



THE UNITED STATES
POSTAGE STAMPS
OF THE
20TH CENTURY
VOLUME 2



THE
UNITED STATES
POSTAGE STAMPS
OF THE
TWENTIETH CENTURY

BY
BEVERLY S. KING
AND
MAX G. JOHL

VOLUME II
COMMEMORATIVES
1923-1933

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CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
FOREWORD -----	vii
I. THE TWO-CENT HARDING -----	1
II. HUGUENOT-WALLOON ISSUE -----	7
III. LEXINGTON-CONCORD ISSUE -----	15
IV. NORSE AMERICAN SERIES -----	21
V. SESQUICENTENNIAL ISSUE -----	29
VI. ERICSSON MEMORIAL ISSUE -----	33
VII. BATTLE OF WHITE PLAINS COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE -----	37
VIII. VERMONT SESQUICENTENNIAL ISSUE -----	43
IX. BURGOPYNE CAMPAIGN ISSUE -----	47
X. VALLEY FORGE COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE -----	51
XI. HAWAIIAN ISSUE -----	55
XII. MONMOUTH ISSUE -----	59
XIII. INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AERONAUTICS CONFERENCE ISSUE -----	63
XIV. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE -----	67
XV. EDISON COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE -----	73
XVI. SULLIVAN EXPEDITION ISSUE -----	79
XVII. BATTLE OF FALLEN TIMBERS ISSUE -----	85
XVIII. THE OHIO RIVER CANALIZATION ISSUE -----	89
XIX. MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY ISSUE -----	93
XX. CAROLINA-CHARLESTON ISSUE -----	99
XXI. BRADDOCK FIELD ISSUE -----	103
XXII. VON STEUBEN ISSUE -----	107
XXIII. PULASKI ISSUE -----	111
XXIV. RED CROSS ISSUE -----	115
XXV. THE YORKTOWN ISSUE -----	123
XXVI. WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL ISSUE -----	131
XXVII. OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES ISSUE -----	177
XXVIII. ARBOR DAY ISSUE -----	181
XXIX. OLYMPIC SUMMER GAMES ISSUE -----	187
XXX. WILLIAM PENN ISSUE -----	197
XXXI. DANIEL WEBSTER ISSUE -----	201
XXXII. GEORGIA BICENTENNIAL ISSUE -----	205
XXXIII. PEACE COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE -----	211
XXXIV. CENTURY OF PROGRESS ISSUE -----	217
XXXV. NATIONAL RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION ISSUE -----	231
XXXVI. BYRD ANTARCTIC ISSUE -----	241
XXXVII. KOSCIUSKO ISSUE -----	247
ILLUSTRATIONS -----	262
INDEX -----	263

FOREWORD.

WHEN such students of Philately as Southgate, Ryer, Sloan, Ewing, Demuth, Owen, Klemann, Lusk and Barrett cheerfully and generously give us of their time and knowledge we are almost persuaded that the effort we have expended on this second volume of twentieth century United States stamps has not been in vain.

At the suggestion of some of our friends, we have provided blank pages at the end of each chapter for individual notes, as no story covering plate varieties can be complete until all panes, of all plates, have been checked.

We are led to hope that our fellow collectors may enjoy browsing through these pages as much as we have enjoyed writing them.

BEVERLY S. KING

MAX G. JOILL

Feb. 1, 1934.

CHAPTER I

THE TWO CENT HARDING

1923

THE 2 Cent Harding is classed among "Commemoratives" by many collectors, but as Bertram Poole has pointed out one can hardly commemorate an individual though one may commemorate the anniversary of his birth or death; it is more correctly speaking a "Memorial" stamp as described in the Scott Catalog.

President Harding, after a short illness, died August 2, 1923. A few days after his death Mr. Glover was in conference with the Postmaster General and the subject of a memorial stamp was discussed, Mr. New stating that as Postmaster General he would like to show his appreciation of his friend the late President, and felt that a memorial stamp would be an ideal way of doing so. M. L. Eidsness, Jr., Superintendent of the Division of Stamps, was thereupon instructed by Mr. Glover to have the Bureau proceed with sketches at once.⁽¹⁾ The official announcement follows:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, D. C., August 23, 1923.

Postmasters and other officers and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department is about to issue a special 2-cent postage stamp printed in black ink, bearing the portrait of the late President Harding, to be known as the Harding memorial stamp. This stamp will be issued by the department for a limited period, probably not to exceed 90 days, but those remaining on hand in post offices after their issuance has been discontinued will be sold to the public until the supply is exhausted and they will be valid for postage until used.

The Harding memorial stamp is described as follows:

It is the same shape and size as the current 2-cent stamp and bears the portrait of Warren G. Harding within an oval and partly inclosed in a panel, which is supported on either side by acanthus scrolls. Above the portrait within a curved panel appear the words "United States Postage" in white roman capital letters. On a ribbon below the oval is the name "Harding," and under this at the bottom of the stamp appears the word "Cents." In both lower corners within ovals with dark backgrounds is the white numeral "2." In the upper left-hand corner appears the year of birth, "1865," and in the upper right-hand corner the year of death, "1923." The entire stamp is inclosed within a plain black border. The stamp is printed in black ink.

The new Harding memorial stamp will first be placed on sale at Marion, Ohio, and at the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, on September 1, 1923.

As a sufficient supply of these stamps will not be available for general distribution until after September 1, postmasters are requested not to submit requisitions to the department for them until after that date. This issue will be limited and is not intended to displace the current 2-cent stamp. Requisitions, therefore, should be drawn for restricted quantities only and such requisitions should be plainly marked "Harding Memorial Stamp," and all other items of stamps excluded.

