volume consists of 16 separate articles written by leading students in the issues involved, and includes the following subjects:

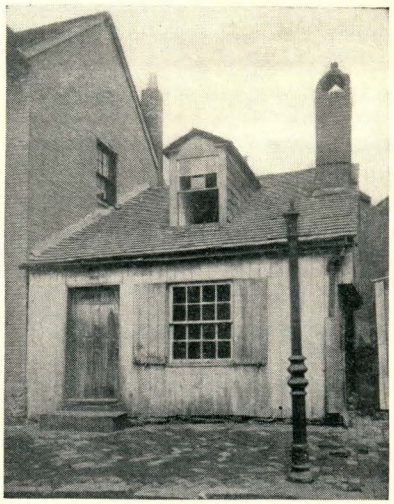
Domestic Letter Postage Rates (1792-1932)—Delf Norona
Railroad Postmarks (1838-1861)—Dr. Carroll Chase
U. S. Military Postal Stations in the Philippines (1898-1904)—Col. G. S. Goodale
Supplementary Mail Cancellations of the Chicago Post Office (1861-1865)—Dr. Warren L. Babcock
Naval Censor Marks of the World War (1917-18)—Delf Norona
County and Postmaster Townmarks (1816-1916)—Dr. H. K. Thompson
Cincinnati Machine Cancellations (1893-1931)—K. H. Smith
New York Foreign Mail Cancellations (1871-1876)—K. H. Smith
Demonetization of Stamps of 1861—Elliott Perry
New York City Town Postmarks (1756-1845)—V. W. Rotnem
Standardized Killer Cancellations on Bank Note Issues—G. M. Burr
Patent Cancellations (1847-87)—Fred. R. Schmalzriedt
Straight Line Town Postmarks (1756-1855)—R. F. Chambers
Western Express Franks—Ernest Wiltsee
Harrisburgh, Pa. Legislative Precancels (1865-67)—A. R. Brown

Several of the articles included in this first volume will be recognized by the readers of the Collectors Club Philatelist, as they have appeared in our magazine. As a matter of fact, most of these articles have received previous publication, but it is very desirable to gather them together in this compact and available form, and we hope to see the work continued until the entire subjects have been adequately covered. The Collectors Club Library is indebted to Mr. Norona for a copy, number 11, of the special De Luxe Edition, consisting of 22 copies.

Baltimore Cancellations Colonial to 1861

By L. M. Rellim.

(Continued from Volume XII, page 221.)



Baltimore's First Post Office. An Old Photograph by Wm. F. Shorey. Courtesy of Peale's Museum of Baltimore City.

CHAPTER VI

UNDER THE FEDERAL POST

With the adoption of the present Constitution, Article I, section 8, par. 4 provided among the powers of Congress "to establish post offices and post roads." That simple statement is the genesis for our great postal system and the regulation of the mightiest railway system in the world, as railroads were construed to be "post-roads."

On the inauguration of George Washington as the first President (April 30, 1789), Samuel Osgood of Massachusetts was appointed first Postmaster General of the United States on Sept. 26, 1789. John White was then appointed the first Federal Postmaster of Baltimore, February 16, 1790, succeeding Miss Goddard, and he moved the postoffice to the north side of Baltimore street, five doors west of Gay street.

In 1790 the Postmaster General reported that there were seventy-five places where post-offices were kept in the thirteen original states, of which one was in New York, and only Pennsylvania with 10 and Virginia with 15, equaled or exceeded the 10 of Maryland. Besides Baltimore there were Elkton, Charlestown, Havre de Grace, Harford, Easton, Chester Mills, Warwick, Georgetown X Roads and Chestertown.

White was succeeded by John Hamilton, who was appointed on Aug. 15, 1790, but he only served three months, giving way to Alexander Furbish, appointed on Nov. 16, 1790. In 1791 Timothy Pickering became Postmaster General. Subsequently, by the Act of Congress, Feb. 20, 1792, the following rates, effective June 1, 1792, were adopted:—

A single letter not exceeding 30 miles, 6 cents;
30- 60 miles, 8 cents; 60-100 miles, 10 cents;
100-150 miles, 12½ cents; 150-200 miles, 15 cents;
200-250 miles, 17 cents; 250-350 miles, 20 cents;
350-450 miles, 22 cents; over 450 miles, 25 cents.

Thru the influence used by her friends in Baltimore, Miss Goddard was restored to her old position by direct edict of Washington on Dec. 31, 1793, holding office now under the Federal Post. She continued during the life of Washington and the first half of the administration of President Adams. Joseph Habersham, who was appointed in 1795 by Washington to succeed Pickering, was reappointed Postmaster General by John Adams in 1797 and by Thomas Jefferson in 1801.

The only postal act of any consequence was that of March 2, 1799 which provided by sec. 8:—

> Every packet or letter brought into the United States or carried from one port to another, in private ship or vessel, 6 cents if delivered in post office where received; if conveyed by post, 2 cents added to the ordinary postage.

CHAPTER VII

STRAIGHT LINE CANCELLATIONS

Coincidental as it may seem, practically all the postmarks so far noted prior to 1800 are of the straight line variety, (town and date in horizontal line) and thus covers the period of the Continental and Federal Posts. Thereafter the town postmarks are of circular type. Mr. Chambers records the first known use as of Oct. 4, 1787, which would bring it under the first named post, with Miss Goddard as postmistress. This type A with name "BALTIMORE" written in full was used by her until she replaced it with Type B which was abbreviated into "BALT."

The full name but in lower case letters Type C "BALTIMORE" was first known to be used Dec. 27, 1789 and continued through the Federal administrations of White and Hamilton and the first few months of Furbish, who later used Type D—"BALTIMORE", Type E and Type F—"BALT" the former being slightly larger.

During the last year of his administration (1793) he had a new type, size 25mm x 5½mm, found in black ink, but this is subject to correction by other covers coming to the knowledge of the writer. When Miss Goddard was reappointed December 31, 1793, as Federal Postmistress she continued with that postmark but Chambers reports that from 1793 on occur many shades of ink; red-violet, violet, violet-black, brown, brown-violet, blue-black. The postmarks come with or without period, semi-colon or comma between town and date.

Type	Wording	Size	Color	Date	Comments
A	BALTIMORE	27 x3	black	Oct 4 1787	
A	BALTIMORE	27 x3	black	Nov 25 1787	
A	BALTIMORE	27 x3	black	Dec 7 1788	
B	BALT.	13 x3	black	Jul 6 1789	
B	BALT.	13 x3	black	Oct 11 1789	
C	Baltimore	32 x4	black	Dec 27 1789	
C	Baltimore	32 x4	black	Dec 16 1790	
C	Baltimore	32 x4	black	Dec 30 1790	
D	BALTIMORE	43 x4½	black	Jan 6 1791	
D	BALTIMORE	43 x4½	black	Mar. 13 1791	
E	BALT.	19 x5	black	Feb 16 1792	
E	BALT.	19 x5	black	Feb 26 1792	
E	BALT.	19 x5	black	Jul 21 1793	
F	BALT.	15½x4	black	Jul 13 1793	

ADDITIONAL POSTAL MARKINGS



G	BALT.	25	x5½	black	Aug 27	1793
G	BALT.	25	x5½	black	Jul 7	1799
G	BALT.	25	x5½	Red		1794

Note: Sizes are in millimeters and refer to "over all" of the letters of the name but does not include period or commas, nor the date.

CHAPTER VIII

CHARLES BURREL—January 24, 1800-May 5, 1816

Appointed by John Adams (1797)	James Habersham	PMG	1797
Re-appointed by Thomas Jefferson (1801)	James Habersham	"	1801
	Gideon Granger	"	1801
Re-appointed by James Madison (1809)	Gideon Granger	"	1809
	R. J. Meigs jr.	"	1814

Burrel was postmaster during the very stirring and epoch-making period of the town, which by the census of 1800, had moved into third place among the populous cities of the country. There was the marriage of Betsy Patterson to Jerome Bonaparte; the War of 1812 with the bombardment of Fort McHenry, resulting in the writing of the national anthem; and the building of the famous Baltimore clippers, that were to bring so much commerce to this port. Upon his appointment Burrel moved the post-office to a building on Baltimore Street near Light Street. The town cancellation on covers now became circular and in red, although it was reported by R. F. Chambers, but not seen, that a black circular postmark exists dated November 19th, 1799, and by D. Norona, dated April 29th, 1800, also in black.

Just prior to his incumbency, the Act of March 2nd, 1799, was passed and established a General Post-Office at the seat of government of the United States, and provided:

Section 7: Every letter composed of a single sheet of paper conveyed

not over 40 miles, 8 cents; 40-90 miles, 10 cents;
90-150 miles, 12½ cents; 150-300 miles, 17 cents;
300-500 miles, 20 cents; over 500 miles, 25 cents;
Double letters or two pieces of paper, double rates, and so on.

Section 8: Every packet or letter brought into the United States or carried from one port to another, in private ship or vessel, 6 cents if delivered in post office where received; if conveyed by post, two cents added to the ordinary postage.

By Act of December 23rd, 1814, Section 2, it was provided that from and after February 1st, 1815, there shall be added to the rates established by law, 50 per centum on the amount of such rates, respectively. This was repealed by Act of February 1st, 1816.

For the circular postmarks in use by the various Postmasters, a reference list is given of selected covers from the writer's collection which will indicate their respective use. In order to simplify matters each cover recorded has a number in the first column, so that any interested collector may ask for that numbered cover for the purpose of making a personal inspection or to settle mooted questions, and if preceded by E, means an envelope. The next column of Roman numbers gives the type as illustrated, followed by the diameter measurements in millimeters of the circular postmark, the date used and the color thereof. The destination is then given to explain the rate markings, and if originating from another point, so noted. The last column embraces the supplementary postal markings and manuscript notations, and the number in parenthesis refers to one of the illustrated types. Type I and Type II are of

the same size, the only difference being that in the former the name of town and abbreviated state is contracted while in the latter, it is spread out to form a semi-circle.

1	I	28	APR	6	(1801)	red Hamburg to Phila.	red ship (1) & ms. 14½ & 10 also black London Packet
2	II	28	JUL	17	(1801)	red Amsterdam to Phila.	red ship (1) & ms. 27
3	II	28	OCT	30	(1802)	red to Phila	red ms. 12½

CHAPTER IX

JOHN S. SKINNER—May 6, 1816-May 20, 1839

Appointed by James Madison	(1809)	R. J. Meigs, Jr.	PMG	1814
Reappointed by James Monroe	(1817)	R. J. Meigs, Jr.	PMG	1817
		John McLean	PMG	1817
Reappointed by John Quincy Adams	(1825)	John McLean	PMG	1825
Reappointed by Andrew Jackson	(1829)	William T. Barry	PMG	1829
		Amos Kendall	PMG	1835
Reappointed by Martin Van Buren	(1837)	Amos Kendall	PMG	1837

John Stewart Skinner held the office longer than any other postmaster of the ante-bellum period and played an important part in the history of the town. He accompanied Francis Scott Key on his mission to the British admiral in order to secure the release of Dr. Beanes. They were detained during the attack on Baltimore and Skinner remained on board with Key while the latter wrote the national anthem.

The first agricultural journal in this, and perhaps any other country, was published by him. In the collection of the writer is the printed announcement of the issuances of the *American Farmer,* April 3, 1820, and letter soliciting subscription on the appended blank, sent out under his frank. (See Cover No. 8.) Upon his appointment as Third Assistant Postmaster General (1842-5), he ceased his connection with the *Farmer.* In September, 1829, he commenced to publish the *American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine,* perhaps the forerunner of them all. In 1829, Col. Skinner was secretary of the state-wide convention, presided over by the venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, which recommended that a canal be built from Baltimore to connect with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Later the building of the B. & O. R. R. was substituted. By the 1830 census Baltimore passed Philadelphia for second place.

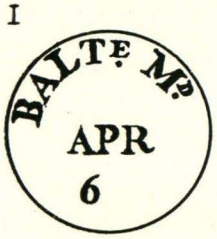
When Skinner became postmaster, he moved the office to a building on the west side of Calvert Street, between Baltimore St. and Lonely Lane and thence to the Hollingsworth Mansion at the corner of Calvert St. and Bank Lane. A sudden demand being made for this property for the purpose of building thereon the celebrated Hotel Barnum, Postmaster Skinner obtained suitable accommodation in the new Athenaeum on the corner of Lexington and St. Paul Streets, until the Calvert Street front (binding on the old Bank Lane) of the new hotel was sufficiently completed, when the post office was removed to its old site.

The Act of April 19, 1816, effective on May 1st, only a few days prior to his appointment, is here included as for practical purposes it controls his term. The new rates were:

Single sheet less than	30 miles	6 cents
Single sheet not exceeding	80 miles	10 cents
Single sheet not exceeding	150 miles	12½ cents
Single sheet not exceeding	400 miles	18¾ cents
Single sheet over	400 miles	25 cents

BALTIMORE POST MARKS

I



II

LIKE I BUT NAME IN A SEMI-CIRCLE

IV

SMALLER THAN III

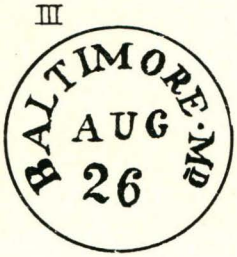
VII

ADDED CURVED LINE TO VI WITHIN CIRCLE

XII

LIKE XI BUT WIDER SPACE BETWEEN Md

III



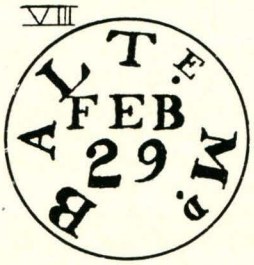
V



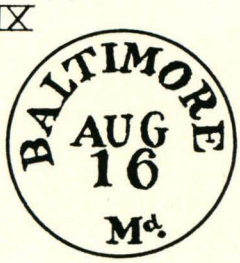
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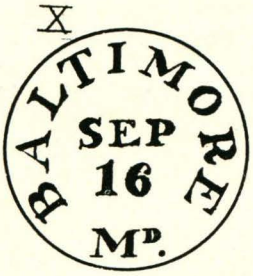
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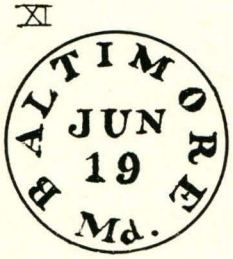
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X



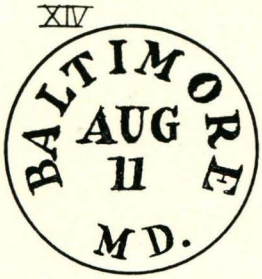
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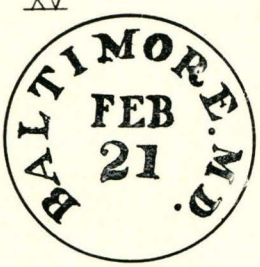
XIII



XIV



XV



4	III	30	AUG 26 (1817)	red	to Providence	red ms. 18¾
5	IV	30	APR 13 (1819)	red	to Philadelphia	red ms. 12½
6	V	29	JUL (1819)	red	Havanna to Prov.	red SHIP & ms. rate
7	V	29	MAR 25 (1820)	red	to Providence	red ms. 18¾
8	V	29	APR 6 (1820)	red	to Virginia	postmaster frank
9	VI	27	MAR 7 (1823)	red	to Philadelphia	red SHIP (2) & ms. 14½
10	VI	27	JUL 23 (1825)	red	to Hagerstown	red ms. 10
11	VII	27	MAY 19 (1827)	red	to England	red PAID & various ms.
12	VIII	33	FEB 29 (1828)	red	to Providence	red ms. 18¾
13	VIII	33	NOV 24 (1833)	red	to Schenectady	red ms. 18¾
14	IX	31	AUG 21 (1834)	red	to Providence	red ms. 18¾
15	IX	31	MAR 22 (1837)	red	to Chestertown	red ms. 10
16	X	32	JUL 22 (1837)	red	to New York	ms. Express & 1.68¾
17	X	32	NOV 1 (1838)	red	to Schenectady	red FREE (8) Franked
18	X	32	MAR 6 (1839)	red	to Toledo	FORWD. (7)
18a	X	32	MAR 2 (1839)	red	India to Boston	red SHIP (4) & ms. 20¾

Holding office under five successive presidents, it is to be expected that many type varieties of post-marks were used as illustrated. Type IV is so similar to Type III, that it was not illustrated. Both are 30 mm. but the "D" of "MD" is much larger in Type III than in IV, and the whole name is spread more in Type IV than in III. Type IV was apparently in use for about a year, while its predecessor was used since 1808. Type V is unique in the abbreviation of town name to BALT. Type VI, only 27 mm. in diameter, is the smallest and Type VII is alike, only having a curved line within and parallel to the circle from B to D, similar to that shown in Type V but without dot in the center. Type VIII is very distinctive by the size and spread of the letters. Types IX and X start the name of the state "counter clock-wise."

CHAPTER X

JOSHUA VAN SANT—May 21, 1839-May 5, 1841

Appointed by Martin Van Buren 1837

Amos Kendall PMG 1837
John M. Niles PMG 1840

The second appointeee by President Van Buren was one of the leading citizens of Baltimore, presided over many public meetings, orator of note, president of the Maryland Institute, and later mayor of the city. He made no change of the office and continued to use the cancellor of his predecessor, who apparently introduced Type X in July of 1837. Indeed, this type seems to have been used not only during the term of Van Sant, but that of his successor, with change in color. The reason for the use of this type during 1847 and 1848, as is indicated by covers Nos. 27 and 28, listed in following chapter, remains a matter of conjecture. It must be admitted, however, that notwithstanding the number of covers owned or that passed through my hands, none appeared of either Type XI or XII during the months representing the respective usage of these two particular covers.

19	X	32	MAY 9 (1840)	red	Rio de Janeiro to New York	red Ship twice (3)
20	X	32	JUL 13 (1841)	red	to Providence	red PAID (9) ms. 18¾

CHAPTER XI

THOMAS FINLEY—May 6, 1841-April 7, 1845

Appointed by John Tyler (1841)

Francis Granger PMG 1841
Charles A. Wickliffe PMG 1841

Aside from being postmaster, he was one of the first group of directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Post-office remained in same location,

and the cancellor was the same or very similar, except, however, that the red ink so long in use was changed to blue. Moreover, during this period we note from the covers that the manuscript rate markings present an endless variety of inks: sky blue, lilac, violet, purple, red, brown, black, and combination of colors, when the pen having been used for one color was thereafter dipped into another colored ink.

Cover No. 26, with its red cancellation, seems rather out of place among all the blues, which use commenced about August 1, 1841. Moreover, it is of historical importance as it is written by John Spear Smith (Son of Gen. Smith, Defender of Baltimore) as first president of the Maryland Historical Society to John P. Kennedy (Senator, Cabinet Member and Author) inviting him to make the first annual address.

21	X	32	AUG	14 (1841)	blue	to Clearfield, Pa.	Blue ms. 18¾
22	X	32	MAY	18 (1842)	blue	to Palmyra, Mo.	Blue ms. 25
23	X	32	OCT	18 (1844)	blue	to Danville, Va.	Blue PAID (10) ms. 18
24	X	32	JAN	24 (1845)	blue	to Providence	Red 37½
25	X	32	APR	12 (1845)	blue	to Clearfield, Pa.	Blue PAID (10) ms. 18¾
26	X	32	SEPT	6 (1844)	RED	to Ellicott Mills	Red ms. forw. (?)
27	X	32	APR	13 (1847)	blue	to Cannons Ferry, Del.	Blue 5 in oval (19)
28	X	32	SEPT	13 (1848)	blue	to Chestertown, Md.	Blue PAID (10) 5 oval (19)

(The type has been carefully checked on covers 27 and 28 and yet it is not clear why this type was used at such a late date. Quaere?).

CHAPTER XII

JAMES M. BUCHANAN—April 8, 1845-May 11, 1849

Appointed by James K. Polk (1845) Cave Johnson PMG 1845

This postmaster is the most famous one of the city of Baltimore, philatelically speaking, for he created the very rare Baltimore Provisionals of the 5c. and 10c. values. These stamps, issued prior to any government stamps, were printed from an engraved plate and the design was very simple, being a facsimile of the postmaster's signature, with value below and enclosed within a rectangle. They were probably sold about March, 1846, and both values are noted on white and bluish papers. The 5c. is worth about $1000, and the 10c. worth $10,000 on white paper and $12,000 on bluish paper.

Postmaster Buchanan also issued stamped envelopes. They were simple affairs, being ordinary envelopes of the period, bearing his written signature, or a hand-stamped facsimile of it, in the upper right corner; below this are the word "PAID" and large numeral in an oval, which latter marks were in regular use in the post office to indicate the prepayment of postage. The impressions are in blue for the 5c. and red for the 10c. and are worth from $1200 upwards. By Act March 3, 1847, Sec. 11, postage stamps were authorized.

The large numeral-in-oval handstamp is frequently noted by the collectors of stampless covers and will also be found on the government issue of 1847. At first is appears in red, but later and the vast majority of them are in blue. There are three types of the "5" and in either a short wide oval or long narrow; the "10" is distinguished by the serifs on the "1" and shape of the "0."

At the beginning of Buchanan's term, Congress (Act of March 3, 1845, Sec. 1) reduced the rates of postage and made them uniform throughout the country: effective July 1, 1845, they were: 2 cents drop letter rate: 5 cents for ½ oz. under 300 miles; and 10 cents over that distance. By Sec. 3, Circulars not larger than single-cap paper, unsealed, at the rate of 2 cents for each sheet, without regard to distance.

The post office was moved to the "White Building" at the northeast corner of Fayette and North Streets, which building was later demolished as part of the site of the present City Hall.

29	XI	30	MAY	12 (1845)	blue	to Clearfield, Pa.	red ms. 18¾
30	XI	30	MAY	27 (1845)	blue	Mexico to New York	blue SHIP (4) red ms. 39½
31	XI	30	JUN	19 (1845)	blue	to Philadelphia	blue PAID (10) ms. 12
32	XI	30	OCT	23 (1849)	blue	to Baltimore	blue 2 oval (23)
32	XI	30	AUG	16 (1845)	blue	to Philadelphia	blue 5 long oval (18A)
33	XI	30	JAN	6 (1846)	blue	to Clearfield, Pa.	blue 5 long oval (18B)
34	XI	30	FEB	16 (1847)	blue	to Chestertown	blue 5 short oval (19)
35	XI	30	NOV	29 (1845)	blue	to Indianapolis	blue 10 oval (17)
36	XI	30	MAR	6 (1847)	blue	to Wareham, Mass.	blue 10 oval (20)
37	XII	30	AUG	25 (1846)	blue	to Baltimore	blue 2 oval (23)
38	XII	30	APR	25 (1846)	red	to Philadelphia	red 5 short oval (19)
39	XII	30	JUL	27 (1846)	blue	to Philadelphia	blue 5 oval (19) & R (31)
40	XII	30	OCT	12 (1846)	blue	to Philadelphia	blue PAID (10) & 5 (19)
41	XII	30	DEC	17 (1848)	blue	to Philadelphia	blue STEAM (5) & 5 (19)
42	XII	30	OCT	12 (1846)	blue	to Indianapolis	blue PAID (10) ms. 10
43	XII	30	JUL	21 (1846)	blue	to Philadelphia	blue 10 (20)
44	XII	30	FEB	1 (1848)	blue	to Bridgewater, Mass.	do.
45	XII	30	MAR	30 (1848)	blue	Cuba to Maine	blue SHIP (4) & 12 (27)

Cover 29 originated in Monterey, Mexico and gives an account of an American Officer just before the Mexican War. Cover 37 from Charles Carroll at Dougheregan Manor.

CHAPTER XIII

CHARLES T. MADDOX—May 12, 1849-March 31, 1853

Appointed by Zachary Taylor (1849)	Jacob Collawar	PMG 1849
	Nathan K. Hall	PMG 1850
Millard Fillmore (1850)	Samuel D. Hubbard	PMG 1852

In 1851, Maddox moved the office to Gay and Second (Water) Streets, in a building rented from the Exchange Company, with the entrance to the post office on Gay Street. During his tenure of office, the letter carrier system was adopted, and what was more important to philatelists, was the issuance of the semi-official carrier stamps. Those issued by Maddox consisted of the "Post-office" Despatch type, in blue, red and green and worth from $35 to $450. About five different cancellors are noted, at first applied in blue and later in black.

By the Act of March 3, 1851, effective June 30, 1851, the following rates were established:

> single letter rate not exceeding 3000 miles, prepaid 3 cents
> single letter rate not exceeding 3000 miles, not prepaid 5 cents
> any greater distance, double these rates; drop letters 1 cent each.

By Act of August 31, 1852, Sec. 8, the Postmaster General was authorized to provide stamped letter envelopes.

46	XI	30	DEC	20 (1849)	blue	to Chestertown	blue 5 (25)
47	XI	30	MAY	24 (1850)	blue	Port Chester to Alexandria	red 5 (15) see note
48	XII	30	MAY	7 (1850)	blue	to Philadelphia	blue 5 oval (19)
49	XII	30	JAN	9 (1850)	blue	to Chestertown	blue 5 (25)
50	XII	30	JUL	6 (1850)	blue	to Philadelphia	red 5 (12)
51	XII	30	JAN	16 (1851)	blue	to Philadelphia	red 5 (15)
52	XII	30	MAR	21 (1851)	blue	to Philadelphia	red 10 (26)
53	XII	30	FEB	6 (1850)	blue	to Maine	blue SHIP (4) ms. 12
54	XII	30	JUN	24 (1851)	blue	to Alexandria	red PAID & 5 (14)
55	XIII	33	JUL	26 (1849)	blue	to Baltimore	blue 2 oval (23)

56	XIII	33	FEB	19 (1849)	blue	to Chestertown	blue PAID & 5 oval (19)
56a	XIII	33	FEB	9 (1849)	blue	to Philadelphia	blue 5 oval (19)
57	XIII	33	MAR	31 (1851?)	blue	Cuba to Portland	red SHIP (6) 12 (27)
E58	XIII	33	OCT	29 ( )	blue	to Washington	red 5 (13)
59	XIV	33	JUN	18 (1851)	blue	New York to Phila.	red WAY 5 (25)
60	XIV	33	JUN	30 (1851)	blue	to Philadelphia	red 5 (15)
61	XIV	33	AUG	11 (1851)	black	to Philadelphia	red 5 (15)
E62	XIV	33	FEB	26 ( )	black	to Annapolis	brown 10 (26)
E63	XIV	33	FEB	29 ( )	black	to Annapolis	brown PAID 3 (11)
63a	XIV	33	MAY	24 (1851)	blue	a printed circular	PAID 3 (like 24)
64	XV	33	MAY	27 (1852)	black	to Providence	black PAID 3 (11)
E65	XV	33	FEB	21 ( )	black	to Annapolis	brown 5 (15)

Cover No. 47, originally stamped in black, Port Chester, N. J. and PAID & 5, addressed to Baltimore, but forwarded with new town and rate mark. For some unexplainable reason, Type XI was used in 1849 (cover No. 46) and in 1850 (No. 47) while Type XII was in use. The latter, as the reader will remember, is easily distinguished by the wider space between the letters "Md." Type XIII is much larger than either of the two preceding ones. Type XIV by the like size of the letters "MD"; Type XV is larger than III and black instead of red.

CHAPTER XIV

COL. JACOB G. DAVIES—April 1, 1853-March 26, 1857

Appointed by Franklin Pierce (1853) James Campbell PMG 1853

During the last year of his term the government purchased the Exchange Hotel building for Six Hundred Thousand ($600,000) Dollars, which it converted to a post office, with the entrance on Gay Street, where it remained until a newer building was erected at Calvert, Fayette and Lexington Streets, and the old site at Exchange Place, Gay Street and Post Office Avenue occupied by the present Custom House. Two new types of carrier stamps were used. At first the "Carrier Despatch," more popularly known as the "Eye" type, was issued in 1856 in both blue and red and worth from $20 to $200; later the "Government City Dispatch," known to philatelists as the "Horseman," was issued in 1857, both in black and red, and worth from $10 to $60.

The Act of March 3, 1855, Sec. 1, provided as follows: the rate for single letter not exceeding 3,000 miles, 3 cents; and for any greater distance, 10 cents; for a double letter, double rates, etc. Each ½ ounce in weight shall be a single letter; the aforegoing rates to be prepaid on domestic letters, except official mail, and except on letters to or from a foreign country.

DR. JOHN G. MORRIS—March 27, 1857-April 14, 1861

Appointed by James Buchanan (1857-61) Aaron V. Brown PMG 1857
Joseph Holt PMG 1859
Horatio King PMG 1861

Dr. Morris is the last of the postmasters of the ante-bellum period. The various types of cancellations are now to be found mostly on envelopes, instead of the folded letters in previous use, and for that reason it is difficult to allocate their use to either of the two Postmasters. It, therefore, becomes necessary to combine both administrations under one chapter.

E66	XVI	32	MAY	16 ( )	blue	to Annapolis	blue 5 (15)
67	XVI	32	JUL	11 (1854)	blue	to Darlington, Md.	blue 5 (15)
E68	XVII	32	JUL	4 ( )	blue	to San Francisco	with 1857—10c

E69	XVII	32	JAN	3	( )	black	to Hague, Va.	with 1851—3c
E70	XVII	32	FEB	20	(1857)	black	to Monrovia, Md.	on 3c envelope #2314
E71	XVIII	32	MAR	15	( )	blue	to Baltimore	blue large (21)
E72	XVIII	32	MAY	5	( )	blue	to Baltimore	blue 1 small (22)
E73	XVIII	32	MAR	31	(1855)	black	to New Market, Md.	with 1851—3c
E74	XVIII	32	JAN	21	( )	blue	to Monrovia, Md.	with 1857—3c
E75	XVIII	32	SEP	10	(1855)	blue	to France and return	many transit canc.
76	XIX	30	FEB	2	(1856)	black	to Philadelphia	with 1851—3c
77	XIX	30	APR	4	(1852)	black	to Alexandria, Va.	black PAID 3 (11)
E78	XIX	30	JUN	16	( )	blue	to Baltimore	blue small 1 (21)
E79	XIX	30	MAY	10	( )	blue	to Dover, Del.	blue PAID 3 (11)
E80	XIX	30	JUL	13	( )	blue	to Baltimore	blue large 1 (22)
E81	XIX	30	JAN	22	( )	blue	to Annapolis	blue 5 (15)
E82	XIX	30	OCT	27	(1858)	blue	to Shippinburg, Pa.	with 1857—3c
E83	XIX	30	MAR	27	(1863)	blue	to New Market	with 1861—3c
E84	XX	32	MAR	27	( )	blue	to Chelsea, Mass.	blue DUE 3 (24) & black 3 (28)
E85	XX	32	MAY	11	( )	blue	to New Market	with 1861—3c
E86	XXI	33	FEB	10	(1857)	blue	Frederick County	with 1851—3c
E87	XXI	33	MAY	?	(1857)	blue	Frederick Co., Md.	on 3c envelope #2314
E88	XXI	33	AUG	9	(1857)	blue	Port Tobacco, Md.	with 1857—3c
E89	XXII	30	DEC	7	(1859)	black	to Maryland	with 1857—3c
E90	XXII	30	DEC	27	(1860)	blue	to Louisville, Ky.	with 1857—3c
E91	XXII	30	MAY	1	(1861)	blue	to Hillsboro, N. C.	with 1857—3c
E92	XXIII	30	SEP	7	( )	blue	to Binghampton, N. Y.	blue PAID 3 (11)
E93	XXIV	30	JUL	30	(1860)	blue	to Cecil Co., Md.	
E94	XXV	30	(FEB	6th,	1858)	blue	to Port Republic, Md.	with 1857—1c
E95	XXVI	31	DEC	18	(1860)	blue	to Baltimore	with 1857—1c
E96	XXVI	31	JAN	26	(1860)	black	to Frederick, Md.	with 1857—3c
E97	XXVI	31	OCT	4	(1862)	blue	to Frederick, Md.	with 1861—3c

There is considerable similarity in Types XVI, XVII and XVIII, but it will be noted that in Type XVI, "MD" curves with the circle and as it slants "M" of MD is directly underneath the "M" of BALTIMORE, while in the others the "M" is under the "I" of the city name, but in Type XVII the space between "B" of BALTIMORE and "M" of MD is much wider than in Type XVIII. These three types are differentiated from type XIX in that the latter is 30 mm. and the "D" of MD is larger. Both Types XXI and XXII have year dates in the cancellor but the former is 33 mm. and the latter is 30 mm. Type XXIV is similar to XXIII but in addition contains the year date. Type XXV is very unusual and is found cancelling the 1c. stamp for use on printed circulars. Type XXVI is similar to type XV, but is 2 mm. smaller and the letters are much heavier in their impression. The year date on cover E 95 is taken from printed enclosure while those of covers E 96 and E 97 are taken from pencil notation, which, from all appearances, were made at the time of receipt.

SCOTT'S 1934, STANDARD, U. S. SPECIALIZED AND AIRMAIL CATALOGS. Published by Scott Stamp and Coin Company, New York.

Over 24 thousand price changes, mostly down, have been made in the 1934 Edition of Scott's Standard Catalog. Undoubtedly most of these reductions were amply justified, but with the depreciation of the dollar in foreign markets, coming almost simultaneously, it will undoubtedly mean that revision upward will be in order almost immediately.

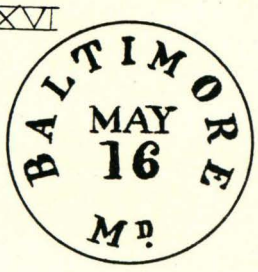
The Specialized catalogs are indispensable to collectors of U. S. and Airmail respectively.

DEUTSCHER PHILATELISTEN-KALENDER 1934, published by Schaubek, Leipzig, price RM 1. plus postage.

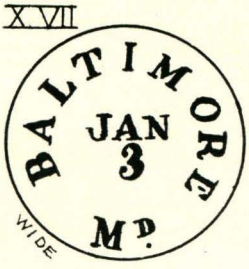
This book, bound in cloth, is an Almanac for philatelists. The first pages contain a complete calendar for 1934, with illustrations of postage stamps of Old Germany in alphabetical order. There are references to the opening of the Stamp Exhibition in Aschersleben, about the postal system in the German Colonies, Inflation Stamps, four pages of illustrations on German Picture Cards, etc. It also contains the advertisements of many important dealers. It is scheduled to appear annually.

TYPE XXII IS 3MM MORE IN DIAMETER THAN XXI
TYPE XXIV HAS YEAR DATE ADDED TO TYPE XXIII

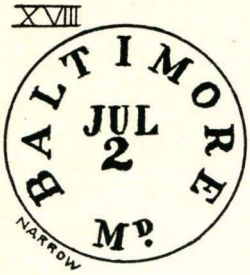
XVI



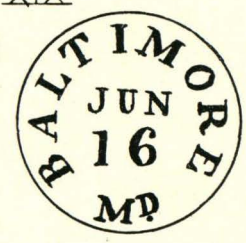
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XVIII



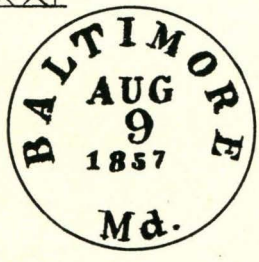
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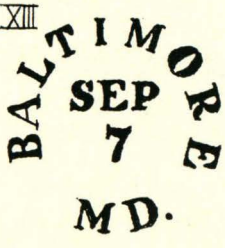
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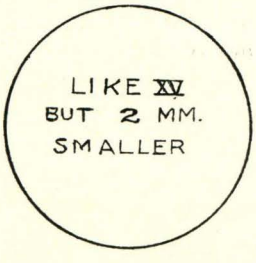
XXI



XXIII



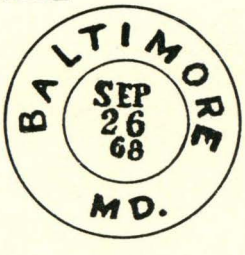
XXVI



XXV



XXVIII



XXVII



XXIX



The Collectors Club Philatelist

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ASDA *ADVERTISING RATES UPON REQUEST*

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

LOOKING AHEAD

WITH this issue we complete the important series on the *"History of the "Free Franking" of Mail in the United States* by Edward Stern, and all of the data that has appeared in our columns as well as an equal amount of additional information covering letters, checks and other autographic material will soon be published in a complete book which should be in the hands of every collector interested in this type of historical Americana.

We also publish the final installment of the material that will comprise the second volume of the authoritative work on the *20th Century Stamps of the United States* by Beverly S. King and Max G. Johl. In addition to the material that we have published this second volume will contain additional data on the recent commemoratives up to and including the 5c Kosciuszko.

Much new material will appear in this second volume, including scores of photographs which have never before been published. This book is announced for early publication and readers of the *Collectors Club Philatelist* who are interested in it are advised to get their orders in early. The price of the book is $3.50.

We hope to publish other sections of this important work, including the current issue, which we expect to see superceded early in 1934, in future issues.

We are also pleased to announce that we have secured some assistance in connction with the translations of the *Kohl Handbook* and expect to resume these in the next issue. We still need other volunteers on this work of translating and hope that others of our readers who are qualified will volunteer their assistance.

THE FIRST HIND SALE

THE first series of auction sales to dispose of the large collection of Arthur Hind is now history and the results have been extremely encouraging.

These sales, coming at a period when most other collectible objects, such as books, pictures, furniture and antiques, are bringing but a fraction of their former value, when real estate can hardly be sold at any price, and when stocks and bonds are quoted far below their former prices, makes their success all the more striking.

Many of the choice items in the Hind collection brought new high record prices and the sale as a whole emphasized the growing importance of condition. Before this sale there was a distinct feeling of uncertaintly as to whether there would be a market for items of the value of those contained in the Hind collection, but this doubt has been satisfactorily answered and stamp collectors throughout the world can rejoice at the comparative stability of stamp values.

We will endeavor no extensive review of the sale in these columns as the matter has been so fully and adequately covered in the weekly and monthly philatlic press, but it is doubtful if any more important event in philately will take place during our generation.

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.)

(Continued from Vol. XII, Page 213.)

TWENTY-FOURTH AND TWENTY-FIFTH ADMINISTRATION

ULYSSES S. GRANT

(of Illinois)

March 4, 1869 to March 3, 1877

Vice President	Schuyler Colfax	Indiana	
	Henry Wilson	Massachusetts	
President Pro Tempore of the Senate	Thomas W. Ferry	Michigan	
Secretary of State	William H. Seward	New York	Reappointed
	Elihu B. Washburne	Illinois	March 5, 1869
	Hamilton Fish	New York	March 17, 1869
Secretary of the Treasury	Hugh McCulloch	Indiana	Reappointed
	John F. Hartley (Asst. Sec. Ad Int.)	Maine	March 5, 1869
	George S. Boutwell	Massachusetts	March 11, 1869
	Wm. A. Richardson	Massachusetts	March 17, 1873
	Benj. H. Bristow	Kentucky	June 4, 1874
	Charles F. Conant (Asst. Sec. Ad Int.)	New Hampshire	June 21, 1876
	Lot M. Morrill	Maine	July 7, 1876
Secretary of War	John M. Schofield	Illinois	Reappointed
	John A. Rawlins	Illinois	March 11, 1869
	William T. Sherman	Ohio	September 11, 1869
	William W. Belknap	Iowa	November 1, 1869
	George M. Robeson (Ad Interim)	New Jersey	March 2, 1876
	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	March 11, 1876
	James D. Cameron	Pennsylvania	June 1, 1876
Attorney General	William M. Evarts	New York	Reappointed
	J. Hubley Ashton (Asst. Atty. Gen.)	Pennsylvania	March 5, 1869
	Ebenezer R. Hoar	Massachusetts	March 11, 1869
	Amos T. Akerman	Georgia	July 8, 1870
	George H. Williams	Oregon	January 10, 1872
	Edward Pierrepont	New York	May 15, 1875
	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	June 1, 1876

Postmaster General	St. J. B. L. Skinner (First Asst. P.M.G.) (Ad Interim)	New York	March 4, 1869
	John A. J. Creswell	Maryland	March 5, 1869
	James W. Marshall	Virginia	July 7, 1874
	Marshall Jewell	Connecticut	September 1, 1874
	James N. Tyner	Indiana	July 12, 1876
Secretary of the Navy	William Faxon (Asst. Sec. Ad Int.)	Connecticut	March 4, 1869
	Adolph E. Borie	Pennsylvania	March 9, 1869
	George M. Robeson	New Jersey	June 25, 1869
Secretary of the Interior	William T. Otto (Asst. Sec. Ad Int.)	Indiana	March 4, 1869
	Jacob D. Cox	Ohio	March 9, 1869
	Columbus Delano	Ohio	November 1, 1870
	Benjamin R. Cowen (Asst. Sec. Ad Int.)	Ohio	October 1, 1875
	Zachariah Chandler	Michigan	October 19, 1875

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 69

Cover # 1 **ORVILLE E. BABCOCK**—Franked while Secretary to President U. S. Grant. He served in the Civil War as Captain in the Engineer Corps and was with the Ninth Corps at the surrender of Vicksburg in 1864, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and appointed aide-de-camp to General Grant in which capacity he served in the battles of the Wilderness and subsequent operations of the Army of the Potomac, at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox he selected the place where the Generals met, he was promoted a Colonel in the regular army 1866, and served as aide-de-camp to the General in Chief until General Grant was inaugurated President, he was appointed Superintending Engineer of public buildings and grounds 1871 and supervised the construction of Washington Aqueduct, the chain bridge across the Potomac and other prominent structures, this cover is addressed to Schuyler Colfax, Vice President in this cabinet.

Cover # 2 **LEVI P. LUCKEY**—Franked while Secretary to President U. S. Grant.

Cover # 3 **C. C. SNIFFEN**—Franked while Secretary to President U. S. Grant.

Cover # 4 **SCHUYLER COLFAX**—Franked while Vice President. (Refer to Plate 57, number 7.) (Plate 65, number 2.)

Cover # 5 **HENRY WILSON**—Franked while Vice President. (Refer to Plate 51, number 7.) (Plate 68, number 3.)

Cover # 6 **ELIHU BENJAMIN WASHBURNE**—Franked while Envoy to France. He was appointed Secretary of State in the cabinet of President U. S. Grant, on the declaration of the Franco-Prussian War he protected with the American flag the legations of the various German States in Paris, he served as Envoy from 1869-1877, he became President of the Chicago Historical Society 1884-1887. This cover is addressed to Charles Sumner, United States Senator.

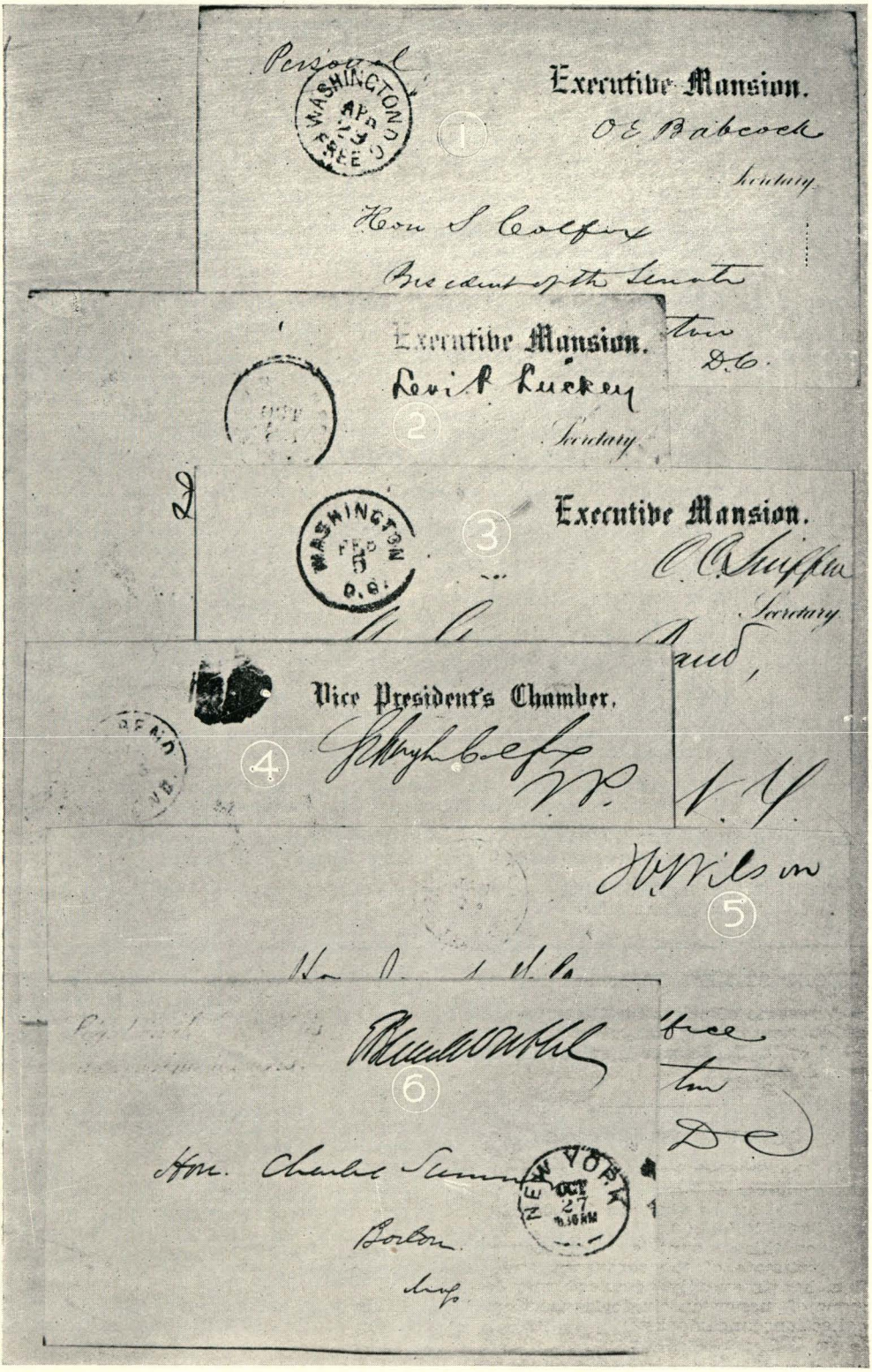


Plate 69. Grant Administration.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 70

Cover # 1 **HAMILTON FISH**—Franked while Secretary of State. He served as Governor of New York 1849-1850, elected to the United States Senate 1851-1857, appointed by President Abraham Lincoln one of the Board of Commissioners for the relief and exchange of Union prisoners of War in the South, President of the New York Historical Society 1867-1869, Member of the joint high commission which settled the differences between the United States and Great Britain 1871, and negotiated with the Spanish Minister the settlement of the Virginius question. This cover bears his private seal on reverse side.

Cover # 2 **HUGH McCULLOCH**—Franked while Secretary of the Treasury. (Refer to Plate 62, number 1.)

Cover # 3 **WILLIAM ALEXANDER RICHARDSON**—Franked while Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He was a Member of the State House of Representatives 1836-1838, 1844-1846, and served as Speaker in 1844, Member of the State Senate 1838-1842, presidential elector on the Democratic Ticket of Polk, and Dallas 1844, during the Mexican War enlisted as a Captain and was promoted to the rank of Major, elected as a Democrat to Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Stephen A. Douglas, serving 1847-1856, Delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, S. C. 1860, elected to the United States Senate 1863 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Stephen A. Douglas 1863-1865, Delegate to the Democratic National Convention at New York City 1868.

Cover # 4 **LOT MYRICK MORRILL**—Franked while Secretary of the Treasury. He was a Member of the State Senate 1854-1856 and presided over the Senate 1856, Governor of Maine 1858-1860, elected as a Republican to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hannibal Hamlin serving 1861-1869, Member of the Peace Commission of 1861 held in Washington, D. C. in an effort to devise means to prevent the impending War, appointed to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Pitt Fessenden, also served as Secretary of the Treasury under President R. B. Hayes.

Cover # 5 **THOMAS HARLAND**—Franked while in the Treasury Department as Deputy Commissioner in the office of International Revenue.

Cover # 6 **J. E. HILGARD**—Franked while in the Treasury Department as assistant in charge of office of the United States Coast Survey.

Cover # 7 **N. L. JEFFRIES**—Franked while in the Treasury Department in the Registers Office.

BOND STREET STAMP AUCTIONS

A resume of prices for the stamps sold at auction during the season of 1932-1933 by H. R. Harmer is splendidly illustrated.

SHOULD BE £20,000.00

In the October issue of this magazine, the resources of Harmer Rooke and Company, Ltd., were given as $20,000.00 instead of £20,000.00.

Even this amount is a very conservative estimate of the resources, and this firm has frequently advanced very large sums of money on single transactions of collections and stocks.

THE EXPLOITS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON by Virginia T. H. Mussey. Published by Harper & Brothers, N. Y.

An artistically printed and bound brochure which is apparently the first of a series as it is advertised as Harper Stampography No. 1, and has spaces for mounting the Bi-Centennial issue to illustrate the text.

HOOVER BROTHERS' OFFICIAL PRECANCEL CATALOG OF THE WASHINGTON BI-CENTENNIAL ISSUE, 1933. Price $1. Published by Hoover Brothers, 1261 B'dway, New York.

This is an indispensable catalog to collectors of the Bi-Centennial Precancels.