W. Irving Glover,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Special die proofs mounted in handsome black morocco covers were prepared and presented to Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Coolidge, Mrs. New, Miss McLean and one or two officials of the Bureau. These were autographed by the Postmaster.

In accordance with the promise the stamps were placed on sale at both Marion, Ohio, and at the Philatelic Agency in Washington, on September 1,

⁽¹⁾ Mekeel's Weekly, October 1, 1923.

1923. The demand for this value in the late President's home town was tremendous. Of the 200,000 copies first sent to the Marion Post Office 180,000 were sold the day of issue, 5,000 of these being used on first day covers.

The issue received great publicity in newspapers throughout the country. The following article is typical:

"The issuance of a Presidential Memorial 2 cent stamp is a precedent. Hitherto only one dead President has been immediately memorialized with a special seal. Soon after the death of President Lincoln a 15 cent mourning stamp was issued in his honor. Even the regulations of the Postal Union have been waived to print the Harding Stamp. One of the agreements of the Union is that the first letter rate of postage in all signatory countries shall be printed in red. Postmaster General New recently cabled the headquarters of the Union at Berne, Switzerland, advising of the temporary change of color."⁽²⁾

It was the original intention of the Department to have this stamp supersede the regular issue for a period of sixty days and an order for 300,000,000 was placed with the Bureau. This supply was found wholly inadequate. To quote: "It is said that official Washington fully expected the first order of 300,000,000 of these stamps to be ample to supply every person in the country and the postal officials could not understand the repeated calls from almost every Post Office for more of these, while the sale of the red two cent remained at its normal volume, and after the Bureau had been given an order for 300,000,000 additional it dawned on them that the stamps were being bought up by stamp collectors. It was then decided to print another 600,000,000 to make sure that the stamp would have mail circulation and not only philatelic circulation."⁽³⁾

It was found impossible to meet the public demand for this stamp by printings from flat plates and it became necessary for the Post Office Department to authorize the Bureau to supplement the flat bed process with the rotary press. On September 10th the Department officially announced that the rotary press stamps would be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency on Wednesday, September 12, 1923. This was the first commemorative or memorial stamp that was issued by this government in two types of printing.

The demand from collectors and users of the mails was far greater than for any previous special issue. The stamps were sold at face value in numerous places besides post offices and were even used as a medium to bring trade into certain stores, the most prominent concern in this work being The United Cigar Stores Co., this firm displaying placards in their windows calling attention to the fact that these stamps were on sale inside, they were sold in envelopes, five copies for ten cents.

Contrary to an earlier announcement the Third Assistant Postmaster General on October 30, 1923, authorized the issuance of the Harding stamps in sheet form imperforate. At that time the Department announced that these would be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency November 15th. This change on the part of the Post Office was influenced by the demands of hundreds of collectors as well as others not interested in the philatelic difference who were anxious to secure the stamps unperforated in order to frame parts of sheets and keep them as a memorial of the late President. These imperforates added a third major variety to the issue. Although it was intended to have the Harding stamps supersede the ordinary two cent denomination for a period of but sixty days, it was not until the end of February 1924 that the Bureau was ordered to discontinue printing them.

(2) New York Times, August 24, 1923.

(3) American Philatelist, December 1923.

The frame was designed by C. A. Huston, of the Bureau, the vignette being taken from an etching by F. Pauling. It was said to have been the late President's favorite portrait and was made just prior to his trip to Alaska, which ended by his death on his way back to the Capital. The master die was engraved by E. M. Hall.

#611—Two Cent, Black. PORTRAIT OF HARDING. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued September 1, 1923.

These were printed from four hundred subject plates having horizontal and vertical guide lines terminated by arrows in the margin. These plates each had eight plate numbers, two showing on each 100 subject pane, opposite the fifth stamp from the outer corner.

In the latter part of April 1924 a pane of forty of these stamps was found imperforate vertically in a Newark, N. J. post office by Dr. Samuel Konwiser. This was divided into nine blocks of four and two pairs.⁽⁴⁾ Imperforate pairs have been found with counterfeit 11½ perfs on four sides but imperf between, and have been passed as the above variety,—care should be taken in purchasing this item.

There was one other variety found which lost its uniqueness by the decision of the Third Assistant Postmaster General to issue the stamps imperforate. The collection of A. E. Owen boasts one pane of 100 imperforate stamps from plate No. 14870. This is the only unperforated pane from this plate in existence. It was found in a usual post office package of 100 sheets of regularly perforated stamps, and had been blue pencilled at the Bureau, but somehow had gotten out by mistake. The later issue of imperforate stamps nullified the uniqueness of this sheet and the plate number is the only evidence of its rarity.

Shades: Grey black, black, intense black.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

b: Position blocks.

A—top and bottom, left and right split arrows.

B—Right and left, upper and lower quarters, center line.

C—Plate number blocks.

c: Pair and blocks imperf vertically.

d: Shifted Transfer.

The usual shows a doubling of the shading lines in the lower part of the bust. Better copies also show doubling above and below "HARDING" and in the small squares at the lower corners. Plate #14852 shows many of these shifts. Also found on plates Nos. 14906, 15080, 15131 and 15137. Stamp under plate #15165 U. R. shows a double. Also on U. R. #15163, stamps Nos. 10, 80, 90, 100.

e: Misalignment of Entry:

Plate #14852 top left plate block of six shows two top stamps of sixth vertical row to be almost 1mm lower than the adjoining stamp.