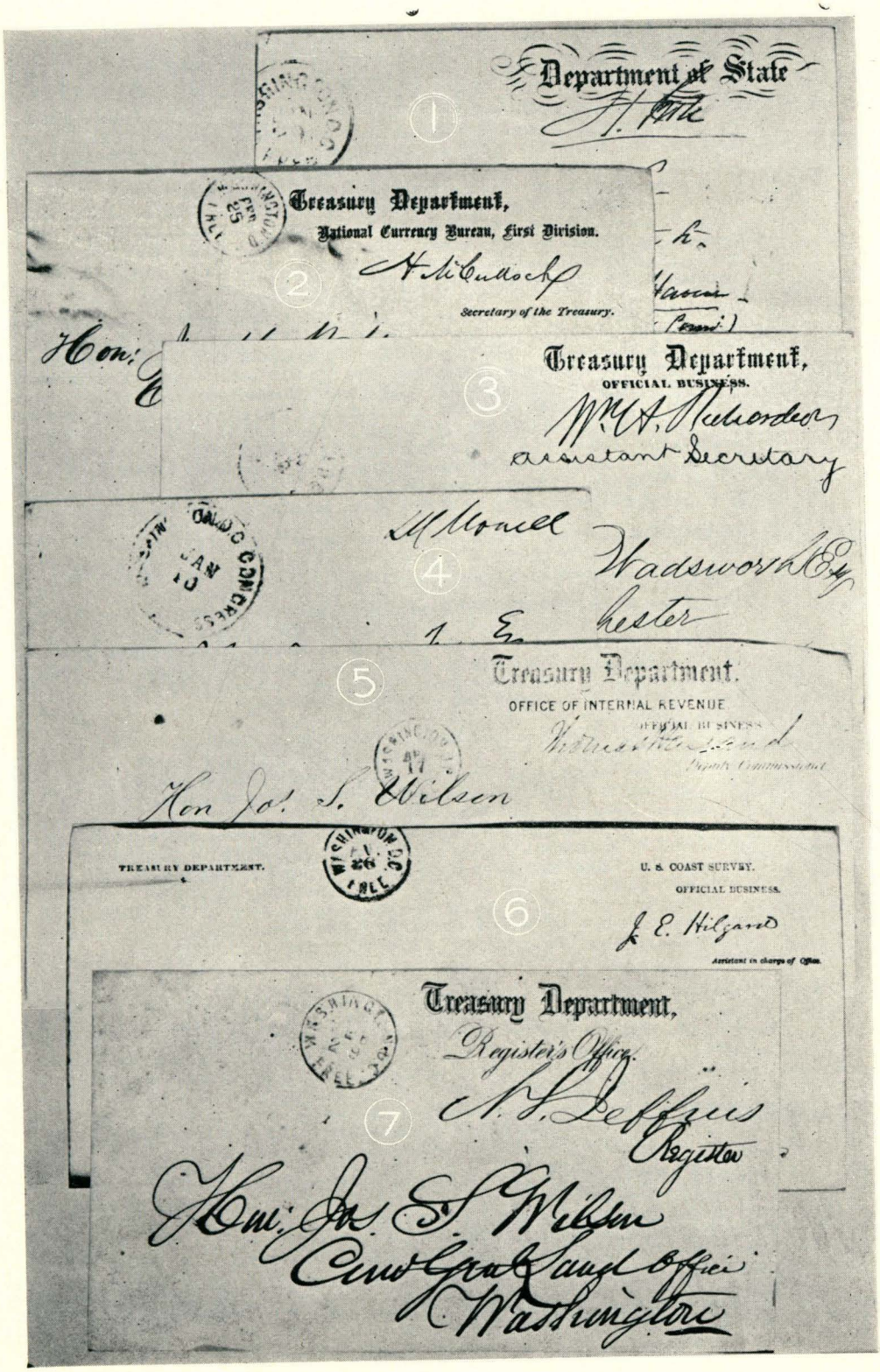


Plate 70. Grant Administration.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 71

Cover # 1 **COLUMBUS DELANO**—Franked while in the Treasury Department acting as Commissioner in the Internal Revenue Department. He was elected as a Whig to Congress 1845-1847, Delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago 1860, he seconded the nomination of Abraham Lincoln as a candidate for President of the United States, served as State Commissary General of Ohio 1861, Member of the State House of Representatives 1863, Delegate to the Republican National Convention at Baltimore 1864, elected as a Republican to Congress 1865-69, served as Secretary of the Interior Department, he was appointed to this post by President U. S. Grant.

Cover # 2 **EDWARD HENRY ROLLINS**—Franked while in the Treasury Department acting as Commissioner in the Internal Revenue Department. He was the Chairman of the Republican State Committee of New Hampshire at its organization, Member of the State House of Representatives 1855-57, and served as Speaker, Chairman of the New Hampshire Convention at Chicago 1860 which nominated Abraham Lincoln and Hamlin, elected as a Republican to Congress 1861-67, Secretary and Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad Co. 1869-71, elected as a Republican to the United States Senate 1877-83, President of the Boston C. and M. R. R. Co. 1886-89, founded the First National Bank of Concord, N. H., and of the banking house of E. H. Rollins & Sons, Boston, Mass.

Cover # 3 **FRANCIS ELIAS SPINNER**—Franked while Treasurer of the United States. (Refer to plate 51, number 1) (Plate 53, numbers 5 and 6) (Plate 59, number 7) (Plate 62, number 2.)

Cover # 4 **WILLIAM WORTH BELKNAP**—Franked while Secretary of War. At the beginning of the Civil War, he joined the Army as Major of the 15th Iowa Volunteers, he was engaged at Shiloh, Corinth and Vicksburg, he became prominent in Sherman's Atlanta Campaign, receiving promotion as Brigadier General 1864, and breveted Major General 1865.

Cover # 5 **WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN**—Franked while Secretary of War. He was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Third Artillery 1840, during the Indian War in Florida, served in the Mexican War 1846, during the Civil War he was in command of a brigade in Tyler's division of the army that marched to Bull Run, he was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers, was sent from the Army of the Potomac to second in command to General Robert Anderson in Kentucky, on account of broken health of Gen. Anderson he was succeeded by Sherman, he was made Major General of Volunteers 1862, he was assigned by General Grant to command the military division of the Mississippi and was then promoted to Lieutenant General and when Grant became President of the United States 1869, Sherman succeeded him as general.

Cover # 6 **OLIVER OTIS HOWARD**—Franked while Commissioner of the Freemans Bureau. He took command of the Third Maine Regiment 1861, he commanded a brigade at the first battle of Bull Run, and for his galantry was made Brigadier General of Volunteers, he was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks losing his right arm, he became Major General, he commanded the Eleventh Corps during General Joseph Hooker's operations near Fredericksburg, he became Brigadier General and was in command of the army of Tennessee 1865, and for gallantry at the battle of Ezra Church he was made Major General.

Cover # 7 **JAMES SCOTT NEGLEY**—Franked while Member of Congress. He served in the Mexican War, during the Civil War he entered the Union Army as Brigadier General, he organized a brigade of infantry and artillery for the West, and joined General Sherman, he was promoted to Major General, elected as a Republican to Congress 1869-75, 1885-1887.

Cover # 8 **GEORGE HENRY WILLIAMS**—Franked while United States Senator. (Refer to Plate 67, number 5.)

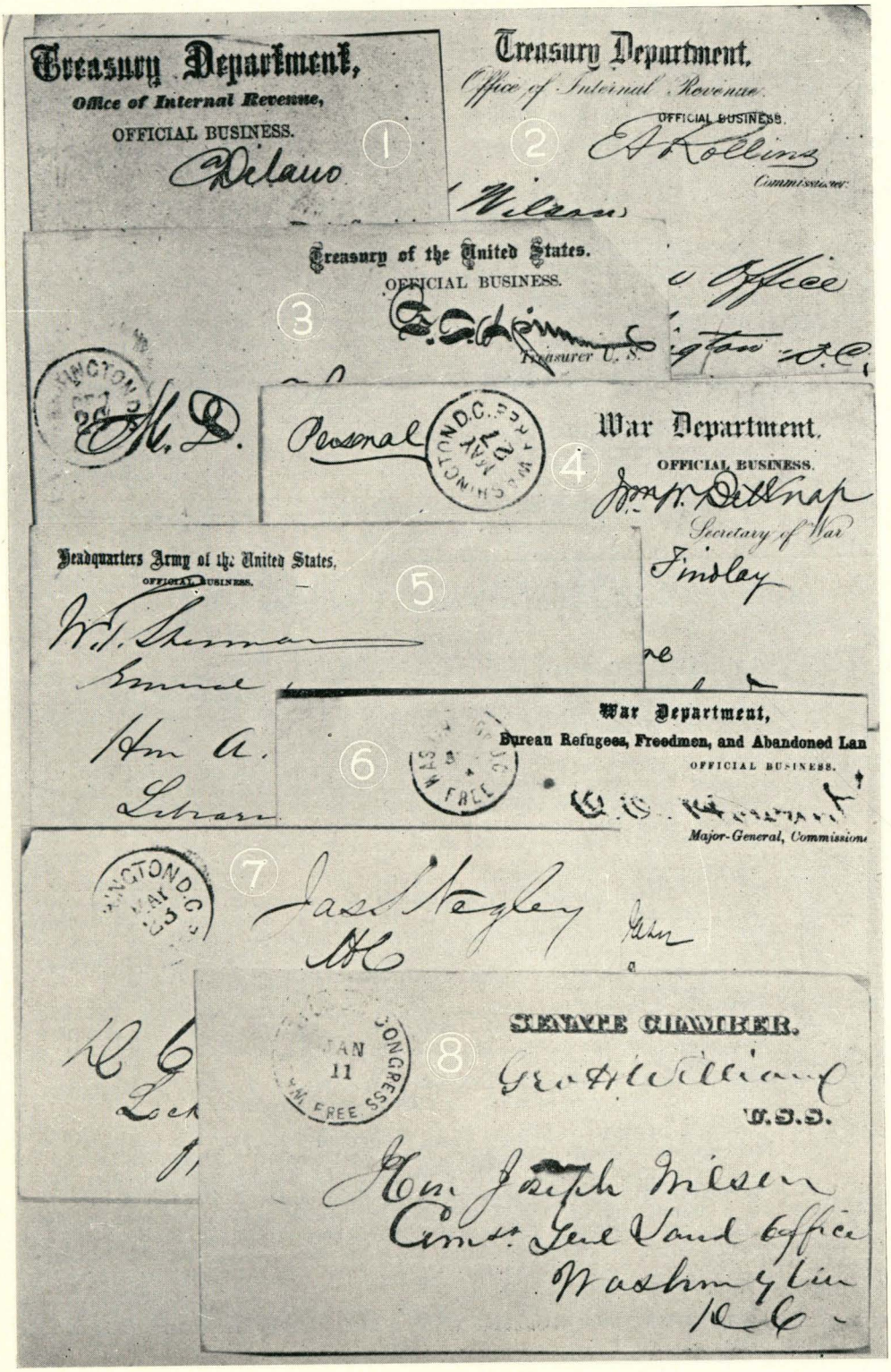


Plate 71. Grant Administration.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 72

Cover # 1 **JOHN ANDREW JACKSON CRESWELL**—Franked while Postmaster General. (Refer to Plate 66, number 1.)

Cover # 2 **H. E. OFFLEY**—Franked while in the Navy Department, acting as Chief Clerk.

Cover # 3 **JACOB DOLSON COX**—Franked while Chief Clerk in the Department of the Interior. (Refer to Plate 59, number 4.)

Cover # 4 **FREDERICK WATTS**—Franked while Commissioner in the Department of Agriculture, serving 1871-1877.

Cover # 5 **SAMUEL JACKSON RANDALL**—Franked while a Member of Congress. He was a Member of the State Senate 1858-59, during the Civil War he served as a member of the First Troop of Philadelphia 1861, and was in the Union Army of that year and again Captain in 1863, was promoted to Provost Marshall at Gettysburg, elected as a Democrat to Congress 1863-1890, Speaker of the House 1877-1881.

Cover # 6 **JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE**—Franked while Speaker of the House of Representatives. (Refer to Plate 57, number 8) (Plate 65, number 4.)

Cover # 7 **REUBEN EATON FENTON**—Franked while United States Senator. (Refer to Plate 58, number 2.)

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

Plate 73

Cover # 1 **MICHAEL CRAWFORD KERR**—Franked while Member of Congress. He was a Member of the State House of Representatives 1856-1857, elected as a Democrat to Congress 1865-1873 and 1875, elected Speaker of the House 1876.

Cover # 2 **HENRY BOWEN ANTHONY**—Franked while United States Senator, elected Governor of Rhode Island 1849 and reelected 1850, elected as a Republican to the United States Senate serving 1859 to 1884, elected President pro tempore of the Senate 1869 and served in that capacity at various occasions for a number of years.

Cover # 3 **ZACHARIAH CHANDLER**—Franked while United States Senator. Elected as a Republican to the United States Senate 1857 serving until 1875, appointed Secretary of the Interior by President U. S. Grant, Chairman of the Republican National Executive Committee 1868 to 1876, again elected to the United States Senate 1879 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Isaac P. Christiancy.

Cover # 4 **ROSCOE CONKLING**—Franked while United States Senator. Elected as a Republican to Congress 1859-1867, elected in 1867 as a Union Republican to the United States Senate serving until 1881.

Cover # 5 **JOHN ALEXANDER LOGAN**—Franked while Member of Congress. (Refer to Plate 54, number 4) (Plate 66, number 5.)

Cover # 6 **CARL SCHURZ**—Franked while United States Senator. He was a Delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1860 and 1868, appointed Minister to Spain 1861, during the Civil War was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers in the Union Army, elected as a Republican to the United States Senate 1869-75, served in the cabinet of President R. B. Hayes as Secretary of the Interior 1877-1881, Editor of the New York Evening Post 1881-1884, contributor to Harpers Weekly 1892-98, President of the National Civil Service League 1892-1901.

Cover # 7 **JOHN SHERMAN**—Franked while United States Senator. (Refer to Plate 50, number 6.)

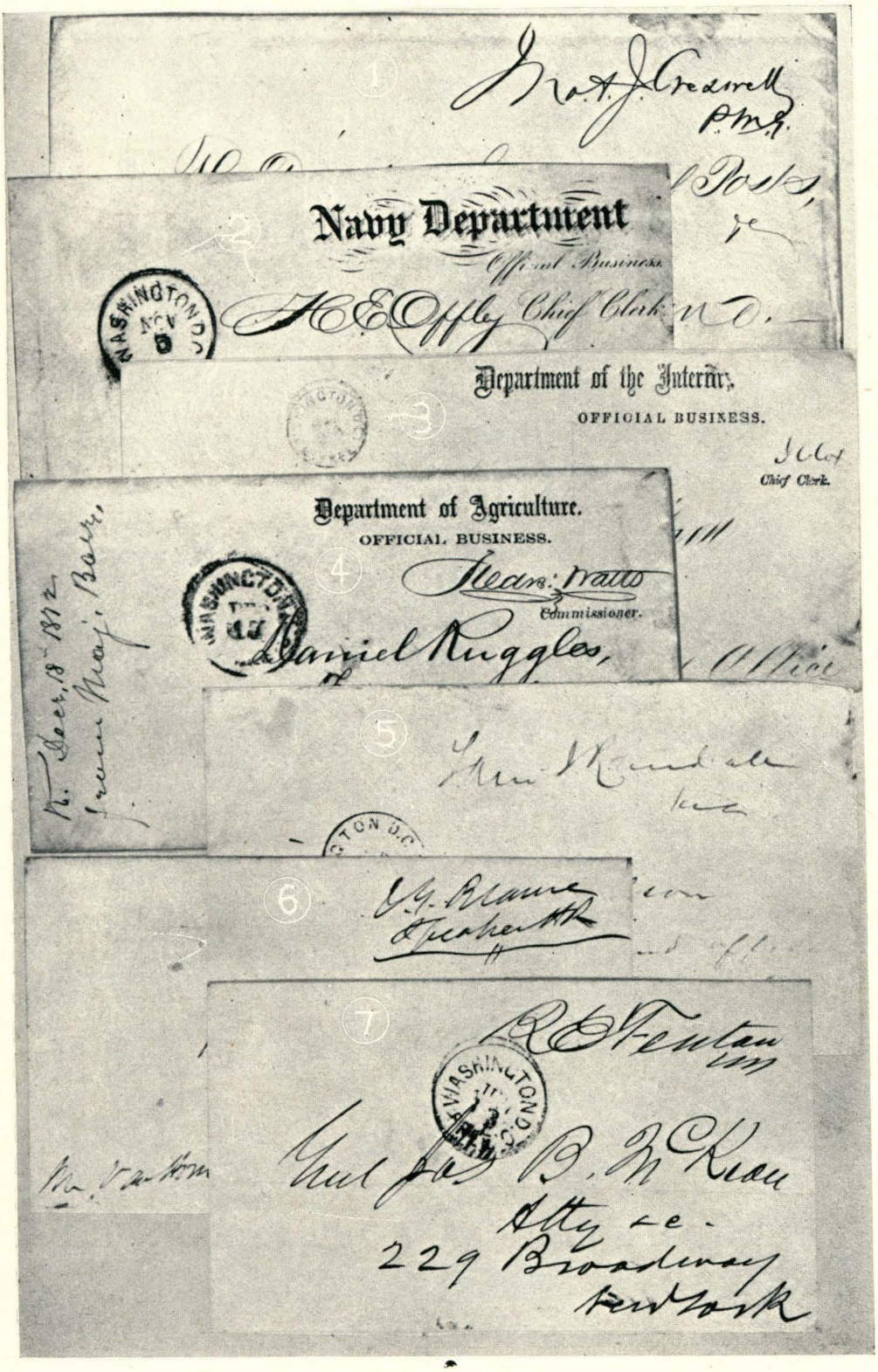


Plate 72. Grant Administration.



Plate 73. Grant Administration.



Plate 74. Grant Administration.

Descriptions of Franks Illustrated

PLATE 74

Cover # 1 **THOMAS SWANN**—Franked while Member of Congress. He was appointed by President Andrew Jackson Secretary of the United States Neapolitan Commission, Director and President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Mayor of Baltimore 1856-1860, elected by the Union Party Governor of Maryland 1865-1869, elected as a Democrat to Congress 1869-1879.

Cover # 2 **FRENANDO WOOD**—Franked while Member of Congress as a Tammany Democrat 1841-1843, appointed by Secretary of State John C. Calhoun Dispatch Agent for the State Department at the Port of New York, reappointed by Secretary of State James Buchanan and served 1844-1847, Mayor of New York City 1855-1858, 1861-1862, elected as a Democrat to Congress 1863-1865 and 1867-1881.

Cover # 3 **WILLARD WARNER**—Franked while United States Senator. He was a Delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago 1860 and 1868, served in the Union Army during the Civil War, became Major General 1865, Member of the State House of Representatives 1868, elected as a Republican to the United States Senate 1868-1871, Collector of Customs of the Port of Mobile, Alabama 1871-1872, Delegate to the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati 1876 and at Chicago 1880-1888, Member of the State House of Representatives of Tennessee 1897-1898.

Cover # 4 **GODLOVE STEIN ORTH**—Franked while Member of Congress. He was a Member of the State Senate 1843-1848 and served one year as President, presidential elector on the Whig ticket of Taylor and Fillmore 1898, Delegate to the Peace Convention held in Washington, D. C. 1861 in an effort to devise means to prevent the impending War, served in the Civil War, elected as a Republican to Congress 1863-71, 1873-1875, appointed Envoy to Austria, Hungary 1875-76, elected as a Republican to Congress 1879-1882.

Cover # 5 **WILLIAM WINDOM**—Franked while Member of Congress. (Refer to Plate 60, number 3.)

Cover # 6 **CHARLES SUMNER**—Franked while United States Senator. (Refer to Plate 46, number 7) (Plate 51, numbers 2 and 3) (Plate 60, number 1) (Plate 67, number 4.)

President Roosevelt to be Patron of 1936 International Exhibition

IT IS extremely gratifying to announce the fact that President Franklin D. Roosevelt has accepted the appointment as patron of the International Exhibition to be held in New York in 1936. In response to the invitation extended by the Association for Stamp Exhibitions, the President has written under date of December 19th, as follows:

"I shall indeed be delighted to become the patron of the International Exhibition of Stamps to be held in New York in 1936 or 1937.

"I am, of course, happy to know that things are going so well for stamps and stamp-collecting in every part of the world. From all that I hear, the interest seems to be increasing.

"Very sincerely yours,

"(signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt"

The United States Postage Stamps of the 20th Century

By Beverly S. King and Max G. Johl.

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(Continued from Vol. XII, Page 198.)

WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL ISSUE

1932

THE Post Office Department having issued numerous stamps celebrating anniversaries of principal events of the Revolutionary War, it was natural to assume that as the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington approached the Post Office might be expected to issue a series of stamps commemorating the birth of the greatest hero of the Revolution.

On December 2, 1924, an Act creating the Washington Bicentennial Commission was approved by Congress and shortly thereafter the Post Office Department started preliminary work on a special series. Aside from the decision to issue such stamps little else was done for some time, the Department keeping their plans a secret for fear of being deluged with mail long before the preparation of the actual stamps became necessary. On April 15, 1930, the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission formally requested the Department to issue a series of stamps to commemorate the Bicentennial.

In the latter part of 1930 collectors wrote to the Post Office Department suggesting designs for the contemplated series. Among the suggestions received in the fall of 1930 was one by George D. Pettit of Waterport, New York, who suggested a series of five values, rectangular in shape and bicolored. His suggestions included for the 1 Cent, Mount Vernon; 2 Cent, Crossing the Delaware; 3 Cent, Valley Forge; 4 Cent, George and Martha Washington; 5 Cent, Washington on Horseback; and 10 Cent, the Washington Monument. Inasmuch as plans for the celebration of the Bicentennial of George Washington's birth were contemplated quite some time prior to the anniversary date it was felt that some exceptionally fine stamps could be turned out. The philatelic press generally suggested pictorial stamps.

The first definite information that these stamps would be issued was on November 13, 1930, due to the discovery of a portrait of George Washington which had hung for years at the Westmoreland Club in Richmond, and was believed to be the work of Robert Peel. This represented Washington as a colonial officer of about the period of the Braddock campaign. It was hailed as an opportune find by Postmaster General Brown, and according to a press report, his delight in finding this portrait was that the Department was hunting authentic Washington portraits for a series of stamps to be issued in connection with the bicentennial celebration in 1932. At that time Postmaster General Brown stated: "We hope to show in stamps Washington as a youth, as a civil engineer, as a commander-in-chief in the Army, and so on through life." At that time the Postmaster General was reported as having stated that there would be

eighteen values, and it was believed that an entire new issue, up to and including the $5. value would appear.

On January 20, 1931, Congressman Campbell of Pennsylvania introduced in the House of Representatives Bill No. 16382, reading as follows:

"To provide for issuing of postage stamps in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington. Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of American Congress Assembly, that on and after January 1, 1932, and continuing until December 31, 1932, all postage stamps offered for sale through the United States and Insular possessions, of whatsoever color or denomination, shall bear the portrait of George Washington."

This bill was referred to the Post Office and Post Road. However, it was not believed it would be passed in its original form, as at that time the Department contemplated using scenes connected with the life of Washington as well as one joining the portrait of Martha and George Washington. It had been the general belief that these stamps might be issued sometime around the middle of 1931, so that the Bicentennial celebration might be well advertised in advance.

However, it was reported from Washington on February 19, 1931, by Representative E. R. Ackerman of New Jersey that the Postmaster General had approved the proposed 2 Cent, 6 Cent, and 10 Cent Washington stamps, but that they would appear on January 1st and not before.

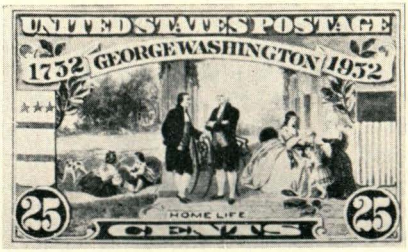
The original designs as prepared by the artists of the Bureau of Engraving actually did consist of pictorial views in the life of Washington. There were rectangular in shape and would certainly have been a beautiful series.

At the time the pictorial stamps were being considered the Department was planning to issue the Bicentennial stamps in several values above the ten cents, and designs were prepared for the 15 Cent showing Washington's birthplace at Wakefield, Va.,—the 17 Cent, the Inauguration March 4, 1793, and the 25 Cent, portraying his home life at Mount Vernon. (Illustrated.)



Photograph of Original Drawing Not Used.





Photograph of Original Drawing Not Used.

It was the opinion of the Bicentennial Commission that the Houdon Bust and the various paintings made during Washington's life were more truly representative than would be historical paintings which were often inaccurate and, in the final analysis, purely an artist's conception. One of the most famous

of the historical paintings which has been the subject of much controversy as to its "truth" is "Washington Crossing The Delaware" without which no such series could be complete. From the standpoint of accuracy the Commission no doubt was correct, but from the artistic angle the other series would have been far more attractive.

However, it was decided that for purposes of economy these stamps be of single colors, and of the same size as the ordinary issue. After the decision of using portraits had been made it was at first decided to issue eleven values. However, in the latter part of February it was announced by the Postmaster General that this number had been increased to twelve, to include the 1½ Cent that had previously been omitted. This value was used largely on third class mailings and in larger quantities than any other value except the 1 and 2 Cent.

It is of interest to note that the choice of the subjects of some of the paintings used were influenced by various suggestions from stamp collectors. Peter Gouled was responsible for the choice of the Masonic portrait for the 9 Cent stamps and L. M. Miller suggested many of the others. This seems to have been of much help to the Commission as was evidenced by their awarding him a medal for his cooperation. His suggestions included the Houdon bust, Peele miniature, and the Virginia Colonel, all of which were used.