Plates used: 14852—53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
 14902—03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 54, 55, 56, 72, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 97, 98, 99
 15000—05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 89, 90, 91, 92, 97, 98, 99
 15100—09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 29, 30, 31, 32, 37, 38, 39, 55, 56, 57, 58, 63, 64, 65, 67, 77, 78, 91, 92, 95

(4) Mekeel's, May 19, 1924

Plates found defective and not used:

14957
15123—40

Plates certified but not used:

15124—66, 68, 69, 70, 75, 76, 89, 90, 96, 97, 98
15207—08, 09, 10

Quantity issued: About 1,407,437,000

#613—Two Cent, Black. PORTRAIT OF HARDING. Rotary Press printing. No Wmk. Perf. 10.

Issued September 12, 1923.

We have placed this variety after the flat plate stamps as it was issued before the imperfs.

These were the first rotary press sheet stamps to be issued above the 1 cent, which value had been issued primarily for use as precancelled stamps. They were perforated 10x10 as this was the only gauge that could be used and not cause the sheets to fall apart at the slightest touch.

The plates for these stamps contained 400 subjects, divided into panes of 100 by horizontal and vertical gutters $\frac{3}{16}$ inches wide. These gutters formed the margins for the panes when the sheets were prepared for post office use, and as a result there were no straight edges as on the flat plate sheets. The plate numbers were in the outside four corners of the sheet, one to each pane. The vertical gutter between panes were divided into twenty equal parts by short horizontal lines. These were intended as guides for the perforator, and as they were located in the center between the fifth and sixth horizontal rows of each pane allowance could be made if the perforations were too high or too low, as the space between the horizontal margins made constant corrections necessary. All these plates had the horizontal guides, which on the panes looked like hyphens. These were discontinued several years later as improvements in perforating made them no longer necessary.

The distinguishing marks on these rotary press stamps are the weak color, lack of fine detail, the perforations and the added height of the design. It is, perhaps, due to its short life more desirable than either of the flat plate stamps, in spite of the much smaller quantity of imperforates issued. The rotary press stamps had not proved satisfactory from a printing standpoint as they had a generally grey appearance. The Bureau discontinued this method of printing the latter part of October and many collectors and dealers, unaware of this order, failed to obtain copies while the stamps were current.

There is but one minor variety of this stamp, that of double paper, which was caused by the pasting together of two rolls of paper. A sheet from plate No. 14939 was found in which four rows, (40 stamps,) were found on double paper. No record is available of any others having been found.

Shades: Grey black, greyish black, black.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

b: There are no position blocks in this form of issue.

c: Double paper.

Plates used: # 14866—67
14900—01, 38, 39, 95, 96

Plates not used: 15001—02, 13, 14

Quantity issued: About 150,000,000

**#612—Two Cent, Black. PORTRAIT OF HARDING. No Wmk.
Imperf.**

Issued November 15, 1923.

These were issued in full sheets of four hundred and sold at Marion, Ohio, and at the Philatelic Agency in Washington. As these were issued mainly for collectors and those desirous of framing part sheets unperforated, most of the available supply reached philatelic hands.

It was reported from Washington the latter part of February 1924 that the Bureau had already sent 992 sheets, (396,800 stamps,) to the Agency and 10 sheets to Marion, Ohio, and that there remained on hand at that time about 200 to 250 unperforated sheets, which if not taken by the Agency would be perforated and regularly issued. So far as we have been able to discover the Agency did not apply for them.

This stamp is almost as common as the perforated variety as most dealers bought them in full sheets. Arrow and center line blocks are naturally the most desirable.

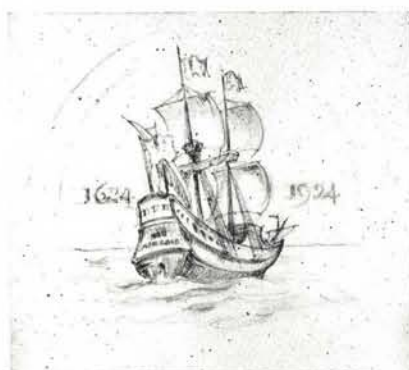
Shade: Black.

Varieties: a: Usual imperf sheet varieties.
b: Private perf. Sermack III.

Plates used: #14870—(only one pane of 100 known to be in existence.)
15019—25, 27, 28

Quantity issued: Available to collectors 400,800. The Bureau records indicate that 770,000 were issued unperforated. The difference in the two figures no doubt represents the quantity used for making private coils, these sheets being sent direct to the manufacturer. Unused pairs with these private perms are quite desirable.

NOTES



First Sketch of Vignette of the 1c Stamp.

CHAPTER II

HUGUENOT-WALLOON ISSUE

1924

THIS tercentenary celebration was held in 1924. Dr. John Baer Stoudt, Secretary and later Director of the Commission, was responsible for the suggestion of a commemorative set of postage stamps. He personally took up the question with the Postmaster General and members of Congress, submitting suggestions for the subjects and finally securing approval, by Congressional action, not only for the three stamps but for a commemorative half dollar as well. The official notice of the stamps reads as follows:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, D. C., April 16, 1924.

Postmasters and other officers and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department is about to issue a special series of postage stamps in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the settling in New Netherland, now the State of New York, of the Walloons in 1624. These stamps are issued in three denominations, 1-cent, 2-cent and 5-cent, and are described as follows:

They are rectangular in shape, about $1\frac{3}{8}$ by $\frac{7}{8}$ inches in size. The 1-cent stamp, printed in green, has for its central design a view of the ship New Netherland, upon which the Walloons sailed. The 2-cent stamp, printed in red, represents the landing of the Walloons at Albany, N. Y., and the 5-cent stamp, printed in blue, represents a marker located at Mayport, Fla., showing the landing place of one colony of Walloons.