The work of the new series advanced rapidly as soon as the decision as to designs had been made. This was necessary as it was the intention of the Department to have Bicentennial stamps in every post office prior to January 2nd, the date of general issue to the public. On May 11th the Postmaster General approved the 3 Cent and the 8 Cent; and on June 2nd the 1½, 2 and 7 Cent. However, no report was made public regarding the designs for the various stamps as the Bicentennial Commission desired ot make a complete announcement in regard to them. It was at first contemplated to issue the Bicentennial designs of the 2 Cent value in booklet form, with a special commemorative cover, endwise coiled stamps of 1 and 2 Cent, and sidewise coil for the 1, 2, 4, and 5 Cent denominations. However, before any plates were made of the higher values this plan was changed and plates were prepared only for the 2 Cent coils and booklets. The official notice follows:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, October 1, 1931.

Postmasters and postal employees are notified that a series of special postage stamps of 12 denominations, from one-half-cent to 10-cent, inclusinve, is being prepared to commemorate the bicentennial anniversary of the birth of George Washington for issuance to postmasters and to be kept on sale to the public throughout 1932. The stamps are 75/100 inch by 87/100 inch in dimensions and have as the central design a separate likeness of Washington modeled from the works of noted artists. There will also be issued a special series of bicentennial stamped envelopes bearing embossed stamps of distinctive design. The new stamps are described as follows:

Bicentennial Stamps.

One-half cent.—The stamp is dark brown in color and has a flat paneled border with darker interior over which is laid a circular panel in which appears the likeness of Washington taken from a miniature painted by Charles Wilson Peale, the original of which is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The central design is bordered by white inner and outer lines forming a narrow circular panel, within which, across the top, is the legend "United States Postage" in white-faced Roman, the remainder being filled in with laurel leaves. The circular panel is overlaid and supported at the base by a curved white ribbon containing the dates "1732" at the left and "1932" at the right, with the word "Washington" underneath across the center of the ribbon. In each lower corner within a white edged circular panel is the fractional numeral "½" in white Roman on a dark background. The circles are connected by a horizontal panel containing the word "Cent" in white Roman letters.

One-cent.—The stamp is printed in green. Across the top is a flat panel containing, in two horizontal lines, the words "United States Postage" in white-faced Roman. The panel is supported at either end by vertical flat fluted columns, the

bases of which extend to the bottom of the stamp and hold in each lower corner a white edged oval panel inclosing the numeral "1" in white Roman on a dark background. In the center of the stamp slightly overlapping the side columns is a large oval with dark background and white line border containing a reproduction of the profile bust of Washington by Jean Antoine Houdon made in 1785 and now in Mount Vernon. Across the base of the oval is a white-ribbon panel containing in dark Gothic lettering the name "Washington" in the center and the dates "1732" at the left and "1932" at the right. In a horizontal line across the base of the stamp is the word "Cent" in white Roman on a dark background.

One-and-one-half-cent.—The stamp is light brown in color with a narrow white border within which in the upper part is a flat tinted panel inclosing a background of darker shade. Extending to the top of the stamp is a semicircular panel with white edges and dark ground, resting at either end on fluted side columns which rise slightly above midway of the stamp. Within this panel appear the words "United States Postage" in white faced Roman. At the base of the column in each lower corner is a small rectangular panel with beveled upper corners containing the figure "1½" in white-faced Roman on a solid ground. The small panels are connected by a horizontal panel with dark ground, containing the word "Cents" in white Roman. In the space under the arch in the central part of the stamp is a likeness of Washington modeled from a painting known as the Virginia Colonel made at Mount Vernon in 1772 by Charles Wilson Peale, the original of which is now in Washington and Lee University. At the base of the portrait is a white-ribbon panel containing the word "Washington" in the center and the dates "1732" at the left and "1932" at the right in the curved ends which extend slightly upward and overlap the lower ends of the side columns.

Two-cent.—The stamp is printed in red and is inclosed in a narrow white-line border with small ornaments resembling fleur-de-lis in each upper corner. Beginning slightly above the center on either side and reaching the top is a semicircular panel with the words "United States Postage" in white Roman on a solid background. The ends of the panel are supported by acanthus scrolls rising from upright ovals in each lower corner. Within these ovals with white edges is the Roman numeral "2" in white on a solid background. At the base of the stamp between the ovals is a white bordered panel with the word "Cents" in white Roman letters on a solid background. In the center of the stamp with a dark background is the likeness of Washington by Gilbert Stuart from a painting made at Germantown, Pa., in 1796, known as the Atheneum portrait, the original of which is now in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. On a white ribbon below the portrait is the name "Washington" in dark Roman lettering. One the raised ends of the ribbon are the dates "1732" at the left and "1932" at the right.

Three-cent —The stamp is printed in purple ink and is inclosed in a white line border. In a curved panel having white edges and solid background across the top of the stamp are the words "United States Postage" in white Roman letters. The panel is supported at each end by small acanthus scrolls. In each upper corner of the stamp is a small sunken triangle. In each lower corner is a circle with white edge inclosing the white Roman numeral "3" on a dark background. Across the bottom of the stamp connecting the circles is a narrow panel containing the word "Cents" in white Roman on a solid background. Above the panel is a ribbon with the name "Washington" in small dark Roman lettering. On the ends of the ribbon, which are curved upward to rest over the circles are the dates "1732" at the left and "1932" at the right. In the central part of the stamp is the likeness of Washington in the uniform of a general with cocked hat reproduced from a portrait by Charles Wilson Peale painted at Valley Forge in 1777. The original portrait is now in the State Normal School at West Chester, Pa.

Four-cent.—The stamp is printed in warm brown and has a narrow rectangular border indented at the sides and ends. Across the top of the stamp in a narrow double-curved, white-edgde panel are the words "United States Postage" in two lines in white Roman letters on solid background. The panel is widened at the center to accommodate the last word, and the ends of the widened portion are supported by acanthus scrolls which rise from either side of the large oval occpying the central part of the stamp. Within the large oval is the likeness of Washington taken from a painting by Charles Wilson Peale in 1777, now in the possession of Mr. William Patten, Rhinebeck, N. Y. Below the portrait in a curved white ribbon in dark Gothic lettering is the name "Washington." In the center are the dates "1732" at the left and "1932" at the right. In each lower corner is a circular panel with dark ground and white edge with the numeral "4" in white Roman. Between the circles in a narrow white bordered panel curved to conform with the ribbon above is the word "Cents" in white Roman letters.

Five-cent.—The stamp, printed in blue, is bordered by a beveled edge panel indented at the sides and ends. Across the top in a double curve in white Roman letters are the words "United States Postage" in two lines. On each side of the

word "Postage" is a small acanthus scroll. In the center of the stamp is a large dark shield with white-line border containing the likeness of Washington from a painting by Charles Wilson Peale made in 1795, and now in the possession of the New York Historical Society. On a curved ribbon below the portrait are the dates "1732" at the left and "1932" at the right, and the name "Washington" in the center in dark Gothic lettering. In each lower corner is a rectangular shaped panel containing the numeral "5" in white Roman with dark background.

Six-cent.—The stamp is printed in orange color. The stamp is inclosed by a rectangular panel with white edge forming a frame for the central design representing Washington in the uniform of a general reproduced from a painting by John Trumbull in 1792, now in Yale University. Over the head is a narrow semicircular panel with white-line border and solid background extending, at the center, to the top of the stamp. Within this panel are the words "United States Postage" in white Roman letters on a solid background. The panel is supported on either side by small acanthus scrolls. In each upper corner is a triangular sunken panel with white edge and darker interior. In each lower corner is an upright oval with white edge containing the numeral "6" in white Roman on a solid background. At the base in a horizontal line between the ovals is the word "Cents" in white Roman. Under the portrait is a curved white ribbon bearing in the center the name "Washington" in dark Roman lettering. On the ends of the ribbon, which rest at the top of the ovals on either side, are the dates "1732" at the left and "1932" at the right.

Seven-cent.—The stamp is printed in black ink with white edge and gray panelled border on the sides and top. The upright panels are slightly indented at the sides. Inside the border is a background of darker gray. Along the upper edge of the stamp in a horizontal line are the words "United States Postage" in white Roman. In each lower corner is a circle with white edge and black ground inclosing the numeral "7" in white Roman. The circles are connected by a white edged panel containing the word "Cents" in white Roman on a dark background. In the center of the stamp is a large oval with light background and white border which contains a likeness of Washington in a colonial uniform showing the head and bust reproduced from a full length portrait painted by John Trumbull in 1780, the original of which is now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Below the portrait is a double curved white ribbon bearing in the center in black Roman lettering the name "Washington." On the raised ends of the ribbon are the dates "1732" at the left and "1932" at the right.

Eight-cent.—The stamp is of olive green color and is inclosed in a white line border. In a large upright oval in the center of the stamp is a profile bust portrait of Washington facing to the left, reproduced from a crayon drawing made from life by Charles B. J. Saint Memin at Philadelphia in 1798. Inclosing the central oval is a narrow panel with white edges and dark ground containing the inscription "United States Postage" in white Roman letters. On either side of the central oval near the top is shown the upper corner of a shieldlike inner panel. In each lower corner in an upright rectangular panel with white edge and double curved top is the numeral "8" on a dark background. At the base of the stamp in a narrow white edged panel between the numerals is the word "Cents" in white Roman on a dark background. At the base of the central oval is a white ribbon with the name "Washington" in dark lettering in the center and on the curved and raised ends the dates "1732" at the left and "1932" at the right.

Nine-cent.—The stamp is printed in pink with a white-line border. At the center in a large panel rectangular in shape below, oval and slightly widened in the upper portion, is the likeness of Washington modeled from a pastel portrait in the possession of the Masonic lodge of Alexandria, Va., for whom it was drawn from life by W. Williams in 1794. Above the central panel in a double curved white ribbon with scrolled ends are the words "United States Postage" in dark Roman. In each lower corner of the stamp is the numeral "9" in white Roman. In a horizontal line at the base between the numerals is the word "Cents" in white Roman. On a white ribbon at the base of the portrait within the central panel is the name "Washington" in dark Roman. In the curved ends of the ribbon above the numerals are the dates "1732" at the left and "1932" at the right. Rising from each ribbon end is a small laurel branch.

Ten-cent.—The stamp is orange in color. The sides and top are slightly indented along the center and are bordered by a narrow panel having dark center and white edges. In the upper part, overlapping the border at the top and sides is a narrow white-edged panel with double curve and small acanthus scrolls at either end containing in two lines the words "United States Postage" in white Roman letters on a dark background. The panel is widened at the center to provide space for "Postage." In the center of the stamp is a large oval with white edge and dark ground inclosing the portrait of Washington taken from a painting by Gilbert Stuart in 1795, known as the Vaughan portrait and owned by S. P. Avery. Within the oval under the portrait is a narrow curved panel with white edge and dark ground con-

taining in Gothic lettering the name "Washington" in the center and the dates on either side, "1732" at the left and "1932" at the right. In each lower corner is a white-edged panel, slightly shield shaped on the bottom line, in which appears the numeral "10" in white Roman on a dark background. At the base of the stamp in a horizontal line is the word "Cents" in white Roman letters on a dark background.

In the beginning, the bicentennial stamps will be issued in sheets only and postmasters are directed not to submit requisitions for these stamps in coil form until notified by the department that such stock is available.

Postmasters at direct and central accounting post offices are directed to submit requisitions to the department not later than November 15 for an initial supply of bicentennial stamps in sheets in denominations of one-half cent to 10-cent, inclusive, as needed to conform to the local public demand for placing on sale January 2. Requisitions must be plainly marked "Washington Bicentennial." As advance shipment will be made, postmasters are cautioned to exercise proper care to positively prevent any of the bicentennial stamps from being offered for sale prior to January 2, 1932. Central accounting postmasters will requisition sufficient stocks of bicentennial stamps to meet the local demand and for the filling of district post office requisitions. Until otherwise directed, all stamps in denominations from one-half cent to 10 cent, inclusive, on district post office requisitions after January 1 should be filled with bicentennial stamps.

For the benefit of stamp collectors and others who may be interested, the Washington bicentennial stamps and stamped envelopes will be first offered for sale on January 1, 1932, at the post office, Washington, D. C., and on the same date at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department. In view of the limited facilities available, and large number of stamps and stamped envelopes included in the bicentennial issue, it will not be possible in this instance for first-day covers to be prepared for collectors in the Washington post office or Philatelic Agency. The facilities of the department are being taxed to the utmost in cooperation with the Bicentennial Commission, to have advance distribution made of the bicentennial stamps and stamped envelopes so that the new commemorative issue may be placed on sale at post offices generally throughout the country on January 2, which, with other conditions, makes it impossible to offer the customary free services to stamp collectors in the preparation of first-day covers. Collectors and dealers requiring such service are, therefore, requested to make private arrangements for the preparing of the bicentennial covers to bear the first-day cancellation of January 1, 1932. Collectors who are connected with the various philatelic societies should be able to arrange through local members for the facilities desired.

F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Because of the Yorktown stamps getting into circulation prior to the official date of release the Post Office Department issued the following notice on November 4th:

WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, November 4, 1931.

The special attention of postmasters and postal employees at direct and central accounting post offices is called to the instructions in the POSTAL BULLETIN of September 29 and beginning on page 17 of the October Guide, concerning the forthcoming issue of bicentennial stamp and stamped envelopes. Postmasters are advised that distribution of bicentennial envelopes to post offices is now in progress and the shipment of bicentennial stamps will be begun at an early date.

Postmasters are again notified that these advance shipments of bicentennial stamps and stamped envelopes must be retained intact in the post office until January 2, 1932, on which date, BUT NOT BEFORE, the commemoraitve stamps and envelopes will be placed on sale to the public.

The first-day sale of the bicentennial stamps and stamped envelopes will be restricted to Washington, D. C., and postmasters at all other post offices are directed to see that their advance shipments of the new commemorative stamps and envelopes are adequately safeguarded to prevent the sale or removal from the post office of any of the stock before January 2, 1933. In this connection, attention is invited to the special instructions in the POSTAL BULLETIN of October 16 headed "Commemorative Postage Stamps" which must be explicitly adhered to.

As stated in the original notice, it will not be possible, because of the volume of work involved, for the Washington post office or the Philatelic Agency to prepare first-day covers of the bicentennial stamps and stamped envelopes for collectors. Therefore, all requests to the Postmaster, Washington, D. C., or the Philatelic Agen-

cy, for first-day covers of the Washington bicentennial stamps and stamped envelopes will be returned to the sender unfilled.

The Department has also been informed that many requests for first-day covers are being received from collectors by the Washington Bicentennial Commission, Washington, D. C., and the chamber of commerce, Washington, D. C., which, likewise, can not be accepted. These organizations have advised the department that they have no facilities or funds available for the handling of such stamp covers.

It will, therefore, be necessary for collectors desiring bicentennial first-day covers to arrange for the service with some private individual or business concern. Postmasters may advise local collectors who make inquiry that many of the leading philatelic magazines, such as the Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, Portland, Me., Linn's Weekly Stamp News, Columbus, Ohio, and the Stamp Collectors Magazine, Richmond, Va., as shown by complimentary copies received in the department, are now carrying the advertisements of numerous concerns that offer to supply bicentennial covers at a nominal charge. No doubt other philatelic publications, having as subscribers members of the various philatelic societies throughout the country, are carrying the announcements of collectors and dealers who will perform this first-day service.

Collectors who are interested may also be advised that the department will not provide a special cachet for use on bicentennial first-day covers mailed at the Washington, (D. C.) post office on January 1, 1932.

F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

These stamps were first delivered to post offices on November 12th, and the notice of November 4th was made in anticipation of this early delivery.

In spite of this additional caution against any pre-issue of Bicentenial stamps, it was reported in the BUREAU SPECIALIST for December 1931 that the 2 Cent value has made its initial appearance on a non-philatelic cover dated November 18th. Several other covers were reported in the latter part of December. This was very probably due to certain small post offices having run out of their regular stamp supply, two covers being received from Crisfield, Md., one dated December 29th and another one December 31st, both using the 2 Cent denomination. On January 1, 1932, the Bicentennial stamps were offically placed on sale at Washington, D. C. It was claimed that over a million covers were mailed from there the first day, and the resulting publicity in newspapers all over the country did much to increase the number of collectors and spread the gospel of philately. The following day these stamps were placed on sale in every post office in the country.

During the previous years the use of cachets commemorating special events had grown to considerable proportion. It was therefore decided by the Bicentennial Commission that the Department be requested to use special cachets at various opportune times during the Bicentennial year. The first such event planned was for Washington's birthday, and on February 3rd the Post Office issued the following notice:

POSTMARK OF MOUNT VERNON (VA.) POST OFFICE ON FEBRUARY 22

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, February 3, 1932.

In order that reliable information may be furnished local stamp collectors and other patrons who make inquiry at post offices with reference to the securing of the postmark of the Mount Vernon (Va.) post office on mail matter bearing stamps of the Washington Bicentennial series, postmasters are advised that in consideration of the widespread interest already shown, special provision will be made for the postmarking of this bicentennial mail matter at the Mount Vernon (Va.) post office on February 22, which marks the official opening of the nation-wide celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of the first President.

In authorizing the February 22 cancellation, the department is cooperating with the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, which has provided a special cachet depicting Wakefield, the birthplace of Washington, which will be placed on letters mailed at Mount Vernon on February 22, in addition to the postmark.

Collectors who desire this special service may send a reasonable number of letters, properly stamped and addressed, under cover to the Postmaster, Mount Vernon,

Va., well in advance of the date in order that the necessary arrangements may be made for the special cachet prior to postmarking and mailing on February 22. The outside of the wrapper containing the letters to the Postmaster, Mount Vernon, should be indorsed "For February 22 Cancellation." Covers sent by mail must be dispatched in time to reach the Postmaster, Mount Vernon, not later than February 19.

No special postage stamps will be issued on this date as the bicentennial stamps placed on sale January 1 are particularly appropriate for use on this mail.

THE POSTMASTER, MOUNT VERNON, WILL NOT FILL MAIL ORDERS FOR STAMPS AND ALL COVERS WHICH DO NOT HAVE STAMPS AFFIXED IN THE PROPER AMOUNT WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED FOR POSTMARKING.

Under no circumstances shall cash, checks, postal money orders, or other forms of remittance be sent to the Postmaster, Mount Vernon, for any purpose whatever.

This special February 22 mail will be machine canceled with the regular Mount Vernon postmark with the exception of the covers bearing blocks or combinations of stamps, which will be postmarked with the usual hand stamp.

The Wakefield cachet to be applied to this mail is separate and distinct from the postmark and is being provided by the George Washington Bicentennial Commission as a special feature of the opening of the anniversary celebration. Clear space of approximately 2½ by 3½ inches should be allowed on the left side of covers to accommodate the special cachet.

Provision will also be made for the placing of a collection box outside the entrance gate at Mount Vernon for the convenience of collectors who desire to deposit their mail personally.

The attention of the department has also been called to requests of collectors for Wakefield, Va., cancellations on February 22. George Washington was born at Wakefield, Westmoreland County, Va., where there is now no post office by that name. The Wakefield, Va. post office listed in the United States Official Postal Guide is in Suffolk County, Va., and bears no relation to the birthplace of Washington.

F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Though not as popular as the first day sale, the quantity of cacheted covers from Wakefield again became "news" to the press throughout the nation.

For quite some years prior to the bicentennial of Washington's birth Masons throughout the country has subscribed to a fund for the erection of a Washington Memorial Masonic Temple at Alexandria, Va., in which lodge he had been the Master. This was to be opened on May 12th, 1932, with appropriate ceremonies. The local Chamber of Commerce planned an unofficial cachet for this event, but the Department was asked to cooperate, and an official cachet was announced in the following notice:

SPECIAL CACHET AT ALEXANDRIA, VA., ON MAY 12

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, April 13, 1932.

For the information of local stamp collectors and other patrons who may be interested, postmasters are notified that the department is cooperating with the Alexandria, (Va.) Chamber of Commerce in sponsoring special mailings from the local post office on May 12, the dedication date of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial.

The chamber of commerce has prepared a suitable cachet depicting the memorial temple and showing the dedication date for use on the special mail dispatched through the local post office on the date of the celebration, which will be in addition to the regular postmark.

Postmasters should advise local patrons who make inquiry that stamped addressed covers to receive the special cachet should be sent under separate wrapper, plainly addressed, to the Chamber of Commerce, Alexandria, Va., and conspicuously indorsed on the face "For cancellation May 12."

In consideration of the fact that the furnishing of the special cachet is being undertaken by a private organization, the number of covers sent should be restricted to a reasonable quantity, and collectors should not request the return of covers by registered mail.

Postmasters may also advise local stamp collectors who make inquiry that the 9-cent stamp of the bicentennial issue bears the likeness of Washington modeled from a pastel portrait painted by W. Williams in 1794, the original of which is now in the possession of the Alexandria Masonic Lodge.

A special collection box for mail matter to receive the special cachet and May 12 postmark will be installed in the Alexandria post office for the benefit of collectors and dealers who desire to deposit their mailings in person.

In applying the special cachet to the May 12 covers the Alexandria Chamber of Commerce will endeavor to perform satisfactory service, but they have informed the department that they can not be responsible for any errors, omissions, etc.

F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

An elaborate ceremony officially opened the new Masonic Temple and Masons from all sections of the country took part. It was estimated that about 200,000 covers received the official cachet that day, a large part of them being franked with the nine cent stamp which displayed the Masonic portrait in the new temple.

A replica of Federal Hall, the first Capitol Building of the United States, was erected in Bryant Park in New York City. At the request of the New York Bicentennial Commission the Post Office Department authorized a series of twelve cachets to be applied to mail sent from a temporary post office located in this building on certain days, commemorating the important events in the early life of the country. The post office in this building was first opened for business on August 5th, and remained active until November 26th. The official notice describing the series of cachets follows:

SERIES OF "NEW YORK-GEORGE WASHINGTON-FEDERAL HALL" CACHETS

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, July 29, 1932.

For the information of stamp collectors and other patrons who may be interested, postmasters are advised that with approval and cooperation of the department, the New York City George Washington Bicentennial Commission is preparing a series of 12 official cachets for the various anniversary dates indicated below to commemorate important events in the life of George Washington that occurred in New York City and vicinity.

As a feature of the local bicentennial celebration the New York Bicentennial Commission has constructed in Bryant Park back of the Public Library, corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, a reproduction of the original "Federal Hall" which was the first Capitol Building of the United States. A temporary postal station will be established in this building, effective August 5, 1932, through which mail matter bearing the cachets will be dispatched. This mail will also be postmarked with a special cancelling die reading: "Federal Hall Station, New York, N. Y."

Special cachets will be provided as follows:

August 7, 1789—Washington signed the act creating the Department of War, and also signed the act creating the Northwest Territory and appointing a governor thereof.

August 12, 1790—Final session of Congress held in Federal Hall, New York, adjourning to meet at its next session in Philadelphia, our second capital city.

August 27, 1776—The Battle of Long Island.

September 2, 1790—Washington signed an act creating the Treasury Department.

September 16, 1776—Battle of Harlem Heights, near present location of Grant's Tomb.

September 17, 1790—Constitution Day.

September 22, 1789—Washington signed an act for the temporary establishment of a Post Office Department.

September 24, 1789—Washington signed an act creating the judicial courts of the United States, including the organization of the Supreme Court.

October 15, 1789—Washington left New York City for a 30-day tour of the New England and Eastern States, "to acquire knowledge of the face of the country, the growth and agriculture thereof, and the temper and disposition of the inhabitants toward the new Government.

November 11, 1796—Final session of the New York State Assembly held in Federal Hall, New York, adjourning to meet at its next session in Albany, the permanent New York capital city.

November 16, 1776—Battle of Fort Washington and its surrender, with 2,000 men, to the British.

November 25, 1783—Washington reentered New York City, as the British troops evacuated the city and embarked for England.

Collectors desiring commemorative covers with the special cachets on the above anniversary dates may send a reasonable number of stamped addressed envelopes to the New York City George Washington Bicentennial Commission, Federal Hall, Bryant Park, New York, N. Y.

To facilitate the proper handling, covers for each event must positively be sent under separate inclosure, conspicuously marked on the face to show date of cachet and cancellation desired. Under no circumstances should covers for different dates be sent under the same wrapper.

No special postage stamps will be issued for these events as stamps of the current Washington Bicentennial series can be appropriately used on the covers. No provision will be made for the sending of covers by registered mail. Compliance can not be made with requests for the affixing of stamps to covers.

Every reasonable precaution will be taken to furnish satisfactory cachet and postmark impressions on covers submitted by collectors for the various dates, but neither the department nor the New York Bicentennial Commission assumes responsibility for loss of covers in transit or for minor irregularities due, directly or indirectly, to failure of the sender to comply with the printed instructions.

F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Throughout the bicentennial year numerous individuals supplied local cachets from various events, but these do not rank in importance with the official cachets authorized by the Post Office Department, and not being "official" we do not list them.

By the middle of March of the bicentennial year the Post Office Department found they still had available a sufficient quantity of coils and booklets to last to the end of the year, and it was therefore decided not to issue the Bicentenial stamps except in sheet form.

All values of this series were printed on rotary presses and were perforated 11x10½. The plates consisted of four panes of one hundred subjects each, divided by a horizontal and vertical gutter of five sixteenths of an inch. As in the case of previous rotaries each plate contained four plate numbers, these being in each of the four outside corners of the plate, one to a pane.

Due to the fact that this series was on sale for the entire year, they were given careful study by collectors with the result that there are more known plate varieties of these stamps than on any previous issue, ordinary or commemorative.

In previous issues the stamps had been rocked in endwise, and by this method of plate making the designs which had shifted on the transfer press showed some lines doubled at top or bottom. With this issue they were rocked in sidewise and by this new method of entering a plate the shifts were on the sides of the design instead of at the top or bottom.

A new type of "variety" was also frequently noticed for the first time in this issue. This consisted of a well defined "grill" on the stamps of the two outer rows of numerous three cent plates. (This no doubt exists on other values but all copies seen by us were on the three cent.) This "grill" consisted of a series of triangular identations about one half inch square or less. They were caused by the under knurled roller on the perforating machine. In numerous cases where the "grills" were found on the back of the stamps the front was stained with a series of spots usually three to five in number. In the Bureau Specialist for November 1932 these were explained by H. M. Southgate as follows:

"The paper on the rotary perforating machines is drawn through by a pair of rollers located between the vertical perforating wheels and the horizontal perforating bars. The top roller is smooth but the under roller which presses against the gummed side of the roll of paper is knurled.

There may be a deposit of pulverized gum and ink that collects on the frame work of the machine that may fall in the upper or printed side of the roll of paper. The smooth roll usually will pass this dust along with the paper but at times the

roller will catch a little which then accumulates, forming a hard scale on the roll that in time will be thick enough to press the paper into the knurled lower roll at that spot and leave the grilling effect. Occasionally the perforating wheels are rubbed over with an oily brush and the dust accumulation consequently will contain some oil which is forced out by the pressure of the rolls and darkens the face of the stamp at the grilled point.

These grills are irregular in shape and apparently occur usually on the marginal row of stamps, the vibration of the machine probably tending to shake the dust on the frame to the side, where the driving gears are located. That this grill is due to the knurled perforating roll and not to the grippers is certain, as the grippers on the press do not catch the paper beyond the unprinted margin. While the embossing may appear to be under the gum this cannot be so, as there is no knurled roller on the press, the only roller capable of leaving its mark being that described on the perforator."

The large number of plate varieties discovered naturally increased the number of collectors specializing in this issue, and as a result of their studies it is possible today to locate by plate and pane position every Bicentennial variety. Some of these varieties were of major interest and importance, others of course being minor. We have illustrated the major varieties. These were drawn by George R. M. Ewing especially for "STAMPS" and are used by permission.

On July 6th the Post Office Department once again returned to the three cent rate for first class mail, and for the balance of the year this value was in great demand. The change from a minor place in the popular usage to one of major importance caused an immediate shortage of this value and the three cent value was the first of the Bicentennial issue to disappear from post offices.

On September 17th the Information Service of the Post Office Department announced that the printing of Bicentennial stamps would be discontinued October 1st, in the hopes that the available stock on hand would be used up by the end of December. Some postmasters thought it was intended to discontinue the sale of these stamps December 31, 1932, and it was necessary for the Third Assistant Postmaster General to issue an order dated January 4, 1933, that such was not the intention of the Department, and that the stamps were to continue to be sold until exhausted.

REGENT STAMP CATALOG

The Regent Priced Catalog of the Postage Stamps of the British Commonwealth of Nations, 1933-34 edition, brought up to date of October 1, 1933. Compiled and published by Robson Lowe, Ltd., 93 Regent St., London W. 1, England, $1.25 post-free.

The long-heralded Regent Stamp Catalog has made its appearance and more than lives up to the expectations aroused for it. An impressive group of contributors consisting of fifty of the foremost specialists in British Colonies is assurance of a high philatelic standard.

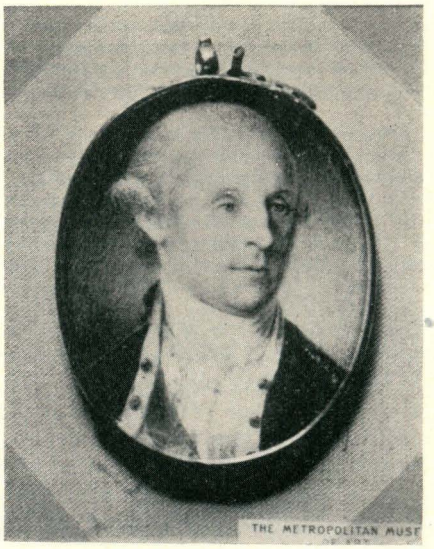
We particularly like the new Regent Catalog because it has broken away from all of the conventional standards and is blazing trails of its own which will unquestionably build up a substantial following. For instance, under the general head of "Australia" are grouped the Australian Commonwealth, New Guinea, New South Wales, Northwest Pacific Islands, Papua, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia, Tasmania and Victoria. These groupings follow throughout the book and while the more conservative collectors may at first object to them, we feel sure that they will eventually prove very popular.

Each section is edited by the outstanding specialist in the stamps and contains much worthwhile information that will be very eagerly welcomed by the average collector.

In the pricing, Mr. Lowe has made some startling and bold innovations and has reduced prices to bedrock. The fear expressed by one reviewer was that Mr. Lowe would be unable to supply all of the stamps at the prices he had quoted but if they truly reflect market values we believe this is more or less of a minor criticism.

Of course in a firm work of this kind many crudities are bound to appear, so we believe that collectors should not be too severe in their criticisms of the new book but welcome it as the basis of a new order.

The book is well printed and nicely bound and all of the illustrations are defaced so that it can be sold without restriction in this country. As a first venture we have nothing but praise for the new book and any collector of British Colonials should certainly secure a copy.

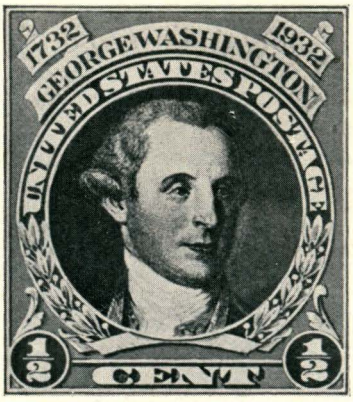


The Charles Wilson Peele Miniature.

#704—½ Cent, Olive Brown. PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON. No Wmk. Perf. 11x10½.

Issued January 1, 1932.

This portrait of Washington was reported by the Bicentennial Commission as being taken from the Charles Wilson Peele miniature now in the Huntington Collection at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, stating that it represented Washington at the age of twenty-five. We have illustrated the original wash drawing made for this stamp and it will be noted that Washington's portrait consists of engraved lines instead of brush marks as would be the case if the stamp had been photographed or drawn from the miniature. It



Photograph of Original Drawing Used with Modifications.

therefore seems to us that this stamp must have been based on the engraving by J. de Mare, after the Peele miniature, made by him especially for Washington Irving's "Life of Washington." It was in this book that the error of the date of the portrait first occurred, as it was accompanied by a facsimile of a

letter written in 1757. At the time when Washington was twenty-five years of age Peele was but sixteen and had not as yet started on an artistic career, and it is practically certain that this picture does not represent Washington at the age of twenty-five. The vignette was engraved by J. C. Benzing after a drawing by C. A. Huston, and the engraving of the frame and lettering was executed by D. R. McLeod, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

In the past the Bureau of Engraving and Printing had discovered that brown inks seemingly wore out plates quicker than almost any other color. It is therefore quite likely that this same ink was responsible for the many "spot" varieties on this value as well as the 1½ and 4 cent stamps of this issue.

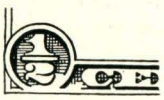
There is but one major plate variety of this stamp, the well known broken circle, and this being near a plate number was saved in sufficient quantities to prevent it from becoming a rarity. This variety was also one of the first to be discovered.

Ten plates were made for this value, of which six were used.

Shades: Olive brown, deep olive brown, dull olive brown, dark olive brown.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Defective transfer.
c: Broken circle.
d: Plate flaws as follows:

20559—U. L. 15 Small dot on bridge of nose.
18 Gash at bottom of circle around right numeral "½" causing outside circle to appear broken.
33 Dot joined by line to extreme upper left corner of design.
67 Stain on "1" and "2" of right "½."



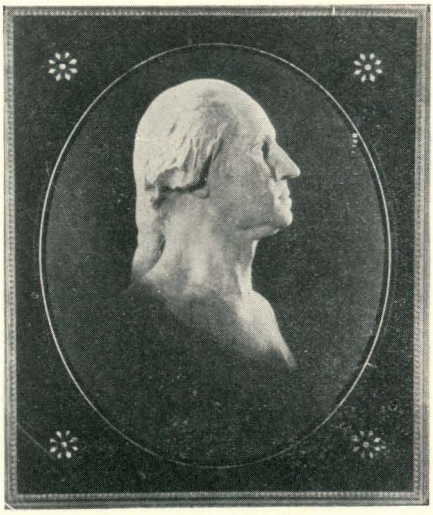
Broken Circle
20560 UR #8.

20560—U. R. 8 BROKEN CIRCLE UNDER LEFT "½." (Illustrated.)
9 Vertical scratch on stock around neck.
39 Gash under chin at left. Darker in some copies than in others. May have been recut.
74 Defective transfer in frame line and left side of circle around left "½."
L. L. 8 Spot of color on "E" of "CENT."
34 Dot on tail of "T" of "CENT."
20605—U. L. 16 Spot on forehead over eye at left.
36 Spot on forehead over eye at left.
Also numerous stains on and around stamps Nos. 16, 18, 26, 27, 28, 36, 37, 38, 46, 47, 48.
L. L. 84–85 Hair line circles in margin between. ALSO WITHOUT.
86–87 Hair line circles in margin between. ALSO WITHOUT.
20629—U. R. 74 Short vertical scratch in stock.
L. R. 56 Small spot on stock below chin.
68 Short scratch on cheek at left, near ear.
95 Diagonal scratch in "N" of "CENT."

Plates used: 20559—60
20605—29, 98, 99

Plates not used: 20700—01, 69, 70

Quantity issued: 87,978,600



The Houdon Bust.

#705—1 Cent, Green. PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON. No Wmk. Perf. 11x10½.

Issued January 1, 1932.

At the time the Department was still considering the use of pictorial designs for this issue, a wash drawing was made for this value showing a view of the Capitol at Washington (illustrated). But before the master dies were started for this series the designs were changed to various portraits of Washington and collectors missed a most beautiful stamp.



Photograph of Original Drawing Not Used.

It was first planned to use the "Virginia Colonel" portrait by Peale for this value and a wash drawing was prepared, (illustrated.) This included the use of the "Colonel" title in the design but the design was changed to the familiar Houdon bust and used in combination with the frame originally prepared for the 2 Cent.

The portrait bust used was made from life by Jean Antoine Houdon in 1785 and has been since then in Mount Vernon. This has always been considered as one of the most accurate portraits of George Washington, and was selected as the official portrait by the Bicentennial Commission. The portrait was engraved by J. Eissler and the lettering and frame by E. H. Helmuth, after the sketch prepared by A. R. Meissner, all of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.



Proposed Use of the Virginia Colonel.

Photograph of Original Drawing Not Used.

This Design Was Used With Modifications for the 1½c Stamp.

There are numerous major plate varieties of this value and many minor ones. The list includes two breaks in the transfer roll used for most of the early plates, two cracked plates and one very unusual variety, "the crescent on the cheek," which was most likely caused by a short hair falling on the transfer roll and leaving its impression on the soft steel of the plate without affecting the hardened transfer roll. There were numerous defective transfers, but only one of the stains, similar to those found on the one half cent value.

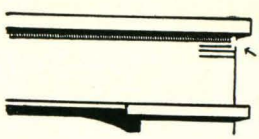
With the rise in the letter rate to three cents there was a sudden increase in the demand for this value to be used on 2 cent stamped envelopes, and for awhile there was a shortage of 1 cent stamps in most of the larger cities, necessitating supplies being sent by air mail to the various main post offices for distribution. As a result of this shortage it was the second value to disappear from circulation and by the middle of October 1932 all 1 cent stamps had been distributed by the Bureau.

Thirty plates were made for this stamp and all but two went to press. Plate number blocks of the last two plates, Nos. 20843-44, were found to be scarcer than any of the others. Due to frequent printings there was considerable difference in the shades of green. Next to the 2 Cent this value was issued in a much larger quantity than any of the other denominations, there being almost as many as all the other values combined, excepting, of course, the 2 cent.

Shades: Yellowish green, bright yellowish green, deep yellowish green, bluish green, blue green.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Broken relief on transfer roll.
c: Defective transfer.
d: Plate defects as listed below:

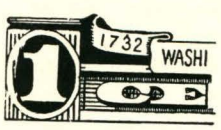
20561—U. R. 90 **BREAK IN UPPER RIGHT CORNER OF THE PEDIMENT.** (Illustrated.)



Break in the Pediment.

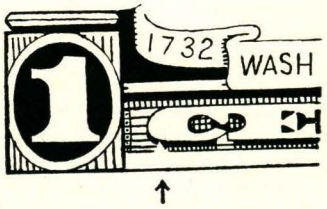
20561 UR #90.

Defective Transfer.



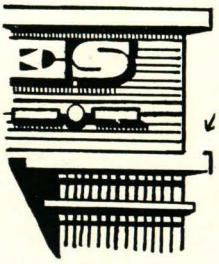
20573 LR #65.

20561—U. L. 4 Short faint diagonal scratch touching upper frame line over "S" of "STATES." (Only on early printings.)
7 Gash on left "1" and another under "32" of "1732." (Only on late printings.)
20561—L. R. 26 Triangular spot of color on Washington's right chest over the "2" of "1732."
20561—L. L. 9, 10 Lower frame lines thicker than usual.
81 Spot of color on white oval around bust. ALSO WITHOUT.
20562—U. L. 1 Line from edge of extreme upper left corner down to next projection below.
99 Diagonal scratch through vertical part of "E" of "UNITED."
20562—L. L. 18 Dot on upper frame line over "ED" of "UNITED."
20573—U. R. 7 Dot of color under "C" of "CENT."
14 Weak transfer at upper left corner of square around left "1."
16 Defective transfer in oval shading between left side of circle around left numeral and the "1"; also a gash in the "N" of "CENT."
33 Dot of color on the "I" of "UNITED."
20573—U. L. 29 Spot of color on white oval around bust, opposite forehead.
20573—L. R. 65 **DEFECTIVE TRANSFER. LEFT SIDE OF STAMP LIGHTER IN COLOR THAN REMAINDER.** (Illustrated.)
20574—U. L. — **MINOR BREAK IN TRANSFER ROLL UNDER "C" OF "CENT" STARTED IN THIS PANE.** (Illustrated.)
U. L. 10 Spot of color on "S" of "POSTAGE."
20574—U. R. 42 Dot of color on left numeral "1."
66 Dot of color on "P" of "POSTAGE."
20574—L. R. 23 Small break in left pillar, on the 8th vertical line from the left.



Starting 20574 UL #1.

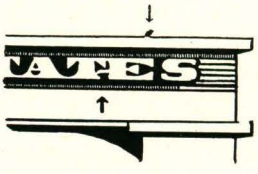
Two Breaks on the Same Relief.



Starting 20654 UR #10.

This Relief Was Used Up to and Including Plate 20715.

20654—U. R. 10 **START OF TRANSFER ROLL BREAK IN THE PILASTER CAP AT THE RIGHT OF THE PEDIMENT.** (Illustrated.) **This shows on all later one cent plates up to and including 20715.**
13 Gash in "C" of "CENT" that runs up to just below the "A" of "WASHINGTON."
20654—L. L. 60 Gash in top frame line above "UNITED."
20655—L. L. 51 Horizontal gash on upper left margin outside of design.
20690—L. R. 89 Small spot in center of chest under neck.
90 Scratch through "T" of "POSTAGE" and into the head. ALSO WITHOUT.
20691—U. R. 57 Small mark on temple of head.
20714—U. L. 83 Curled line in left numeral "1."
20714—U. R. 7 **DEFECTIVE "TE" IN "STATES" AND SMALL BURR ON TOP FRAME LINE AT RIGHT.** (Illustrated.)
36 Two dots on left numeral "1."



Defective "TE" in STATES." 20714 UR #7.

20714—L. R. 86 **DEFECTIVE TRANSFER IN LEFT PILLAR ABOVE THE NUMERAL "1."**

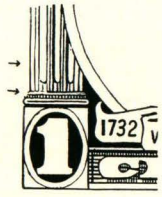
97 **DEFECTIVE TRANSFER ABOVE "UNITED" THAT IS MUCH LIGHTER IN COLOR.**

20715—U. R. 28 Short dash at extreme edge of shoulder at the left—not part of the shading.

20715—L. L. 97 Spot of color on left numeral "1."

20715 **This was the last plate made with the defective transfer roll starting at 20654 U. R. #10.**

20739 **New Transfer Roll used on this plate.**



Defective Transfer 20714 LR 86.

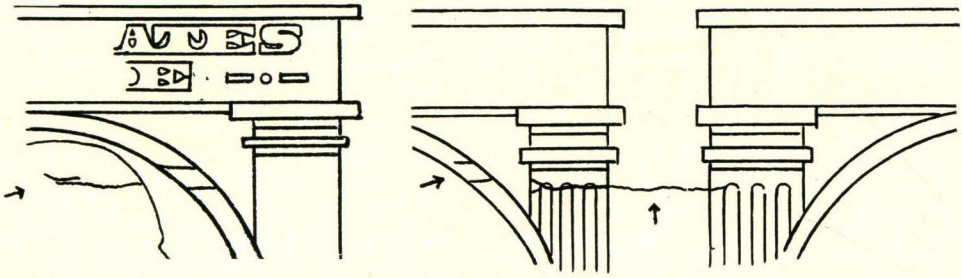
Crescent on the Cheek. 20739 UR #74.



20739—U. R. 74 **CRESCENT SHAPED MARK ON THE RIGHT CHEEK.** (Illustrated.)

20741—L. R. 99 Defective transfer on neck causing small white spot in shading.

20742 Cracked plate. These cracks were only found on the late printings and strips from both U. R. and U. L. panes can be found without the cracks.



#1. #4. #5.

Cracked Plate, 20742 UL.

20742—U. L. 1 **CRACK ON FOREHEAD OF BUST AND TWO CRACKS CROSSING WHITE OVAL AT RIGHT.** (Illustrated.)

4–5 CRACK RUNNING FROM INSIDE #4 ACROSS MARGIN AND JUST INTO #5. (Illustrated.)

7–8 CRACK RUNNING FROM FRAME OF #7 ACROSS MARGIN TO FRAME OF #8.

10 CRACK IN RIGHT SHEET MARGIN FROM FRAME OF #10 TO EDGE OF SHEET.

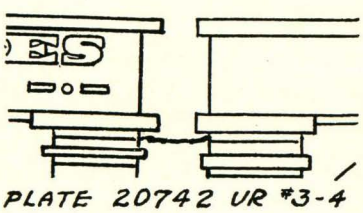


PLATE 20742 UR #3-4

Cracked Plate.

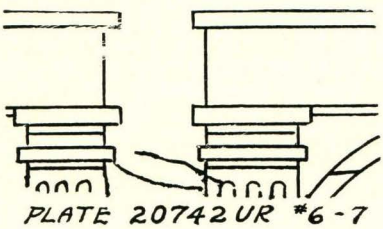
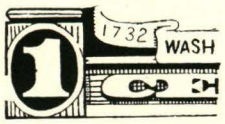


PLATE 20742 UR #6-7

20742—U. R. 1 CRACK IN LEFT SHEET MARGIN, CONTINUATION OF 20742 U. L. #10.

3–4 TWO SMALL CRACKS IN MARGIN BETWEEN #3 AND #4. (Illustrated.)

6–7 CRACK RUNNING FROM INSIDE #6 ACROSS MARGIN TO WHITE OVAL OF #7. (Illustrated.)



Defective Transfer. 20836 LL. #98.

20836—L. L. 98 DEFECTIVE TRANSFER IN LEFT FRAME LINE OPPOSITE LEFT NUMERAL "1." (Illustrated.)

Plates used: 20561—62, 73, 74
20654—55, 90, 91, 92, 93
20714—15, 39, 40, 41, 42, 47, 66, 75, 76
20831—32, 35, 36, 39, 40, 43, 44

Plates not used: 20748—65

Quantity issued: 1,265,555,100

The 1933 WIPA American Exhibits

Some 125 prominent philatelists, from as far away as Boston, Richmond and Chicago, crowded the rooms of the **Collectors Club** to view the selected pages from American Exhibitors at the WIPA Exhibition. Among the old time prominent collectors who came out to this exceptional meeting were Hiram E. Deats, of Flemington, N. J., member No. 5; Fred Bruner, of New York; August Dietz, of Richmond, Va., and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Claflin, of Providence.

The Placques presented to the Judges were exhibited and Judge Alfred F. Litchtenstein presented the gold and silver gift medals awarded to the American Exhibitors as follows:

To **Beverly King,** a silver gilt medal for his collection and also one for the King and Johl book.

To **Harry Lindquist** and **The Collectors Club** for the Club's publication, "The Collectors Club Philatelist" and for STAMPS.

To **Theodore Steinway,** a silver gilt medal for New South Wales.

To **Hans Lagerloef**—1. Silver gilt medal for Venezuela. 2. Silver gilt medal for ——. 3. Silver medal for Finland. 4. Silver medal for Transvaal.

James Starr—Gold Medal for his China Collection and an additional special prize gold ring.

Harold Brooks—Gold Medal for his Confederate Collection and also a special prize award.

Lawrence Mason—A grand gold medal for his collection of early U. S. Postmasters and Locals.

Valdemar Weiergang—Bronze Medal for collection of Iceland.

Among the outstanding items shown were:

Alfred F. Lichtenstein—Mauritius, 21 pages of unusual items containing the rare 1P and 2P p. o. reprints, 1848 1P and 2P and the 1P and 2P of 1859; the Mauritius Post office stamps on covers contained in Mr. Lichtenstein's collection were said to have been the most attractive and popular items at the Vienna Exhibition; Nova Scotia and Brunswick, 40 pages of outstanding items and superb covers.

Eugene Klein—Heligoland, 12 pages showing original printings and rare items; Danube Steam Navigation Co. Stamps on covers.

Clarence W. Hennan—The Don Pedro issues of Brazil, 16 pages of trial and plate proofs, cancellations and covers.

Beverly S. King—U. S. 20th Century, original sketches and proofs.

Harold Brooks—Confederate Covers, including Postmaster Provisionals and U. S. Patriotic Covers, 16 pages of interesting material.

Theodore Steinway — New South Wales, 16 pages of Sidney Views and Laureated issues.

Dr. Henry A. Radasch—Mint Air Mail stamps and Pilot signed covers.

Lawrence Mason—Early U. S. Postmasters stamps and Locals on Covers.

Valdemar Weiergang—Iceland, 16 pages mint singles, blocks of four, and mint sheets.

James Starr—Chinese Treaty Ports, 16 pages beautifully mounted and illustrated with translations of the Chinese characters.



The Charles Wilson Peale Virginia Colonel.

#706—1½ Cent, Brown. PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON. No Wmk. Perf. 11x10½.

Issued January 1, 1932.

The original plans of the Post Office Department did not contemplate this value and it was not until February 1931 that it was added to the others to complete the full series from the half to the ten cent.

It was first planned to use the "Atheneum" portrait by Gilbert Stuart for this value, but it was changed to the Charles Wilson Peale portrait of Washington as a Virginia Colonel, painted in 1772 at Mount Vernon. This painting is the property of the Washington and Lee University. The stamp as issued followed the general idea presented in the proposed use of the "Virginia Colonel" for the one cent, except that the words "United States Postage" replaced "Colonel George Washington," and the year dates and the name were placed just above the numerals and the word "Cent."

There are only two major varieties on this stamp although one pane contained eleven that were clearly discernible in addition to one that is classified as a major variety. These minor flaws all consist of a stain or series of stains that were found constant on one stage of the use of the plate, but were all lacking on copies from earlier printings. These were on the upper left pane of plate No. 20634.

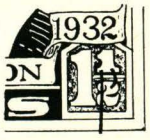
Here again it would seem to be a question of brown ink which probably was the cause of the trouble. The defects on the various stamps were all like stains, appearing on the colorless parts of the designs or in the gutters and each being lighter in color than the actual printed stamps. This clearly indicated a lack of depth of the plate defects and first called attention to the likelihood that these and others of similar character might be "chrome defects."

There was a wider variation in the shades of this stamp than on any of the others. Sixteen plates were prepared for the 1½ Cent value, of which only half went to press, plate numbers from the last four used being much scarcer than the first two pairs.