The surrounding design of the three denominations is identical, except for the necessary change of numerals representing the denominations. Above the central design in a semicircular panel appears the words "Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary" in white Roman letters, and above this, at the top of the stamps, in a straight line, are the words "U. S. Postage." In both upper corners are ribbon scrolls bearing the years "1624" at the left and "1924" at the right. At the bottom of the stamp, in a straight line, is the word "Cent" or "Cents," and in both lower corners within circles with dark backgrounds appears the white numeral representing the denomination. The entire stamp is inclosed within a single white-line border.

The first issue of the new Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary stamps will be placed on sale May 1, 1924, at the following post offices:

Jacksonville, Fla.,
Mayport, Fla.,
Albany, N. Y.,
New Rochelle, N. Y.,
New York, N. Y.,

Allentown, Pa.,
Lancaster, Pa.,
Philadelphia, Pa.,
Reading, Pa.,
Charleston, S. C.

The stamps will also be placed on sale May 1, 1924, at the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, for the benefit of stamps collectors and dealers. * * *

W. Irving Glover,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Three hundred years ago Europe presented a scene of chaos. The Thirty Years War had just begun. Spiritual ideals, lofty principles, the welfare of nations, religion itself seemed lost in a medley of conflicting interests. A great impulse toward the West had set in among the European peoples.

As early as 1562 Admiral Coligny of France made an attempt to gain a foothold in America, and provide a refuge for his fellow "heretics" whose long decade of martyrdom he clearly foresaw. Under the leadership of Jean Ribaut, one hundred and fifty men set out from Dieppe in two Dutch 3-masters, and a large sloop. The expedition finally landed at the mouth of the present St. John's River, Florida, then named by the Huguenots "Ye River Mai" after the date of its discovery, and a stone column on which was carved the arms of France was erected. A picture of this monument appears on the 5 Cent stamp.

In 1615 a band of Walloon refugees, French speaking Protestants, fled to Leyden, the same city that sheltered the Pilgrims before their final emigration to America. About this time the Dutch West India Company had been formed and was eager to make an experiment in colonization. It was decided to make a permanent settlement on the banks of the "Mauritius" (now Hudson) River, where some trading posts were already established, and in March 1624 thirty-two families, mostly Walloons, embarked in the ship "Nieu Nederland," reaching their destination in May. From records available most of these colonists settled at Fort Orange, now Albany, some found their way to Delaware and Connecticut and a few were left on Manhattan Island. The ship and a picture of the landing at Albany were used on the one and two cent stamps.

The first designs for this issue (illustrated) showed the vignette in a square frame with an arched top. The one and two cent values used the same subject as in the issued stamp. The five cent portrayed the Indians Greeting the Settlers in Florida. The square treatment was found less effective than the semi circle as first tried on the five cent. However before any stamps were prepared the Bureau wisely changed the vignette of the five cent to the Ribault Statue.



Photos From Original Drawings of First Designs.
Never Approved or Issued.

#614—One Cent, Green. "SHIP NIEU NEDERLAND." No Wmk.
Perf. 11.

Issued May 1, 1924.

It was at first intended to illustrate the ship "Nieu Nederland" on the 5 Cent Blue, and the Monument on the 1 Cent Green, but due to the colors the Department decided that green lent itself better to a sea view and the ship was used for the lower value. It is an imaginary picture of the Colonists' vessel, taken from a drawing prepared for the memorial half dollar, which was based in turn on a marine painting by the Belgian artist, A. Musin. The original drawings are in the authors' collections. (Illustrated.)

The view taken shows a quartering stern view with all sails set, the sketch showed the ship sailing from West to East, but this was changed by the Bureau artist. The stamps were printed on 200 subject plates, 10 wide by 20 high, cut vertically and horizontally into panes of 50, and so issued. There was a plate number over the third stamp from the vertical guide line on the upper panes and in corresponding position below the lower panes. The side plate numbers adjoin the sixth row from the horizontal guide line on the upper and lower panes.

The frame was designed by C. A. Huston, and the engraving work was done by L. S. Schofield, E. M. Hall and H. P. Dawson, a l of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The die proof was approved by Postmaster General Harry S. New on April 14, 1925.

Twelve plates were made for this stamp and all went to press.

Shades: Green, dark green.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

b: Position blocks.

a. Half arrow top, bottom and side blocks. Quartered center line blocks.

c: Broken transfer.

On the lower right of plate #15759 there is a spot of color above the space between the "C" and "E" of "CENTS" which extends into the colorless frame line of the vignette.

d: Double Transfer.

Listed—no data.

Plates used: 15756—57, 58, 59, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85

Number issued: According to the report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925: 51,378,023.



Landing of the Walloons at Albany.

"Landing of the Walloons at Albany" used on the 2c.
(From an old print.)

#615—Two Cent, Carmine rose. "LANDING AT FORT ORANGE."
No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued May 1, 1924.

The landing of the Walloons at Albany, N. Y. was the subject selected for this stamp. The picture, taken from an old print in Martha J. Lamb's *History of New York*, published in 1877, now many years out of print, shows a group of colonists on the shore, several of them engaged in unloading chests from a small boat. Further out on the river their staunch ship the "Nieu Nederland" is seen at anchor. The frame is the same as the 1 cent, the only change being in the numerals and letters of value.