Shades: Yellowish brown, deep yellowish brown, brown, bright brown, deep brown, red brown, deep red brown.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Defective transfer.
c: Elongated "P" in right half.
d: Plate defects as listed below.

20632—L. L. 19 Defective transfer of outer frame line at upper left corner.
20633—U. L. 6, 7, 8 Long scratch in upper sheet margin turning down over #6 and through #7 and #8. ALSO WITHOUT.
20634—U. L. This pane was full of stains on most of the stamps in the 3 left vertical rows, which were constant on one stage of the life of the plate. The only variety constant on all copies seen was on #38. It may therefore be assumed that each of the others is listed "ALSO WITHOUT."



The Only Major Variety on the 1½ Cent.

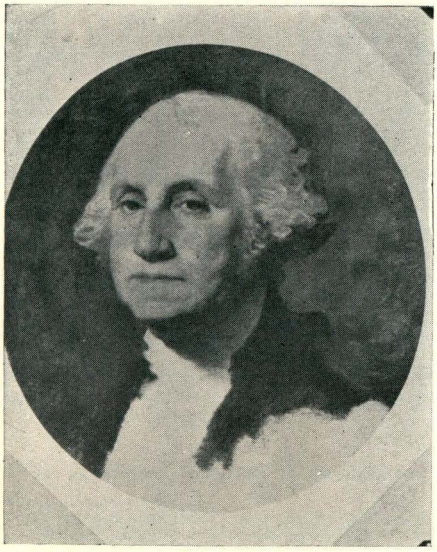
↑ **20634 UL #38.**

20634—U. L. 3 Brown stain on "E" of "POSTAGE."
13 Vertical mark crossing top frame over right inner frame line.
21 Small stain on left half of top horizontal white line just under "E" of "POSTAGE," and on bottom of curved white line just above, also on "T" and over "A" of "POSTAGE."
38 **BROWN MARKS LIKE ELONGATED LETTER "P" ON "½" OF RIGHT "1½."** (Illustrated.)
41 Stain in 2nd "S" of "STATES" and on white curved line just above.
52 Vertical brown stain crossing upper white frame line of label over "TA" of "POSTAGE."
61 Brown spot on white frame around right "1½" just under the "2," also brown stains at extreme end of white horizontal line under "WASHINGTON" label.
72 Brown stains on the "U," "T," and "E" of "UNITED," and right wing of 1st "T" in "STATES" is severed with brown stain just above it.
73 Brown stains on and just above "UN" of "UNITED," and brown stain running diagonally up to left, through lighter horizontal shading lines from "IT" of "UNITED," spot on upper left end of "W" of "WASHINGTON."
81 Brown stain on white line under "D" of "UNITED."
82 Brown spots on "UN" and "T" of "UNITED."
93 Three brown spots around "AS" of "WASHINGTON."
20679—U. R. 20 Scratch in sheet margin opposite right "1½" touching frame line. ALSO WITHOUT.

Plates used: 20632—33, 34, 35, 78, 79, 80, 81

Plates not used: 20833—34, 37, 38, 41, 42, 45, 46

Quantity issued: 304,926,800.

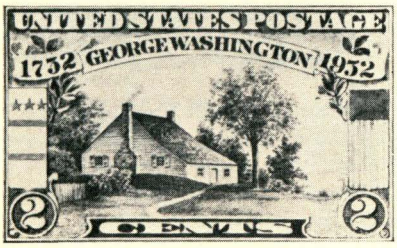


The Gilbert Stuart "Atheneum" Portrait.

#707—2 Cent, Carmine. PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON. No Wmk. Perf. 11x10½.

Issued January 1, 1932.

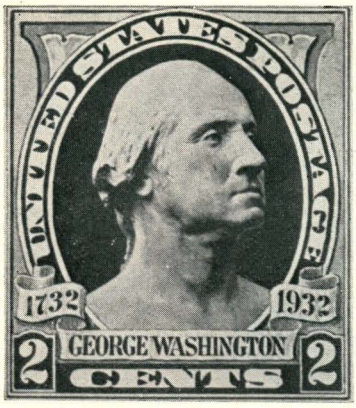
The first design prepared was while the pictorial set was still under consideration and showed a picture of Washington's birthplace, and a most attractive stamp it would have made. When it was decided to change to a series



Photograph of Original Drawing Not Used.

of portraits, several suggestions were considered, the first was to use the well known Houdon bust and two sketches were prepared, (Illustrated,) one in a frame similar to that eventually used for the 1 Cent and another in a frame later used for the 8 Cent stamp. Netiher of these were approved, and a third suggestion was made using the "Virginia Colonel" by Charles Wilson Peale, (Illustrated.) This was also discarded for the popular "Atheneum" portrait by Gilbert Stuart. This was painted at Germantown in 1796, and is now hanging in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

This stamp, presenting a well known portrait, was the first to win public approval, and was considered by many to be the finest one in the series. It was designed by C. A. Huston and the engraving of the letters and numerals was executed by J. Eissler and E. M. Hall, all of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.



In the Eight Cent Frame.

The Contemplated Use of the Houdon Bust.



In the One Cent Frame.

Photographs of Original Drawings Not Used.

The Second Suggestion, The Virginia Colonel.



Photograph of Original Drawing Not Used.

The first pair of Bicentennial plates finished were for this value, and strange to say the first one of these also had the first major plate variety, a large break in the bottom inside frame line below the "N" of "CENTS." This variety was constant on all printings from the plate except on the plate proof. The proof being taken before the plate was curved the break no doubt occurred either in the curving process or when the plate was first fitted on the press and the recessed line became closed in some manner.

Numerous plates of this value developed cracks during the later printings for in every case the earlier copies found showed no evidence of such plate defects. These cracks were mainly in the bottom rows of the plates but in the same positions as on certain other values. There were also other varieties that might be classed among major plate defects.

Plates were made of this value for booklet panes, endwise and sidewise coils, but none of them ever went to press.

The increase of the letter rate to 3 Cents per ounce or fraction thereof on July 6, 1932, materially lessened the demand for this value and comparatively few were used. However, on July 1, 1933, the rate for local mail again became two cents and their general use increased and reached a large volume. The lack of a normal demand for 2 Cent stamps for almost a year caused these stamps to remain on general sale throughout the United States quite some time after other denominations had disappeared. Almost every "first day of two cent rate" letters mailed on July 1, 1933, were franked with this stamp.

In spite of the large quantity printed there are but few shades. Seventy plates were made and sixty of them went to press, the last eight seem to have been the scarcest, especially Nos. 20795 and 20806, which were used together.

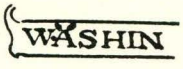
Shades: Rose carmine, bright rose carmine, deep rose carmine, carmine.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Defective transfers.
c: Cracked plates.
d: Plate flaws as listed below:

20555—U. R. 10 **INSIDE BOTTOM FRAME LINE BROKEN UNDER "N" OF "CENTS."** (Illustrated.)
20555—L. R. 99 Scratch through "NGTO" of "WASHINGTON" and through cravat. ALSO WITHOUT.
20577—L. R. 97 **SEVERAL DOTS AROUND "A" OF "WASHINGTON."** (Illustrated.) ALSO WITHOUT.
20577—L. R. 100 Small spot on stock around neck. ALSO WITHOUT.



20555 UR #10.

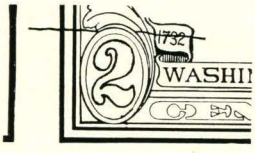


20577 LR #97.

20685—L. R. 40 Diagonal gash on "N" of "CENTS" cutting down to left through bottom frame line. ALSO WITHOUT.
20716—L. L. 91 Five spots on forehead, also small burr on top frame line over "ES" of "STATES." ALSO WITHOUT.
20717—L. L. 1 Short diagonal line bisecting frame at upper right corner, pointing up toward the left.
20717—L. R. 100 Small dot on tail of right "2."
20726—U. L. 84 Small diagonal line crossing upper white frame line over "P" of "POSTAGE."
20727—U. L. 2 Dot on nose between eyes. (Illustrated.)
2 **RE-CUT: DOT ON NOSE REMOVED AND EYES GIVEN DIFFERENT EXPRESSION, SHADING LINES ADDED.** (Illustrated.)
21 Dot of color on left "2."

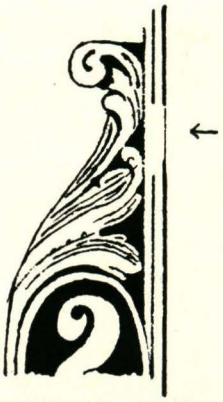


WITH SPOT RE-CUT
20727 UL 2
2¢ BICENTENNIAL



20752 LR 97
Cracked Plate.

20752—L. R. 97 **STRONG CRACK STARTING IN MARGIN BETWEEN 96 AND 97, RUNNING OVER OVAL OF LEFT "2" AND THROUGH TOP OF "1732." ANOTHER VERY SMALL CRACK IN OUTSIDE ORNAMENT HALF-WAY UP LEFT SCROLL.** (Illustrated.) ALSO WITHOUT.



Broken Inside Frame Line.

20753 UR #86.

20753—U. R. 86 **INSIDE VERTICAL FRAME LINE BROKEN AT RIGHT SIDE HALF-WAY UP SCROLL.** (Illustrated.)

20755—L. L. 91 **SMALL CRACKS AT TOP OF SCROLL AT RIGHT.** (Illustrated.) ALSO WITHOUT.

94–95 **TWO CRACKS STARTING INSIDE #94, RUNNING ACROSS AND INTO #95.** (Illustrated.) ALSO WITHOUT.

97–98 **ONE CRACK STARTING INSIDE #97, RUNNING ACROSS MARGIN AND INTO #98.** (Illustrated.) ALSO WITHOUT.

20755—L. R. 96–97 **FAINT CRACK STARTING INSIDE #96, RUNNING ACROSS MARGIN AND INTO #97.** (Illustrated.) ALSO WITHOUT.

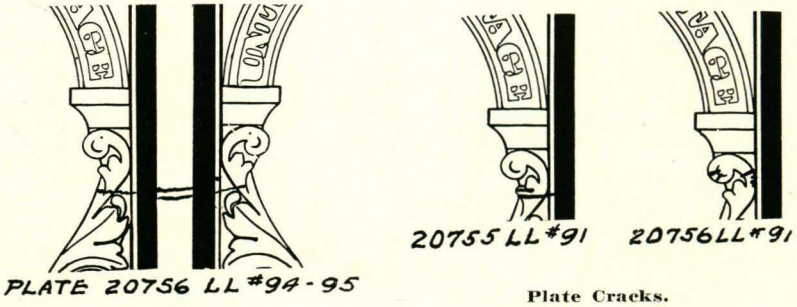
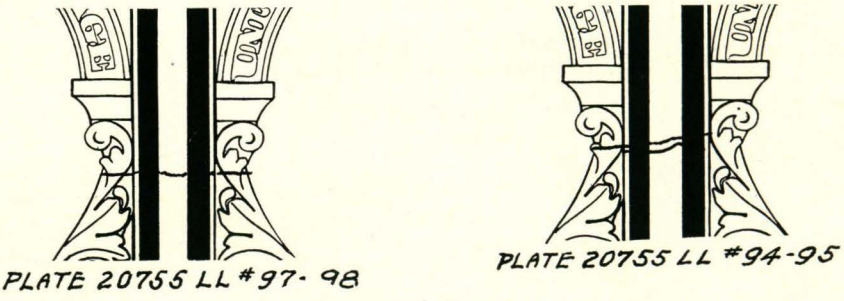


Plate Cracks.



Cracks on Two Companion Plates—Almost Identical.

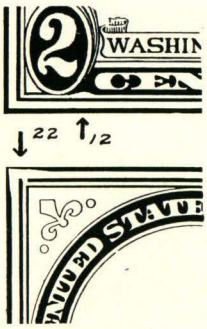
20756—L. L. 91 **CRACK ON CHIN AT RIGHT, TWO SMALL CRACKS AT TOP OF SCROLL AT RIGHT SIDE.** (Illustrated.) ALSO WITHOUT.

94–95 **TWO CRACKS STARTING INSIDE #94, RUNNING ACROSS MARGIN AND INTO #95.** (Illustrated.) ALSO WITHOUT.

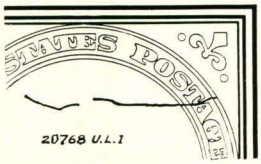
20763—U. L. 12 Defective transfer on "CENTS" label between left "2" and "C" of "CENTS" and lower left corner of outer frame line.

22 Defective transfer of upper left corner of outer frame lines.

52 Spot on forehead, spots on "G" of "POSTAGE," "N," and "T" of "CENTS" and below stamp. ALSO WITHOUT.



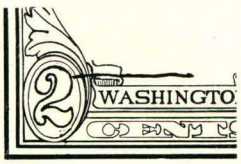
Defective Transfers.



20768 UL #1. Cracked Plate.

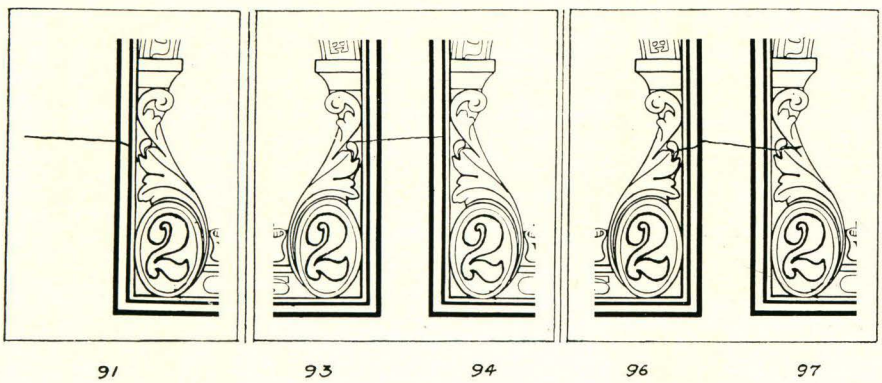


Damaged Entry. 20772 UR #8.



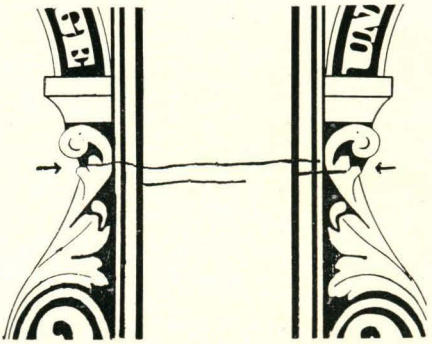
20774 LR #100 Cracked Plate.

20768—U. L. 1 **MARKED CRACK IN FOREHEAD.** ALSO WITHOUT.
20772—U. R. 8 **DEFECTIVE "E" IN "STATES."** (Illustrated.)
20774—L. R. 100 **CRACKED PLATE STARTING AT LEFT "2" RUNNING TO RIGHT.** (Illustrated.) ALSO WITHOUT.



Cracked Plate.

20792—L. R. 91 **CRACK IN LEFT SHEET MARGIN, CONTINUATION OF CRACK IMMEDIATELY ABOVE.** ALSO WITHOUT.
93–94 **FAINT CRACK STARTING AT #93, RUNNING ACROSS MARGIN TO LEFT FRAME OF #94.** (Illustrated.) ALSO WITHOUT.
96–97 **CRACK STARTING INSIDE #96, RUNNING ACROSS MARGIN AND INTO SCROLL OF #97.** (Illustrated.) ALSO WITHOUT.
20792—L. L. 91 **CRACK ON FACE, STARTING AT NOSTRIL AND RUNNING TO RIGHT.** (Illustrated.) ALSO WITHOUT.
94–95 **CRACK STARTING FROM #94, RUNNING ACROSS MARGIN AND INTO LEFT SCROLL OF #95.** (Illustrated.) ALSO WITHOUT.
99 Dot in tail of right "2."
100 **CRACK IN RIGHT SHEET MARGIN FROM RIGHT FRAME LINE TO EDGE OF SHEET.** ALSO WITHOUT.



20792
LL 94-95
Cracked
Plate



20801 UL 16
Damaged
Entry.

20801—U. L. 16 Group of 4 short parallel horizontal marks on body of right "2." (Illustrated.)

Plates used: (400 subjects.)
20555—56, 77, 78, 83, 84
20630—31, 44, 45, 84, 85, 96, 97
20706—07, 16, 17, 26, 27, 33, 34, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 67, 68, 71, 72, 73, 74, 81, 82, 83, 84, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96
20801—02, 03, 04, 05, 06

Plates not used: (400 subjects.)
20811—12, 13, 14, 27, 28, 29, 30, 55, 56

Booklet Panes: (360 subjects.) NOT USED
20608—09

Sidewise coils: (170 subjects.) NOT USED
20575—76
20627—28
20777—78, 79, 80

Endwise coils: (150 subjects.) NOT USED
20581—81
20625—26

Quantity issued: 4,222,207,900

LONDON INTERNATIONAL AIR-POST EXHIBITION

The London International Air-Post Exhibition will be held at the Horticultural Hall, Westminster, from May 7 to May 12th, 1934. Elaborate plans have been made to make this Exhibition really International in scope, and fitting tribute to the wonderful strides made by Aviation and the development of the Airmail in connection with it.

Fred J. Melville, 10 A Ardbeg Road, London, S. E. 24, England, is the organizing director of the Exhibition, assisted by an impressive group of officers.

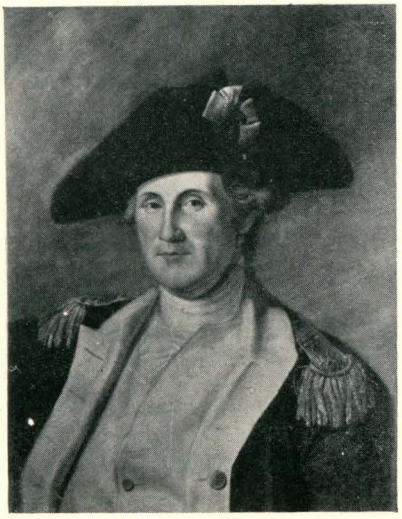
The prospectus containing the rules and regulations will be sent to anyone interested, by Mr. Melville or the Collectors Club.

GODDEN'S GAZETTE

Frank Godden Ltd., 359 Strand, London, W. C. 2, England, have launched a new magazine with volume I, #1, under date of November, 1933, under the name of Godden's Gazette.

This will be issued nine times a year at a subscription price of 2/6; and while this is primarily a House Organ for Frank Godden Ltd., it contains much matter of interest.

It is beautifully printed and well illustrated, and the first issue contains the important announcement that Frank Godden Ltd., have been requested to sell the Van Gelder collection of superb gems.



Painted by Charles Wilson Peale at Valley Forge.

#708—3 Cent, Violet. PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON. No Wmk. Perf. 11x10½.

Issued January 1, 1932.

The first design consisted of medallion portraits of both George and Martha Washington, and could certainly have been a much more pleasing stamp than



Photograph of Original Drawing Not Used.

the one issued. (Illustrated.) The stamp as issued shows Washington in a Revolutionary costume, at Valley Forge, in 1777, from a painting by Charles Wilson Peale, the original being in the State Normal School at West Chester, Pa. When first issued the stamp was not universally admired but as the public became accustomed to this particular portrait of Washington it began to meet with increasing favor. The vignette was engraved by J. C. Benzing after the design by C. A. Huston, and the lettering and numerals were engraved by D. R. McLeod, all of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

When first issued there seemed to be no particular need for this value, but with the increase of the letter rate to three cents an ounce this stamp suddenly became the one in great demand and it became necessary to prepare numerous additional plates, as a consequence this 3 Cent stamp was printed from higher numbered plates than any of the other values. In spite of these additional plates and printings there did not seem to be enough available to fill the need

for this value. It was the first denomination to disappear from post offices and in fact there were many branch post offices that had no more 3 Cent "cocked hats" after about July 15th of the Bicentennial year. Because of their rapid use by the public several plate varieties of this design were found to be extremely scarce almost immediately after their discovery, and will no doubt become the scarcest items of the entire Bicentennial group. Unlike most of the Bicentennial plates which were prepared leisurely quite some time in advance of January 1, 1932, most of the later high numbered plates were made in a great hurry, with the result that some of the most interesting varieties were found on these later plates. Except for the pressing need of additional 3 Cent plates it hardly seems possible that one of the varieties could have passed the usual rigid inspection at the Bureau. This particular variety consists of a large part of the top left frame line of the stamp being entirely missing, as well as having numerous additional lines from a previous entry. This is therefore a marked defective transfer and double tranfer caused by a low spot in the plate, no doubt occasioned by the removal of the first entry.

In addition there were interesting varieties on plate No. 21015, in which the majority of the designs showed evidence of a shifted transfer, and two of them a double. Many of the shifted transfers can only be seen with a high powered glass, and we have listed only those which are most obvious.

Unlike other issues of 3 Cent stamps there was but little variation in the shades of this value. Eighteen plates were made, six of which were not used.

Shades: Reddish violet, violet, bright violet, deep violet.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Double transfer and Defective transfer.
c: Double transfer.
d: Shifted transfer.
e: Plate flaws as listed below:

20557—L. L. 91 Small dot over "T" of "WASHINGTON," vertical scratch through "N" of "WASHINGTON" and "S" of "CENTS."



20558 LL #7.



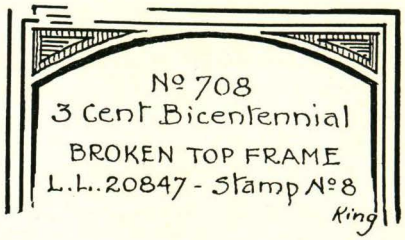
20694 UL. #13.

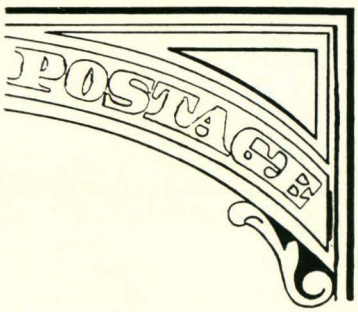
20558—L. L. 7 DOT ON STOCK AROUND NECK JUST UNDER THE JAW. (Illustrated.)

20694—U. L. 13 SPUR STICKING UP FROM THE LEFT SIDE OF HAT. (Illustrated.) ALSO WITHOUT.

20847—L. L. 8 DOUBLE TRANSFER AT UPPER LEFT OF TOP FRAME LINE. LARGE BREAK (½" WIDE) LEAVING A LOW SPOT IN THE PLATE. (Illustrated.)

92 DEFECTIVE TRANSFER OF FACE—WEAK IMPRESSION. CAUSED BY LOW SPOT IN PLATE.





21015 UL #81.



21015 UL 42.



Double Transfers.

20848—L. R. 99 Shifts in bottom frame lines, making them thicker.
21015—U. R. 9 Shift in upper part of left inside frame line.
10 Shift in upper part of left outer and inner frame lines.
20 Shift in upper part of left inside frame line.
U. L. Shifts on following stamps—most important are in bold type: 8, **10,** 13, 14, 15, 19, **30,** 48, 59, 68, 70, **80, 97, 98,** 99, 100.
42 DOUBLE TRANSFER ON RIGHT "3" AND IN LOWER RIGHT CORNER. (Illustrated.)
81 DOUBLE TRANSFER ON RIGHT "3" IN LOWER RIGHT CORNER, AND AN EXTRA DASH OUTSIDE THE "POSTAGE" LABEL OPPOSITE THE "GE." (Illustrated.)
91 Slight shift to right of the right inside frame line.
L. L. Shifts in 10, 19, 20, 49.

Plates used: 20557—58
20694—95
20847—48
21014—15, 42, 43, 44, 45

Plates not used: 21054—55, 56, 57, 58, 59

Quantity issued: 428,926,900

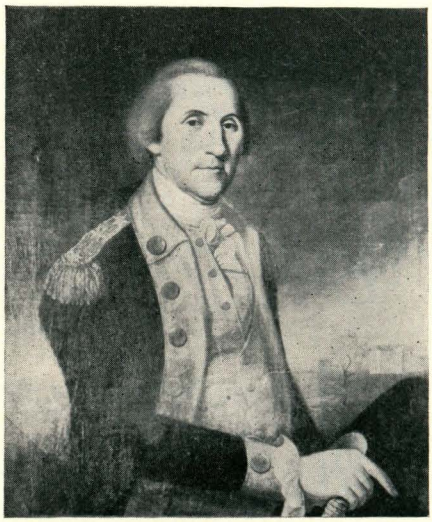
NOTE: With the introduction of the 3 Cent rate a new 3 Cent stamp was prepared using the design of the 2 Cent but with the year dates omitted. Numerous collectors have believed this to be part of the Bicentennial issue, but this is not correct, the second stamp being considered by the Post Office Department and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing as 3 Cent "ordinary" of the series of 1932, and we will treat it as such, describing it in detail.

KOENIGLICH WURTTEMBERGISCHE POSTEN, by Alex. Leo, Reprint of the DAS POSTWERTZEICHEN, Munchen, Germany.

This booklet is a reprint from DAS POSTWERTZEICHEN, and collectors of these issues who can read German will find this very thorough and well illustrated pamphlet indispensable.