The engraving was done by Dawson, Eissler and Hall. The die proof for this stamp was approved by the Postmaster General on April 8th, almost a week before the others, and work was immediately started on the first four plates of this value.

Shades: Carmine rose, dark carmine rose.

- Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
 b: Position blocks.
 c: Double Transfer.

S. W. Transfer showing in both numerals "CET" of "CENTS" bottom and left frame line and "HUGUENOT WALLOON" on stamp above the one adjacent to a left plate number, left pane, plate #15745. (Illustrated.)

S. W. Transfer in left numeral "1929" left and bottom frame lines, (illustrated.) This is to the left of the two way double transfer.

- d: Two way double transfer all frame lines, both numerals, and in lettering, (illustrated.)
 e: DAMAGED TRANSFER (Illustrated)

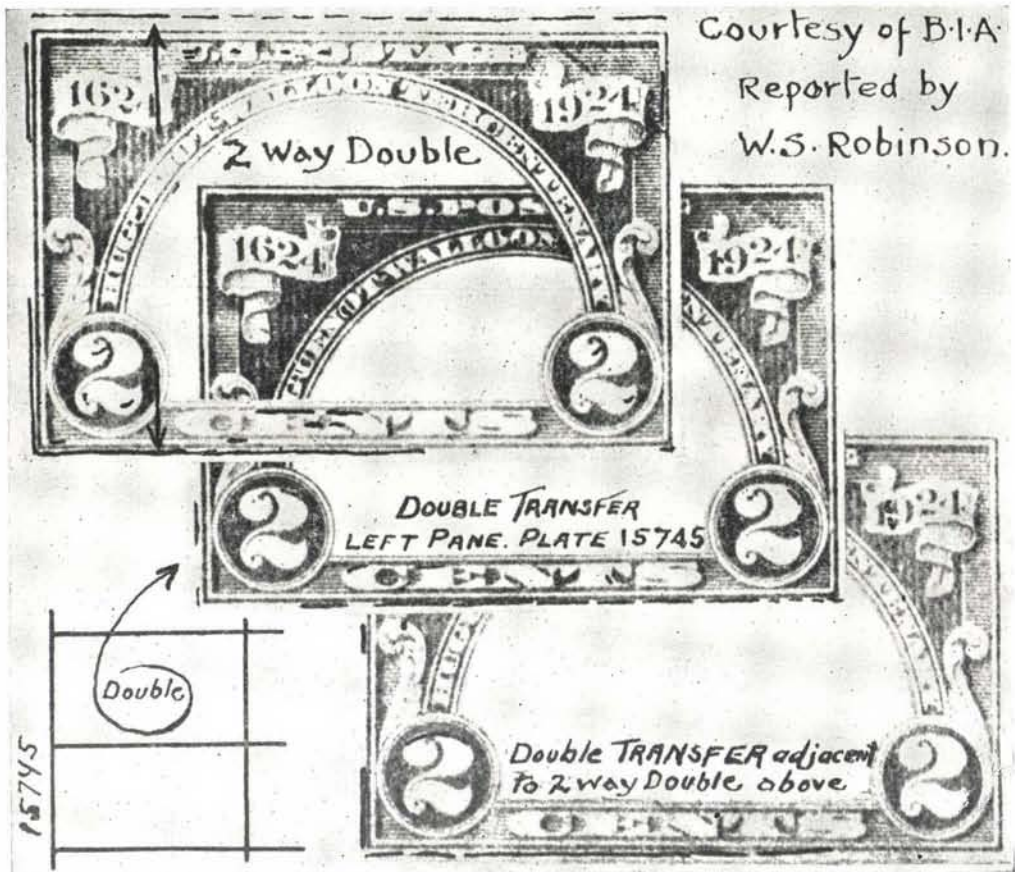
In transferring the design on plate 15746 a foreign substance adhered to the transfer roll and caused a spot of color to appear in the "A" of "Postage." It first occurred on stamp 5 of the lower right pane and continued to be present on stamp 6-7-8-9-10 of the lower left pane and in # 6 & 7 of the lower right, then it disappeared, no doubt having fallen off.

TAGE

Drawn by George B. Sloane.

Plates used: 15744—45, 46, 47, 60, 61, 62, 63, 66, 67, 68, 69, 86, 87, 88, 89

Number issued: According to the report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925: 77,753,423.



Courtesy of B.I.A.
 Reported by
 W.S. Robinson.

Double Transfers.

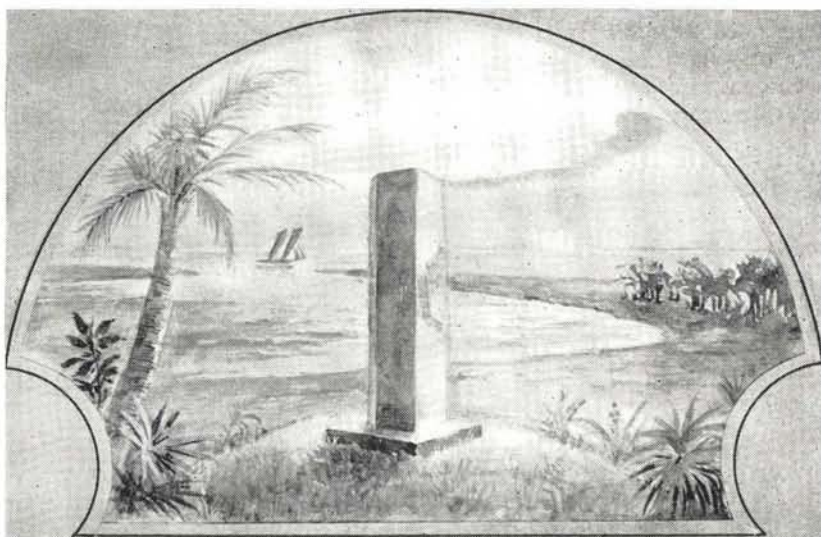
#616—Five Cent, Blue. "MONUMENT AT MAYPORT, FLA."
No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued May 1, 1924.

This rather uninteresting picture represents the Ribaut Monument at Mayport, Florida, the dedication of which on May 2, 1924, was one of the outstanding features of the local celebration. Dr. Stoudt, Director of the Tercentenary Commission, went to Mayport and made a rough sketch of the Monument, from which Huston, the Bureau artist, made a finished drawing, which was used as a model for the master die. (Illustrated.)⁽¹⁾

An interesting story in connection with this design developed in our interview with Dr. Stoudt. In discussing the matter he said:

"The coat of arms of Geneva shows a rising sun and bears the legend "After darkness comes the light." In drawing the sketch I found that by point of compass the sun rose over an island directly in line with the monument. This gave me the idea of incorporating the symbolism and I sketched in a rising sun."



Ribaut Monument, Mayport, Fla. Used on the 5c.

The frame is the same design as the 1 and 2 cent, differing only in the numerals and words of value. The engraving was executed by F. Pauling and E. M. Hall.

On this stamp there is a curious variety consisting of a break in the frame line of the right hand numeral occurring on the majority of the stamps of the two upper panes from plate No. 15754. This must have come from the use of a defective transfer roll in making the plate. The inner circle line around the right "5" has been broken at the bottom and shows on some of the stamps slightly bent outward or downward. This is a progressive break starting on stamp No. 1 of the U. R. pane. A close examination of the adjoining stamp to the right indicates a more pronounced break on each one until on No. 5 the lower line of the inner circle runs into that of the outer circle.

Stamp No. 6 of the U. L. pane shows that this broken piece of metal dropped out or over to the left and is clearly seen in the white border line at the bottom right adjoining the circle to the left. It holds this position right across the

(1) From Mr. King's collection.

second row of the plate. This broken piece of metal then becomes lost and does not appear again. The lower part of the circle enclosing the right numeral, however, remains in its "crippled" state throughout all other impressions on the rest of the plate, showing as a faint blue line, broken in a few places at the bottom.

The plate impressions of this stamp were rocked in sideways, stamp No. 1 U. L. being the first impression, No. 2 the second, and so on, and it is interesting to follow the progress of this break on the four panes.

A similar, tho much smaller breakdown of the transfer roll, occurs in a similar position under the left numeral. This starts on stamp No. 8, U. L., consisting of a short break in the lower circle, and in the fifth horizontal row of the left pane this piece of metal also became dislodged and shows up in the white line border to the right and below this circle. It can then be followed in this position across row six. In row seven another small piece of metal must have become broken and forced below and to the left of this circle. These two short lines then follow across the eighth row of both panes but on the ninth row the last one becomes lost, and the last evidence of the first piece being seen is on the ninth row of the left pane.

This so called "broken circle" shows best on stamps Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, U. R.

The original design is engraved on steel, which after being passed upon becomes the master die. This is then hardened and through the medium of a transfer press the engraving is reproduced in relief on a plate or roll of soft steel, which in turn is hardened. This broken line, occurring on so many of the stamps, came from a defective transfer roll which after being used for a number of impressions a loosened piece of steel very probably broke off.

There were four plates made and used for making this stamp, Nos. 15752-53-54-55. So far as we know these defective circles show only on the stamps from plate No. 15754. Altho there is a higher plate number, it is likely that No. 15754 was the last plate made.



Normal Circle.

Broken Circle.

Drawn by George B. Sloane.

When the first printings were made Dr. Stoudt secured a few sheets of each denomination and had them autographed by Postmaster General Harry S. New; Third Ass't. P. M. Gen'l. W. Irving Glover; M. L. Eidsness, Jr., Sup't of the Division of Stamps; H. S. Mount, Agent, Division of Stamps, and himself as Director of the Huguenot-Walloon Commission. One set was sent to the Queen of Holland, one was put in the archives of the Huguenot-Walloon Society, one set Dr. Stoudt kept for his own records, and the other two sets are in the authors' collections. This just as a matter of record.

Shades: Blue, deep blue.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

b: Position blocks.

c: Right top plate number block of six # 15754 showing five positions of the broken circle.

d: Defective circle. (Illustrated.)

e: Block showing defective left circle.

Plates used: # 15752—53, 54, 55

Number issued: According to the Report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925: 5,659,023.

NOTES

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The Battle of Lexington, from a painting by Henry Sandham.

CHAPTER III

LEXINGTON-CONCORD ISSUE

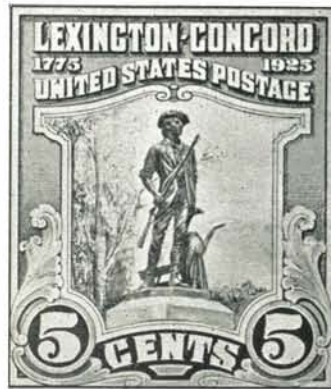
1925

THE Lexington-Concord stamps were the first of a group of commemoratives that were issued to celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversaries of some of the more important events of the Revolutionary War. The towns of Lexington and Concord bore the brunt of skirmishes, forerunners of the campaign which eventually won our freedom, and it was quite fitting and proper that these stamps should usher in a period during which each passing month was likely to be the sesquicentennial of some major event of the Revolution.