PHILATELIC CONVENTION TO BE HELD AT LUGANO, SWITZERLAND, 1934

The Club Filatelico Ticino, Lugano, Switzerland, announces the 25th Anniversary Convention to be held in 1934. An elaborate program is in process of compilation, and anyone interested can secure copies by addressing this Society.



Painted by Charles Wilson Peale in 1777.

#709—4 Cent, Brown. PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON. No Wmk. Perf. 11x10½.

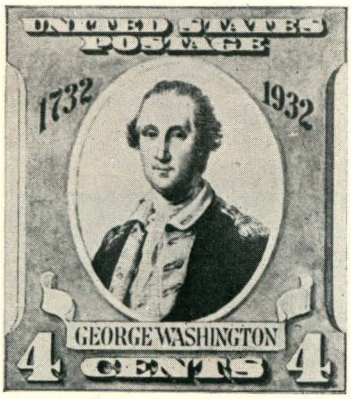
Issued January 1, 1932.

The early design for this value would certainly have made a stunning stamp, as it portrayed Washington's Inauguration, in an exceptionally attractive frame, and in bi-color would undoubtedly have been one of the prettiest



Photograph of Original Drawing Not Used.

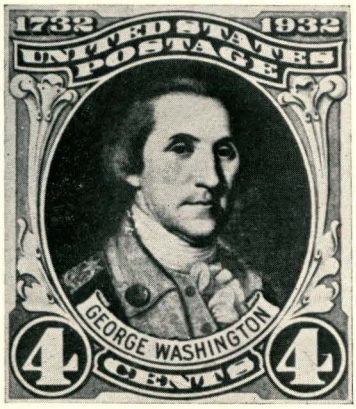
stamps of the series. (Illustrated). But as the cost of production was an important factor this too was shelved with the others in favor of a portrait. The first of these prepared indicated a full length portrait painted by John Trumbull in 1780, enframed with a plain design. (Illustrated). It is interesting to note that this portrait, with the frame modified, was eventually used for the 7 Cent stamp. It was finally decided the use the Charles Wilson Peale portrait, painted in 1777 and now owned by William Patten of Rhinebeck, N. Y. Two sketches were prepared, one showing a three quarter section of the portrait and the other merely the head and shoulders. The latter design was finally accepted with modifications, the year dates being placed on the ribbon below the bust and the word "George" eliminated. This stamp was designed by A. R. Meissner, the vignette engraved by J. C. Benzing, and the lettering and numerals executed by F. Lamasure, all of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.



First Design From the Full-Length Trumbull Portrait.
Photograph of Original Drawing Not Used.
This Design with Modifications was Later Used for 7c Value.



Additional Preliminary Designs.



Photograph of Original Drawing Not Used.

It was on this value that the first major plate varieties were discovered, and although four plates were used, all of these major varieties were found on but one plate and most of them on the same pane. On the lower right of Plate No. 20568 a plate number strip of twenty contained a defective transfer of the top right frame line on stamp No. 20; a heavy plate flaw on stamp No. 50; a shifted transfer on No. 60; a series of plate defects on the face of No. 89 which in later copies was recut, and a defective transfer on No. 100 causing the bottom frame line to be broken below the "N" of "CENTS." Through the courtesy of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing we had the opportunity of checking the plate proofs and found that only the defective transfer in No. 20 and the shifted transfer in No. 60 were on the plate when the proof was printed. These other varieties most likely all occurred at the time the plates were first fitted to the press, as no copies have been seen in which these varieties were lacking. Unlike most examples of recutting, in this case the variety before recutting is much scarcer than the later one.

Here again the use of brown ink affected the surface of the plate, and stamp No. 1 of the upper left pane showed some stains in the upper part of the design. However, the efficiency of the use of chrome plating becomes quite

apparent when the quantity of stamps printed from four plates is checked. As might be expected, there were numerous shades of this stamp.

Shades: Yellowish brown, deep yellowish brown, brown, reddish brown, red brown, dark red brown.

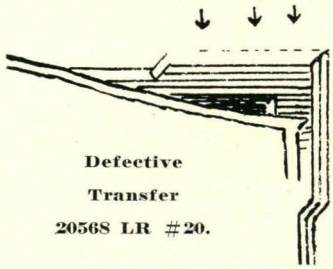
Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Defective Transfer.
c: Plate flaw in face.
d: Plate flaw in face recut.
e: Shifted Transfer.
f: Plate flaws as listed below:

20567—L. L. 91 Scratch through plate number and into design, scratch in margin below. ALSO WITHOUT.
L. R. 99 Dot in extreme right end of white label opposite "C" of "CENTS."
20568—U. L. 1 BROWN STAINS UNDER "POS" AND "GE" OF "POSTAGE." ALSO WITHOUT. (Illustrated.)
82 Two dots; one over the right end of the left eyebrow, the other in the center of the bridge of nose at top. These are connected by a scratch that varies in intensity. **On some printings** there is also a small vertical dash in the center of the forehead just under the hair line.



Stains Found Constant on Several Printings. 20568 UL #1.

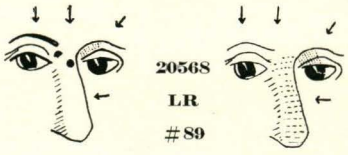
20568—L. R. 20 DEFECTIVE TOP FRAME LINE AT RIGHT SIDE. FAINT IMPRESSION. (Illustrated.)
50 LARGE SPOT ON LABEL TO RIGHT OF "WASHINGTON." (Illustrated.)
60 SHIFTED TRANSFER SHIFTED TO LEFT OF INNER AND OUTER LEFT FRAME LINE.
89 BEFORE BEING RECUT: TWO LARGE DOTS ON BRIDGE OF NOSE BETWEEN EYES. (Illustrated.)
89 AFTER BEING RECUT: DOTS REMOVED AND SHADING LINES ADDED TO BRIDGE OF NOSE, SHADING LINES ADDED TO THE EYELID AT THE RIGHT. (ON PRINTINGS OF LIGHT SHADES THIS STAMP IS NOTICEABLY LIGHTER THAN OTHERS.) (Illustrated.)
100 CENTER OF CURVED LINE BROKEN UNDER "N" OF "CENTS." (Illustrated.)



Defective Transfer 20568 LR #20.



Spot on Label 20568 LR #50.



20568 LR #89

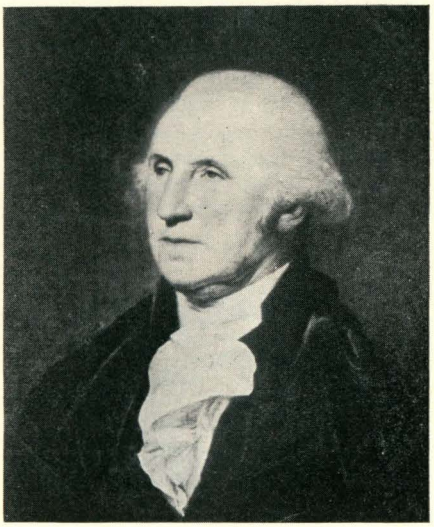
BEFORE AFTER



Defective Transfer—20568 LR #100.

20594—U. L. 10 HORIZONTAL CRACK IN RIGHT SHEET MARGIN OPPOSITE FOREHEAD. ALSO WITHOUT.

Plates used: 20567—68, 93, 94
Plates not used: 20710—11
Quantity issued: 125,215,600



Painted by Charles Wilson Peale in 1795.

#710—5 Cent, Blue. PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON. No Wmk. Perf. 11x10½.

Issued January 1, 1932.

The first design for this stamp, prepared while the Bureau was still considering a pictorial set, shows a portrait of the home of Washington in Mount Vernon. This was later changed to the Charles Wilson Peale portrait, painted in 1795, and now in the possession of the New York Historical Society. The

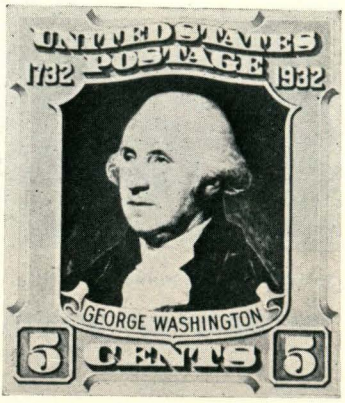


Photograph of Original Drawing Not Used.

stamp was engraved by J. Eissler after the design by A. R. Meissner, and the engraving of the lettering and numerals was executed by H. S. Nutter, all of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. When issued the stamp followed, with slight modifications, the general design of the wash drawing. (Illustrated.)

This portrait of Washington, being similar in appearance, and made at approximately the same time as the well known Stuart "Atheneum" portrait, shows Washington in the likeness most familiar to the average American, and this stamp was immediately acclaimed as one of the most attractive of the entire

series. There was little doubt that all the commendation it received was well deserved, as the blue ink did much to bring out the fine work of the engravers. Unlike some of the lower values, there were but few major plate varieties, only two of which could be easily seen without the aid of a glass. The first consisted of a large plate defect above the right eye of stamp No. 8 of the lower right pane of Plate No. 20636. This was reported in one of the philatelic journals as a double transfer. This is incorrect, as there are no duplications of any of the engraved lines of the design. The spot was no doubt caused by some blunt instrument having been dropped on the plate. The other was a marked vertical crack, in stamp No. 80 of the upper right pane of Plate No. 20637. There was one other variety of major importance which, however, was not easy to see without the aid of a glass. This occurred on stamp No. 29 of the lower left pane of Plate No. 20637, and consisted of a defective transfer in the upper left corner due to a fresh entry. In addition to the defective transfer several of the upper horizontal shading lines from the first entry appeared on the printed stamp.



Photograph of Original Drawing Used with Modifications.

There was little variation in the shades other than lighter and darker copies of approximately the same color. Eight plates were made, of which only four were used, and there again the value of chrome plating becomes apparent, for it was possible to print over 170,000,000 stamps on four plates.

Shades: Blue, bright blue, deep blue, dark blue.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Defective and double transfer.
c: Cracked plate.
d: Plate flaws as listed below:

20636—U. R. 10 2 Marked scratches through plate number (below the "2") extending into design through "STATES" and "UNITED." ALSO WITHOUT. These vary in intensity and length.

L. R. 8 LARGE SPOT OVER THE RIGHT EYE. This varies in size and intensity. (Illustrated.)

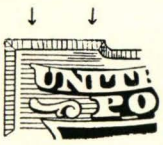
L. R. 17 Horizontal scratch through left "5."

L. L. 91 Scratch through plate number (above the "2") extending into design. ALSO WITHOUT.



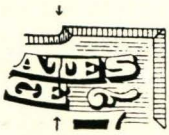
Plate Defect Over Eye.

20636 LR #8.



Defective Transfer Following Fresh Entry 20637 LL #29.

Vertical Plate Crack 20637 UR #80.



20637—U. R.	27	Light diagonal scratch through "3" of "1932."
	80	CRACK RUNNING VERTICALLY FROM "T" OF "STATES" DOWN TO "E" OF "POSTAGE." (Illustrated.)
U. L.	1	Plate layout line along upper frame line.
	2	Scratch across forehead. ALSO WITHOUT.
	11–12	Scratches in margin above both stamps.
L. R.	100	Plate layout line along bottom frame line.
L. L.	29	DEFECTIVE TRANSFER DUE TO FRESH ENTRY IN UPPER LEFT CORNER SHOWING DOUBLING OF UPPER HORIZONTAL SHADING LINES. (Illustrated.)
20638—U. L.	1	Plate layout line extending across gap in top frame design.
	2	Plate layout line across top frame line and dot over upper right corner.
	11	DEFECTIVE TRANSFER IN FRAME LINE UNDER RIGHT "5."

Plates used: 20636—37, 38, 39

Plates not used: 20682—83
20851—52

Quantity issued: 122,893,400



Painted by John Trumbull in 1792.

#711—6 Cent, Orange. PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON. No Wmk. Perf. 11x10½.

Issued January 1, 1932.

The well known painting of "Washington Crossing the Delaware" was originally intended for use on the 6 Cent stamp. This was one of the paintings which while of historical interest was purely the artist's conception of this great event, and as the Bureau has always been especially careful to prevent

inaccuracies of fact to appear on postal issues it is logical to understand why this design was never used. Instead the stamp issued showed the bust of Washington from the full length portrait painted by John Trumbull in 1792. The



Photograph of original drawing. Not used.

original is now in the Trumbull Gallery of Yale University at New Haven. This was the only other design suggested for this stamp. The stamp was engraved by L. S. Schofield after the design by C. A. Huston, and the engraving of the letters and numerals was executed by E. M. Hall, all of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Whereas most of the lower values contained numerous major and minor plate varieties this stamp was singularly free of defects of any kind. This was no doubt due to the fact that it is extremely difficult to study the designs of stamps printed in orange or yellow, and while there may be varieties on the two plates used none have ever been reported. Portraying an entirely different likeness of the first President, this stamp was not nearly as well received as some of the others. It played a rather minor part until the advent of the three cent rate for first class postage, at which time it began to be used in larger quantities for letters of two ounces.

Shades: Orange, bright orange, deep orange.

Varieties: Plate number blocks.

Plates used: 20569—70

Plates not used: 20718—19
20849—50

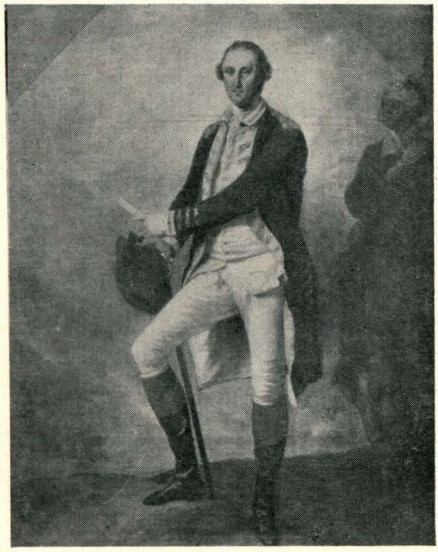
Quantity issued: 94,469,400

DIE FAELSCHUNGEN UND NEUDRUCKE DER KLASSISCHEN KIRCHENSTAATMARKEN, by Otto E. Stiedl, published by Fritz Billig, Taborstrasse 14, Vienna, II. Price 6 Austrian Shilling.

This booklet contains valuable information on the forgeries and reprints of the classic Roman States stamps issues of 1851 and 1852 as well as 1867 and 1868, with large illustrations to accompany the text.

PHILATELIC SOCIETIES HANDBOOK, 1933-1934, published by A. R. Oliver, Torquay, England. Price 3d.

This booklet contains lists of British Societies, with complete lists of their officers and programs for the coming year. Nothing of this kind has been published in America although there is a constant demand for such a book which should be filled.

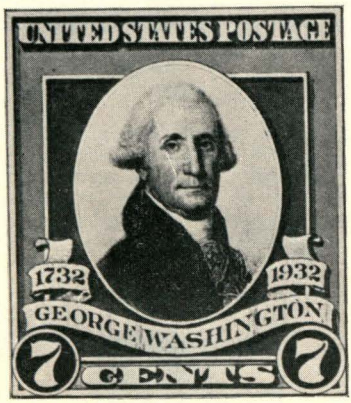


Painted by John Trumbull in 1780.

#712—7 Cent, Black. PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON. No Wmk. Perf. 11x10½.

Issued January 1, 1932.

At the time the Bureau was preparing drawings for a pictorial design, none had been found acceptable for this value and none was made. Later, however, the first portrait considered for the 7 Cent stamp was that painted by Adolph Ulrich Wertmuller in 1795, and a wash drawing was prepared using this paint-



First Design, Using Wertmuller Portrait.

Photograph of original drawing. Not used.

ing (illustrated.) This was changed to a bust from the full length by John Trumbull, painted in 1780, the original of which is now in the Metropolitan Museum of New York. The design finally accepted consisted of a combination of the 4 Cent wash drawing showing this painting and the 7 Cent design, prepared for use with the Wertmuller portrait. This stamp was engraved by L. S. Schofield after the design by A. R. Meissner, and the engraving of the

lettering and numerals was executed by E. H. Helmuth, all of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

There are a relatively larger number of plate varieties on the 7 Cent stamp than any other, especially since all but one are confined to the first two plates. It was on Plate No. 20563 that the first broken relief of the Bicentennial was discovered, and it was on this plate that collectors suddenly became aware that the Bureau had changed its method of entering designs on the plate; in fact had so altered the method that the individual designs were now entered in an entirely different manner than previously. In the past stamps that were higher than wide were rocked in from bottom to top, with the result that on the printed plates the first design entered appeared in the lower left corner of the lower left pane, with the second design directly above it, and so on throughout the plate. However, in checking the location of the first break in the transfer roll it became quite apparent that the designs had been entered in a manner that made the first entry in the *upper left* corner of the upper left pane, with the second stamp directly to the right, and so on across the sheet. This made it apparent that the Bureau was "rocking in" these designs from side to side. This, of course, had a great bearing on the terminology of transfer varieties on these stamps, as shifted transfers would now appear on the right or left side of the design rather than the top or bottom.

On stamp No. 38 of the upper left pane of Plate No. 20563, the left upright of the first "N" of "WASHINGTON" became broken. (Illustrated.) This transfer roll continued to be used throughout the balance of this plate, as well as plate No. 20564. When two more plates were made these were prepared using a new relief, with the result that there were a slightly larger number of designs with the complete "N" than those with the broken "N." However, inasmuch as most of the stamps saved by collectors came from the first two plates, it is most likely that the varieties showing the complete "N" will be somewhat scarcer. There is one other major plate variety. This is a double transfer on stamp No. 1 (Plate number copy) of the upper left pane of Plate No. 20563. It will be noticed that many of the varieties reported below, from various 7 Cent plates consist mostly of scratches. The finding of many of these was no doubt due to the fact that the stamps having been printed in black, they were quite easily apparent.

Shades: Grey black, black, intense black.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Double transfer.
c: Broken relief.
d: Shifted transfer.
e: Plate flaws as listed below:



Double Transfer.

20563 UL #1.

20563—U. L. 1 **DOUBLE TRANSFER IN "TON" OF "WASHINGTON," "TS" OF "CENTS" AND "1932."** (Illustrated.)
2 Vertical scratch from "E" of "CENTS" to "A" of "WASHINGTON."

20563—U. L. 4 Vertical plate lay-out line running through right numeral "7."
8 Vertical plate lay-out line running through right numeral "7" and repeated through the "7" of 18, 28, 38, 48 (faint), 58, 68, 78, 88, 98.
14 Vertical plate lay-out line running through right numeral "7."
21 Large rectangular spot of color on left numeral "7." (Illustrated.)
37 **LAST NORMAL "N" IN "WASHINGTON"—BEFORE TRANSFER ROLL BROKE.**
38 FIRST BROKEN "N" IN "WASHINGTON"—ALL FOLLOWING STAMPS SHOW BROKEN "N." (Illustrated.)
Note: Only possible block showing 3 normal and 1 broken: 27-28-37-38.
Only possible block showing 1 normal and 3 broken: 37-38-47-48.
41 Dot on "A" of "WASHINGTON."
53 Dot on "N" of "CENTS." (Illustrated.)



Relief Break First "N" in "Washington."



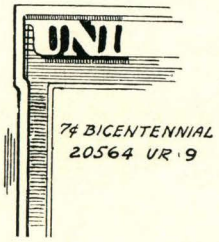


20563 UL #21.

20563 UL #53.



20563—U. R. 1 Shift of upper two-thirds of outer and inner right frame lines and broken frame line to right of right numeral "7."
20563—U. R. 30 First broken "N" in the U. R. pane.
20563—L. L. 21 Vertical scratch running up from shoulder at right.
92 Scratch from top of circle around left "7" over to vertical perforation at left.
20563—L. R. 15–25 Vertical scratch from "E" of "CENTS" on #15 running down to portrait on #25.
34 Scratch on forehead.
98–99 Small horizontal crack in margin between just above line of date labels.
100 Horizontal scratch across center of cravat.
20564—U. R. 9 4 vertical scratches parallel and close to left frame just under curve in frame design, horizontal scratch to right of nose.
19 Scratch starting under "E" of "POSTAGE" and running diagonally down to space between inner and outer frame lines opposite top of head at right side.



20564—U. L. 23 Scratch through "E" of "CENTS."
20564—L. L. 91 Slight shifted transfer showing in "2" of "1732," "O" of "WASHINGTON," "2" of 1932," and on right inner frame line just below curve at top, also just above right "7." Break in right frame line opposite right numeral "7."

20732—U. R. 9 Scratch through "NGT" of "WASHINGTON," and scratch running from center of right frame line of #9 across margin to left side of oval around portrait of #10.

Plates used: 20563—64
20731—32

Quantity issued: 83,250,400



Crayon Drawing by Charles B. J. F. Saint Memin.

#713—8 Cent, Olive Green. PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON. No Wmk. Perf. 11x10½.

Issued January 1, 1932.

Here again the early design prepared for this stamp, while the Bureau was still considering the use of a pictorial issue, showing Washington resigning his commission, would have made an attractive design, especially if printed in two colors. However, it having been decided to use only portraits a new design was



Photograph of original drawing. Not used.

prepared using a crayon drawing by Charles B. J. F. Saint Memin made from life, at Philadelphia, in 1798. It is now owned by J. C. Brevort, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The first design prepared, (illustrated) consisted of an architectural

treatment. This, however, was changed, and the same portrait was used in the frame first considered for the 2 Cent. The stamp was engraved by E. J. Hein, after the design by C. A. Huston, and the engraving of the lettering and numerals was executed by W. B. Wells, all of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Here again a little known likeness of Washington was presented to the general public, and it was quite some time before people were willing to recognize this as a portrait of Washington. It did, however, well serve the purpose of portraying Washington in the various stages of his life. Although this stamp was printed in an olive green there was considerable yellow in the make-up of the color, and here again was a shade which was extremely difficult to study for



Photograph of original drawing. Not used.

plate varieties and none were reported with the exception of the cross piece of the "H" in "WASHINGTON" which in some copies appears to be missing. This, however, was extremely minor and is not likely to have been a transfer roll break as there was no regular sequence in the location of the missing line. Although there were no varieties there was an extremely wide range of colors in this stamp, varying all the way from a Yellow Chartreuse Green to a Deep Olive. Four plates were prepared, only two going to press.

Shades: Yellow green, yellow chartreuse green, deep yellow green, light olive green, olive green, deep olive green.

Varieties: Plate number blocks.

Plates used: 20565—66

Plates not used: 20735—36

Quantity issued: 84,126,500

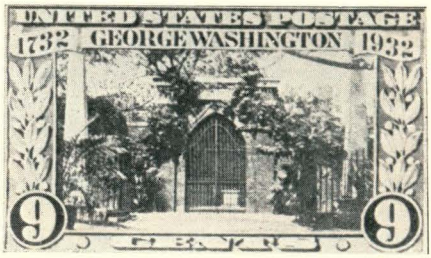


The Williams Masonic Portrait.

#714—9 Cent, Pink. PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON. No Wmk. Perf. 11x10½.

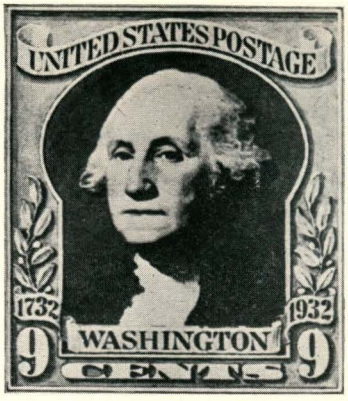
Issued January 1, 1932.

The design prepared for this value for the pictorial issue showed Washington's Tomb at Mount Vernon, (Illustrated,) and while not as pleasing a subject

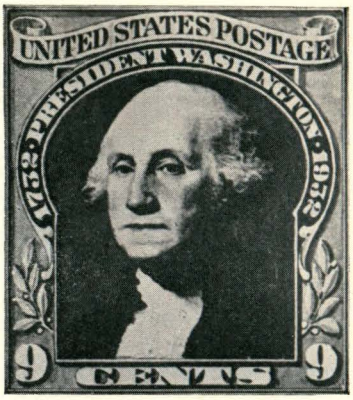


Photograph of original drawing. Not used.

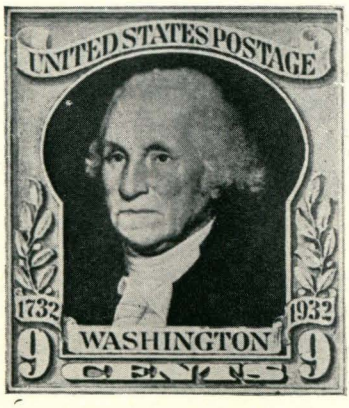
as some of the others, rightfully belonged in the series. After it was decided to use only portraits the first suggestion was the "Atheneum" portrait by Gilbert Stuart, and two drawings were made, (Illustrated.) On the first one the year dates and the words "President Washington" appeared above the portrait, and on the second the dates were at the bottom.



First Designs Using the Atheneum Portrait.



Photograph of original drawing. Not used.