A bill passed by Congress in February 1925, and approved by President Coolidge, authorized the Post Office Department to issue a series of stamps to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord. This was to be celebrated throughout New England on April 19th and 20th of that year, the Federal Government was co-operating with the Lexington-Concord Commemorative Commission, and plans had already been made to issue a "Patriotic Half Dollar" in honor of this event.

In suggesting the designs to be used an effort was made to have one of the denominations carry some tribute to Paul Revere, but lost out through lack of influence. As a compromise to the friendly rivalry existing between the citizens of Lexington and Concord it was decided to honor both places on the stamps as well as on the coin. The two cent stamp carries a picture of the Battle of Lexington, and the five cent value depicts the Minute Man statue located at Concord. Congressman Frederick W. Dallinger, of Cambridge, a member of the Federal Lexington-Concord Commission, convinced the Post Office Department that there was a relation between Washington taking command of the Army at Cambridge and the Lexington and Concord events, and finally obtained authorization for the one cent "Cambridge" stamp.

The original plan of the department was to issue the stamps in the upright position of the same size as the ordinary stamps. These having been designed before the approval of the 1 cent stamp showed only the higher values (illustrated).



Photos From Original Drawings of First Designs.
Never Approved or Issued.

The general frame design as finally issued was practically the same on all three denominations, the one and two cent values being almost identical except for the subject, title, color and denomination. The official notice follows:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, March 25, 1925.

Postmasters and other employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department is about to issue a special series of postage stamps to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Lexington and Concord. These stamps are issued in three denominations, 1-cent, 2-cent and 5-cent, and are described as follows:

They are rectangular in shape, about 1-7/16 by 13/16 inches in size. The subject of the 1-cent stamp is "Washington at Cambridge," and represents Washington taking command of the American Army. The title appears in small white letters under the central design. Beneath this, on a ribbon scroll, appear the words "Lexington-Concord," and at the bottom of the stamp are the words "One Cent." In a straight line, at the top of the stamp, appear the words "United States Postage" in white Roman letters, and in both lower corners, within circles, is the white numeral "1." Above the circles are the years "1775" at the left and "1925" at the right, and in panels arranged at the right and left of the central design are two muskets with powder horns. The entire design is inclosed within a straight-line border and is printed in green ink.

The subject of the 2-cent stamp is "Birth of Liberty" and represents the Battle of Lexington and Concord. The title appears in small white letters under the central design. The surrounding design is the same as the 1-cent stamp except that the numeral "2" appears in the circles and the words "Two Cents" appear at the bottom of the stamp. This stamp is printed in red ink.

The subject of the 5-cent stamp is "The Minute Man," and this title appears in small dark letters under the central design, which stands between two columns. To the right and left of the columns are two tablets bearing the following inscription: 'By the rude bridge that arched the flood their flag to April's breeze unfurled. Here once the embattled farmers stood and fired the shot heard around the world.' The surrounding design is the same as the other denominations except that the numeral "5" appears in the circles and the words "Five Cents" appear at the bottom of the stamp. This stamp is printed in blue ink.

The first issue of the new Lexington-Concord stamps will be placed on sale April 4, 1925, at the following post offices:

Washington, D. C.,
Concord, Mass.,
Concord Junction, Mass.,

Boston, Mass.,
Cambridge, Mass.,
Lexington, Mass.

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The plates were made up of 200 subjects, 10 by 20. These were cut horizontally and vertically into Post Office panes of fifty, 5 by 10, and so delivered to postmasters. Each plate contained eight plate numbers, these were above the third stamp on the upper panes and in a corresponding position at the bottom of the lower panes. The side plate numbers were adjacent to the fifth stamp from the top on the upper panes and the fifth stamp from the bottom on the lower ones. The cutting of the sheet along both horizontal and vertical guide lines resulted in the usual twelve position varieties.

The celebration though of great historical importance was local, and this fact plus the size of the stamps caused the Department to make this issue smaller than any former commemorative. The small number issued was also due to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing being exceptionally rushed to turn out the new ordinary values made necessary by the Postal Act of February 28, 1925. Because of their historical connection as well as the pleasing quality of the designs these three stamps were exceedingly popular.

**#617—One Cent, Green. "WASHINGTON AT CAMBRIDGE."
No Wmk. Perf. 11.**

Issued April 4, 1925.

The vignette depicts Washington at Cambridge standing under the historically famous Elm tree, taking command of the American Army. The troops are passing in review at the right while the Commanders staff is seen behind him at the left. The design is based on a "photoglyptic" chart formerly in the possession of the Cambridge Public Library. The original seems to have disappeared and efforts by the authors to obtain a photograph have proved unsuccessful. We have been informed by the Librarian at Cambridge that the "chart" is no longer in their possession and it is therefore impossible to ascertain what liberties the engravers at the Bureau took with this subject. This work was done by F. Pauling, E. M. Weeks, L. S. Schonfield and J. Benzing.

Aside from minor differences such as ink shades, this stamp is singularly free from philatelic varieties. Stamp 43 from Pl. 16797 L. L. has a defect in the end of the ribbon adjoining the left numeral. This is a defective transfer.

Shades: Green, dark green.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Regular twelve position blocks.
c: Defective.

Plates used: 16797—98, 99
16800

Plates not used: 16817—18, 19, 20, 22, 23

Quantity issued: 15,615,000



**#618—Two Cent, Carmine rose. "BIRTH OF LIBERTY." No Wmk.
Perf. 11.**

Issued April 4, 1925.