Design Using the Rembrandt Peale Portrait.
Photograph of original drawing. Not used.

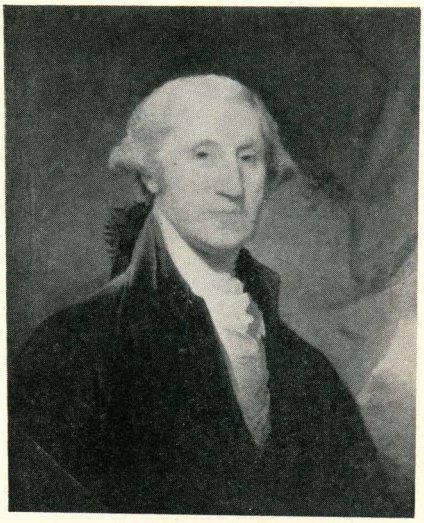
The use of the Stuart portrait was not approved, and the portrait of Washington by Rembrant Peale, painted in 1795, and now in the possession of Thomas B. Clark, of New York, was used in the frame of the second design, (illustrated.) It was the Department's intention to use this painting as the model for the 9 Cent stamp, and the stamp would no doubt have appeared using this portrait but for the work of Peter Gouled.

On December 11, 1930, Mr. Gouled wrote to the Postmaster General suggesting the use of the portrait by W. Williams, painted in 1795, for Alexandria, (Va.) Masonic Lodge, and still in its possession. His suggestion was found unacceptable to the Department as "* * * the rules governing the issue of postage stamps * * * of the United States have been not to depict any individual in his fraternal capacity * * *." In February 1931, Mr. Gouled suggested that the portrait be used without the insignia as it was the only painting from life showing Washington in extreme old age. He presented a photograph of the painting in which the Masonic regalia had been omitted. His continued efforts now met with success, and on March 13th F. A. Tilton, Third Assistant Postmaster General, notified him that his last suggestion had been approved, and the stamp would be issued, using that part of the Williams portrait that did not show the emblem of a Mason. The use of this portrait was an excellent suggestion as the series had portrayed Washington "First in War" and now showed him "First in Peace" and the issuance of the entire series showed him to still be "First in the hearts of his countrymen." Collectors may therefore thank Mr. Gouled for his untiring but successful effort to have this portrait included in the series. The stamp was designed by C. A. Huston, the vignette engraved by L. S. Schofield, and the engraving of the lettering and numerals by E. M. Hall, all of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

There are no known plate varieties of this stamp. The shade varied but little. Four plates were made, only two of which were used.

This value was used mainly for parcel post until the increase in first class rates to 3 cents, when it was frequently used on letters weighing over 2 ounces It was, however, the second scarcest stamp in the series.

Shades: Pale pink, pink, deep pink.
Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
Plates used: 20640—41
Plates not used: 20737—38
Quantity issued: 53,537,400

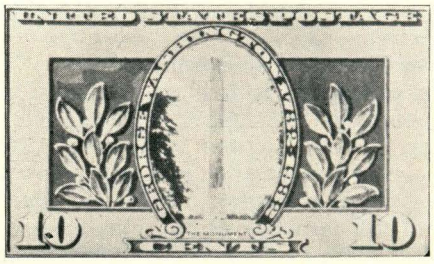


Gibbs-Channing Vaughan Type Portrait by Gilbert Stuart.

#715—10 Cent, Yellow. PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON. No Wmk. Perf. 11x10½.

Issued January 1, 1932.

The Washington Monument was to have been the subject of the 10 Cent stamp, (Illustrated), in the proposed pictorial series. The plain border of this stamp gave dignity to the subject and this too would have been a welcome addition to a stamp collection.

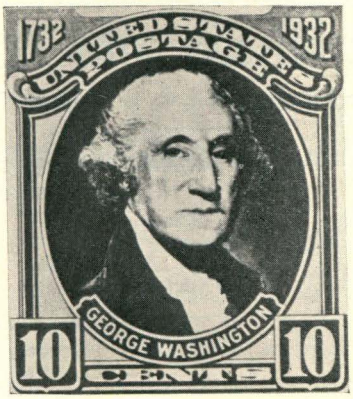


Photograph of original drawing. Not used.

After the decision had been made to use portraits instead of scenes from the life of Washington, it was decided to use another Gilbert Stuart painting for this stamp. The portrait made in 1795 is now in the Metropolitan Museum in New York City. This was described by the Bureau as the "Vaughan" portrait, while the Division of Fine Arts of the Library of Congress claimed it to be the "Gibbs Channing" portrait. The Metropolitan Museum informed us that it is the "Gibbs Channing" Vaughan type portrait, one of a group showing Washington facing to the right.

This stamp was engraved by E. J. Hein, after the design by A. R. Meissner, and the engraving of the lettering and numerals was executed by H. S. Nutter, all of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

As might be expected of a yellow stamp no worthwhile plate varieties were



Photograph of original drawing used with modifications.

found, only one minor one being noted. Here again the color was the obstacle in the search.

Eight plates were made, of which only four were used. There was little variation in the shades found throughout the year.

Shades: Yellow, deep yellow, yellow orange, deep yellow orange.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Plate layout line.

20687—U. L. #1 Plate layout line extended to the right from the top frame line, closing the gap in the design.

Plates used: 20642—43, 86, 87

Plates not used: 20757—58
20853—54

Quantity issued: 129,501,300

Texas Postmarks

By H. M. KONWISER, Librarian of the Collectors Club.

Texas Republic Postal System. By Harry M. Konwiser. New York: Harry L. Lindquist. $1.50.

With a brief account of the political history of Texas from Colonial times through the Republic period and the early days of statehood as a background, the writer tells the story of the Texas posts from the formation of this department shortly after independence was declared, to the taking over of the system by the United States when the Lone Star State entered the Union. The book describes the establishment and operation of the New Orleans Agency and the opening of the overland routes throughout the state and into Louisiana and Arkansas.

It concludes with a list of the towns and illustrations of all known postmarks of the period. The material has been assembled entirely from original research as nothing approximating the information given has appeared anywhere before. The book is printed by the planograph process, contains 72 pages and is profusely illustrated with reproductions of covers and original documents. The story of an interesting and little known chapter of Philatelica Americana is well told. —R. A. BARRY.

(Edition limited to 500 autographed copies at $1.50 each. Send orders to H. L. Lindquist, 100 Sixth Ave., N. Y. C., or c/o The Collectors Club, 30 East 42nd St., N. Y. C.).

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

30 East 42nd Street - - New York City

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1257 Wm. J. Hassan, Ithaca, N. Y.
1258 M. E. Uznanski, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

DEATH OF DEXTER W. HEWITT

Dexter W. Hewitt, of Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y., died of a heart attack on Saturday, September 2nd, at Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Mr. Hewitt was 43 years old, a native of New Haven, Conn., and graduated from Amherst College in 1911. In addition to being interested in stamps, he was also a dog fancier and specialized in showing shepherd dogs at the various shows in the East.

Mr. Hewitt was a member of the **Collectors Club** and was well known among New York dealers in particular.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR WILLIAMS

We regret to report the death of Prof. E. H. Williams, Jr., who died at his home in Westerdale, Vermont, Thursday, November 2, 1933, at the age of 84.

In addition to being a stamp collector, Prof. Williams was deeply interested in Geology and Geneology and was prominent in many national and international organizations devoted to these subjects.

Additions to the Library

Koeniglich Wurttembergische Posten, by A. Leon. Gift of Das Postwertzeichen.

Exploits of Geo. Washington, by Virginia T. Mussey, published by Harper and Brothers. Gift of Publishers.

Hoover Brothers Official Precancel Catalog of the Washington Bi-Centennial Issue, 1933, 1st Ed. Gift of Hoover Bros.

Miscellaneous Philatelic Material. Gift of Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

Die Briefmarken des Koenigreichs Ungarn, by Bela Payser. Gift of Vahan Mozian.

Texas Republic Postal System, by H. M. Konwiser, published by H. L. Lindquist. Gift of Publisher.

Briefmarken und Laenderwaehrung, by Schaubek. Gift of Schaubek.

Die Faelschungen und Neudrucke der klassischen Kirchenstaatmarken, published by Fritz Billig. Gift of Publisher.

Philatelic Societies Handbook, 1933-34, published by Sidney A. R. Oliver. Gift of Publisher.

Portugal and Colonies, Catalog 1934, by S. Ferreira. Gift of S. Ferreira.

Adventurer Album, by H. E. Harris, two bindings. Gift of H. E. Harris.

Stamp Atlas and Dictionary, by R. A. Kimble. Gift of R. A. Kimble.

Plate Variety Collector, by L. M. Ryer. Gift of H. C. Hitt.

Post Office Guide of the Union of South Africa, Jan. 1933. Gift of Mrs. S. G. Rich.

How to Collect Stamps, revised and illustrated Edition, by Ralph A. Kimble. Gift of R. A. Kimble.

Evenings at the Collectors Club

U. S. 19th CENTURY COMPETITION

The opening meeting of the **Collectors Club** was held October 4, 1933, with a competition of 19th century U. S.

Clarence W. Brazer, First Award.

Exhibited mostly mint stamps with original gum for 1847-99 including shades and varieties.

The 1851 issue includes a fine superb copy of type one, 7 R1E, and type 3, 99R2 with corner marginal copy of type 4, 100 L1L. The 1860 imperf. was a corner margin copy of 24c and a copy of the 30c. The 1857 issue was complete in beautiful mint copies with the exception of 10c types 1 and 4 which were used. The reproductions of the 1847 issue were exhibited in four shades each, and the re-issues of the 1851 set included the well known copy of the 3c with stitched watermark (from the Chase Collection), as well as three different shades of the 3c which appear to be from different printings.

The 1861 issues, Type I, include the four shades of the 3c and nice copies of the 5c, 10c, 24c and 90c imperf. Also the rare Type 11, in color and transparent paper, peculiar to Type I, essays of the 1, 3, 5, 10 and 90c.

In the regular Type II set, there was the 3c lake, also a pair of 3c rose imperf. horizontally, and also 3c rose and 3c lake imperf. pairs as well as a mint copy of the 3c scarlet. The grilled issues were complete in beautifully centered mint copies, including pair of 83 A imperf. The 1869 issue included a full set with original gum without grill. Three fine copies of the 15c, 24c and 30c indents and two of the 90c stamps cancelled on pieces of cover. The 1870, 71, 73, 79 and 1882 were in sets complete except for the 24c with grill, but included the continental grills and double paper varieties, and imperf. pairs of the 2c, 3c, 30c brown, 90c carmine and 5c blue Garfield.

The re-issues and special printings of all shades were well represented with only 3 of the 1875 hard paper and six of the 1880 soft paper variety, missing. The 1880 5c and 1883 2c and 4c special printings were shown.

In the 1890 issue imperf. pairs of the 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c and 5c were shown in up to 12 shades each, and the 1893 set included the rare 4c blue error. The 1894-95 set also included imperf. pairs and mint shades complete.

Charles Curie, Second Award.

24 pages from his wonderful, general collection of the world. The Postmasters issues contained New York's, a pair tied to a beautiful cover, the St. Louis 5 and 10c and the Providence 5 and 10c. The 1847 issue was represented with four shades each of the 5 and 10c and several copies on covers, as wlel as one of the very rare bisects on a piece of original cover. The 1851 set was complete in superb copies.

The 1857 issue was complete, including two of the 90c stamps genuinely used, and the 24 and 30c imperf. mint copies. The reproductions and re-issues of the 1847, 51, 61 and 69 sets were also complete. The remaining 19th Century stamps were complete from 1870 to 1898 in fine mint condition. The postage due sets, complete from 1879-95, and cut square envelopes from 1853-1880 in which the outstanding items were the 1880 number 2449 which is one of the 3 copies known to philatelists, all of which are used and cut square. Mr. Curie also exhibited one of the three known copies of number 2453 A of which all are unused and cut square, the two others being at present in the Arthur Hind collection.

Stephen G. Rich, Third Award.

Mr. Rich exhibited 19th Century New Jersey Covers with Blairstown cancellations on the 3c greens, specializing in the V of Postmaster Vail, from 1881-93. He also showed the development of Jersey City postmarks from Stampless Covers to 1893, including the former towns of Bergen and Hudson City, which were later annexed to Jersey City.

O. G. Reichelt, Exhibit.

Mr. Reichelt exhibited a very interesting and beautifully arranged collection on nine pages of the 1882, 10c re-engraved stamps, beautifully worked out with dated shades from orange brown to black brown and showing the difference between those produced on the old hand-press prior to 1885, and those made on steampresses thereafter. The collection included interesting cancellations with stars and other geometric designs as well as copies used in Hawaii with pairs and strips. He also exhibited the 1869, 12c stamp on which he has discovered the story of the ship represented thereon.

—CLARENCE W. BRAZER.

ALFRED F. LICHTENSTEIN EXHIBITS URUGUAY AND BUENOS AIRES

On the evening of October 18th, Alfred F. Lichtenstein showed his world famous collections of Uruguay and Buenos Aires. These collections are so outstanding and contain so much unique material that we will not endeavor to review them in

this space but I hope to some day write them up completely as they deserve.

VISIT TO ALBANY

On Tuesday, October 24, 1933, seven members of the **Collectors Club** paid an interchange club visit to the **Fort Orange Stamp Club** at Albany, where a splendid attendance greeted them.

A dinner was provided at the **University Club,** where the meeting was held, following which our group exhibited the following selections:

Charles Curie showed a selection of Canada and British North America from his wonderful general collection.

Charles J. Phillips showed an interesting group of Confederate Postmaster Stamps on covers.

Stephen Brown came down from Glens Falls to show a selection of his U. S. Cancellations on cover.

Dr. C. G. Capron, of Utica, the newest member of the C. C., was a very welcome addition to our delegation, and showed one volume from his 21-volume collection of **British Colonials.**

Wm. C. Kenneth, Jr., who is now working on the Hind collection with Mr. Phillips, showed a very complete lot of Air Mails.

Stephen G. Rich gave a most interesting talk as well as a display on the stamps of the Orange Free State.

The writer, who was delegated to be spokesman for the visiting group, showed a number of diversified pages to illustrate methods of collecting and mounting.

President Dr. T. O. Gamble of the **Fort Orange Stamp Club** welcomed the members and guests, and our good friend W. L. L. Peltz was on the reception committee to greet us as we arrived.

Following the displays, refreshments were served and most of our delegation spent the night at the **University Club.** The writer, however, proceeded to Glens Falls, with Stephen Brown and spent Wednesday and Thursday at his beautiful home before proceeding to the meeting at Elmira, N. Y.

MOST INTERESTING PAGES

The **Collectors Club** meeting of November 1st featured the 24 most interesting pages of the exhibitors. The judges, J. Murray Bartels, Otto G. Reichelt and Irwin Heiman, made awards to Laurence B. Mason, Clarence W. Brazer and Hans Lagerloef in the order named and honorable mention to Charles Curie and Stephen G. Rich.

Laurence B. Mason exhibited an unusual group of covers of the Locals and General types, including American Mail; Berford & Co., the only independent sea coast mail route; the Franklin Carrier on pink paper; a 5-cent 1847 stamp, used at Williamsburg, now Brooklyn; and a remarkable group of other rarities.

Clarence W. Brazer exhibited 1893 Columbian die proofs, illustrating the complete production of the stamps that were the last to be printed for the U. S. Government by a private concern.

Stephen G. Rich presented a variety lot including Orange River Colony stamps; Transvaal Covers; Natal Stamps, cancelled in Capetown; Zululand cover sent to Durban, and other interesting items.

George H. Fay showed Air Mail beginning with the French 1870 Balloon Covers.

Charles Curie exhibited India, including Scinde 1852; early India Revenues used for postage; the India Officials, and a number of the native States.

Hans Lagerloef exhibited a group of interesting foreign covers, showing various rates, including early Bavarian-Austrian combinations; Austrian "splits" on cover; Saxony, 1879; Sardinia with scarce cancellations; Austria-Great Britain combinations; Lombardy; Wurtemberg-Austria combination; Thurn and Taxis; Germany, 1862, used together with Austria Levant; Austrian used with British Guiana; Austrian Levant covers; Austria, 1850, used with Thurn and Taxis.

A. F. Lichtenstein exhibited Cape of Good Hope woodblocks. These stamps, Mr. Lichtenstein said, were made by the Official Printer for the Cape and were brought out in a series of printings. The famous Penny error, in a block of four on a cover—a perfect piece—was shown, as well as other rare items on cover.

Sidney Lake, showing twenty-four pages of Curacao, presented a story relating to the Netherlands Colony, and showed cancellations.

Frederick S. Eaton presented a study of the postmarks of New Haven, beginning with the first type of Straight Line Style, which began to appear in 1775, and his pages, nicely annotated and illustrated, presented a living study of the changes in New Haven.

—H. M. K.

SAUL NEWBURY NIGHT

Over sixty members and friends of the **Collectors Club** came out to see the wonderful exhibition of Saul Newbury's wonderfully fine cancelled U. S. Stamps from 1845 to 1868.

Preceding the meeting, which was at 8 P. M., twenty-three of the Club members extended a complimentary dinner to Mr. Newbury at the **Chemists Club.**

In presenting his collection, housed in

four volumes, Mr. Newbury gave credit to E. R. Jacobs of Chicago for having given him the idea of collecting superb copies of beautifully cancelled U. S. 19th Century stamps. He has adhered closely to a self imposed restriction of the major varieties only, but has permitted this restriction to include two or three covers when they have been obtainable in immaculate condition. Mr. Newbury is particularly fond of the early black stamps, cancelled in red colors, although he is also fond of the blue and green stamps with red cancellation.

The collection has been beautifully mounted and inscribed by Frank Godden & Company of London, and is headed by an excellent example of heraldic emblazonment of the arms of the United States in color. The first page contained a magnificent vertical pair of the New York Postmaster stamps with Robert H. Morris's own initials, and several beautiful examples of horizontal pairs and singles with a couple on superb covers.

The U. S. Collection of Mr. Newbury is fully described in "Stamps" of July 29, 1933 (Vol. IV, page 152).

This collection is outstanding and contains many superb items.

—CLARENCE W. BRAZER.

20th CENTURY U. S.

The **Collectors Club** meeting for December 20, 1933, featured a competition on United States stamps, limited to 24 pages. The judges for the evening were Morton Joyce, D. H. Burr and A. F. Auerbach, who awarded first prize to **Max Johl;** second to **Burnes Solomon** and third to **Hans Lagerloef.**

Max Johl showed a portion of his coil collection, tracing the beginnings of the stamps. The first imperforate stamps of the U. S. issued in 1906 were first issued for private issue, the Government beginning their coil types in 1908. The Johl exhibit showed private perfs, as also the 1908-09 coil stamps regularly issued by the Post Office, also the 1908 6c (perf. 10) stamps which went begging among collectors in their earliest days; the 1910 single line types, perf. 12, which were current for only a few months; the 1912 "change in design" issue developed special sheets with 8½ perfs; the 2c sidewise coils and the 1c rotary types with various plate varieties.

Burnes Solomon showed a number of the popular commemorative issues with many varieties. The collection was enhanced with official notices and drawings appertaining to the stamps.

Hans Lagerloef exhibited a group of covers including several used at Vera Cruz with Mexican and U. S. cancellatian; Miami flood cover; Shanghai covers used during the Boxer Uprising, and similar interesting items.

Mr. Lagerloef has been a consistent exhibitor at the **Collectors Club** and has invariably secured an award.

Charles Curie exhibited, as an added attraction, a group of 20th Century foreign.

—H. M. K.

ALBANY NIGHT

Albany Night at the **Collectors Club,** New York, Dec. 6th, 1933, was attended by a group of members of the **Fort Orange Stamp Club.**

The visitors were entertained at a dinner at the **Chemists Club** and included President Thomas O. Gamble, First Vice-President G. L. Habbert, Second Vice-President Frank Rosell, Treasurer Clark Porter and Elliott R. Ryder, Emory Bauer, J. I. Wyer, Chester A. Moore, J. A. Sanborn, Dr. George Munson and, of course, William L. L. Peltz.

Several of the Albany members exhibited their collections, beginning with **Chester B. Moore,** who showed a fine lot of United States Locals, 1844; New York Postmasters, 1844-46, in their various varieties, and on covers showing interesting postmarks.

Dr. George Munson showed Egyptian stamps of 20th Century origin, giving an interesting history of the stamps and their illustrations.

Dr. James I. Wyer showed covers illustrating stamps of the 1847-51 period, all from New York towns, carrying the early circle and oval types of postmarks; also some Hudson Mail cancellations. In the 10-cent 1847 stamps, Dr. Wyer showed a cover carrying four of these stamps in a strip, from Waukegan, Wis., tied in magenta.

Elliott R. Ryder showed early Troy covers; Rochester, Catskill, Oswego, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, etc., including Black Rock and other straight line types, Lockport, etc. Mr. Ryder's collection features the mss. rate markings, as well as "Paid" and "Free" Handstamps; early railroad markings of 1838; War of 1812 covers; Lake Champlain letters showing "B" marks to indicate Boat Mail, as well as River Mail.

Wm. L. Peltz showed a portion of his twenty-four volume Albany collection, covering the postal history of the capital city of the Empire State. In this collection are shown Albany Straight Line postmarks of the Colonial Period; early circle postmarks; U. S. Express Mail; 1847 stamps with the red grid postmark, and some of the scarcer black grids; 3-cent 1851 stamps on cover; die proofs of the Albany Locals, said to have been prepared for use but none are known used; Pomeroy Express Covers; Hale

Covers; Brainard Covers; 1851 stamps on covers; 5-cent 1851 on a Nesbit envelope, showing the beginnings of the U. S. Registry System, also franked covers by Madison and Fillmore; Patriotic Covers and Sanitary Fair stamps.

Thomas O. Gamble showed Spanish-American Patriotics which he said are scarcer than Civil War Patriotic Covers. Mr. Gamble's exhibit featured the many flag types of covers, some paralleling the Civil War types of covers; some used from foreign points. According to Mr. Gamble there are about 500 different types of the patriotic covers of the Spanish-American War period.

George L. Habbert acted as chairman of the Albany delegation at the**Collectors Club,** and the diversified exhibitions were well received by a well-attended meeting. —H. M. K.

THE ADVENTURER ALBUM, published by H. E. Harris and Co., Boston, Mass. Paper bound 25c, cloth bound 50c.

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The book contains some interesting information in brief form, including, "Adventuring with Postage Stamps," "Stamp Treasures," "How to Form a Stamp Collection," and "How to Organize a Stamp Club."

1934 CATALOG OF PORTUGAL AND COLONIES, published by A. Simoes Ferreira, Lisbon, Portugal.

This catalog is well illustrated and is printed in Portuguese.

BRIEFMARKEN UND LAENDER-WAEHRUNG, by Dr. H. W. Gewande, published by Schaubek Briefmarken Album, Leipzig, Germany. Price 90 Pfennig, or about 25 cents.

The House of the Schaubek Briefmarken Album is publishing a series of booklets under the name of SCHAUBEK BUECHEREI. The first booklet as number 1-2 is devoted to a compilation of monetary tables showing the currency systems of all stamp issuing countries.

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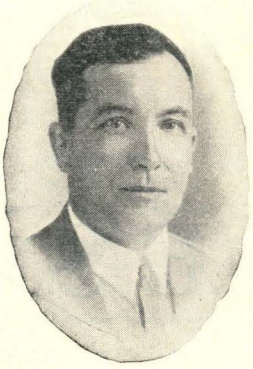
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SEFI, PEMBERTON & CO., LTD. beg to announce the discovery of a very important philatelic piece which proves that adhesive stamps for postal purposes existed in Greece Nine years earlier than in Great Britain.

Hitherto the stamp in question was only known used on covers, and among the few that have been found the earliest date was 25th December, 1840 (Argyropoulos Collection)—less than eight months after the issue of the black penny. It is therefore not altogether surprising to find that this stamp was actually in existence before 1840. That this was the case is proved by the discovery, among some old papers in Greece, of a portion of a sheet consisting of nine stamps (of which two are damaged), bearing a manuscript inscription on the back with the date "2 May 1831" and the signature of the Governor of Poros, where the State Printing Works were situated at that time.

This important historical piece has been acquired by Sefi, Pemberton & Co., Ltd., and is now on view at 12 South Molton Street. A full illustrated account of the stamps, with all available data, and some speculations on the probable methods of use, written by Mr. P. L. Pemberton, appear in

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain for October and November.

We have reserved a certain number of copies of these issues for readers of The Collector's Club Philatelist, to whom we shall be pleased to send them, gratis, on receipt of a postcard.

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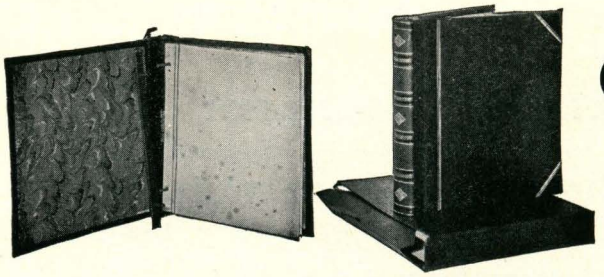
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