The painting by Henry Sandham "The Battle of Lexington" now in the Town Hall at Lexington, Mass., was used as the central design for this stamp. (Illustrated.) The title below the picture reads "Birth of Liberty." The painting, which is obviously based on the Doolittle print, has always been considered one of the most representative pictures of this famous event. A comparison between a photograph of the painting and the stamp itself speaks well

for the exceptionally fine work done by the Bureau engravers, Messrs. Weeks, Schonfield and Benzing. As in the one cent stamp there are no philatelic varieties of sufficient importance to be worthy of note.

Shades: Pale carmine rose, carmine rose.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Position blocks—same as 1 cent.
c: Defective transfer

Plates used: 16801—03, 04, 13, 14, 15, 16
17004

Plates not used: 16802—16920—21, 56
17005—06

Quantity issued: 26,596,600



#619—Five Cent, Blue. "MINUTE MAN." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued April 4, 1925.

The subject used for this denomination, the "Minute Man," is from a pho-

tograph of the statue by Daniel Chester French located at Concord, Mass. (Illustrated.) The general description of this is given in the official notice.

Two minor varieties exist on the lower left pane of plate No. 16807. The first and most important one, which is the forty-eighth stamp on the pane, has a line just above the head of the Minute Man, running from column to column and sloping slightly down towards the right. This line is straight and therefore does not seem to be a plate crack. It is probably a scratch. It is constant and has been seen by the authors on more than fifty copies. On the thirty-sixth stamp a dot is found to the left of the head, probably a plate flaw.



Plate Scratch
16807LL #48

Shades: Blue, dark blue.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Position blocks, same as 1 cent.
c: Bottom plate number block #16807 showing line.
d: Dot variety.

Plates used: 16805—06, 07, 08

Plates not used: 16918—19

Quantity issued: 5,348,800

NOTES



CHAPTER IV

NORSE AMERICAN SERIES

1925

REPRESENTATIVES of certain States from the Northwestern section of the country, having a population composed largely of people of Norwegian descent, were desirous of having a special stamp issued to commemorate the centennial of the landing of the first Norwegian settlers. This event was scheduled to be celebrated during June 1925 and a resolution "authorizing and requesting the Postmaster General to design and issue a special postage stamp to commemorate the arrival in New York on October 9, 1825, of the Sloop "Restaurationen," bearing the first ship load of immigrants to the United States from Norway; and in recognition of the Norse American Centennial celebration in 1925," was introduced in the Senate May 26, 1924, (Calendar day May 29,) by Mr. Norbeck and was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. This was passed by both Houses and signed by the President.

The Post Office Department, being authorized to issue a special stamp, went one step further and decided to prepare designs for a 5 Cent as well as the lower value suggested in the resolution.

On January 12, 1925, the Postmaster General approved sketches submitted by the Bureau for both stamps. Altho it was the original intention of the Department to print these in the standard colors it was found that in the sketches prepared, consisting of a small photograph of the central design with an ornamental frame sketched in color, the combination was too attractive to be passed by and the Postmaster General suggested that a two color combination be carried out.

These stamps were to have appeared the first of April in order to give the Centennial some advance publicity, but as efforts were being made to issue the Lexington-Concord series by the same date work on the Norse-American set was held up until the former had been completed.

The official notice reads as follows:

Washington, D. C.,
May 6, 1925.

Postmasters and other officers and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the Department is about to issue a special series of postage stamps to commemorate the arrival in New York, on October 9, 1825, of the sloop "Restaurationen" with the first group of immigrants to the United States from Norway. These stamps are issued in two denominations, 2 cent and 5 cent, and are described as follows:

They are the same size, 75/100 by 76/100 inch, as the ordinary series of postage stamps but with horizontal design, printed in two colors.

The 2 cent stamp has for its central design a ship representing the sloop "Restaurationen" with a smaller vessel in the background. At the top of the stamp, in a straight panel, appear the words "Norse-American" in white Roman letters, and below this, on a curved ribbon, is the word "Centennial" in dark letters. Ribbon scrolls appear in the upper portion on each side of the stamp with the years "1825" at the left and "1925" at the right. At the bottom of the stamp, in three straight lines, are the words "United States Postage Two Cents" and in both lower corners, within circles with dark backgrounds, is the numeral "2." The central design is printed in black with the border design printed in red.

The 5 Cent stamp has for its central design a Viking ship. At the top of the stamp, in white gothic letters, appear the words "Norse-American" and below this, on a curved ribbon, is the word "Centennial" in dark letters. At the left of the stamp is a shield of Norway with the year "1825" above, and at the right of the stamp is a shield of the United States with the year "1925" above. Below the central design, in three straight lines, are the words "United States Postage Five Cents," and in both lower corners, within circles with dark backgrounds, is the white numeral "5." The central design is printed in black with the border design printed in blue.

The first issue of the new Norse-American Commemorative stamps will be placed on sale May 18, 1925, at the following post offices: St. Paul, Minn.; Benson, Minn.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Algona, Iowa; Decorah, Iowa; Washington, D. C.; Northfield, Minn.

These stamps will also be placed on sale on the same date at the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, for the benefit of stamp collectors and dealers.

By reason of the fact that the issue of the Norse-American Centennial stamps will be small, Postmasters will not submit requisitions for a supply of these stamps. The apportionment will be made by the Department and sent to Postmasters without requisition.

W. IRVING GLOVER,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

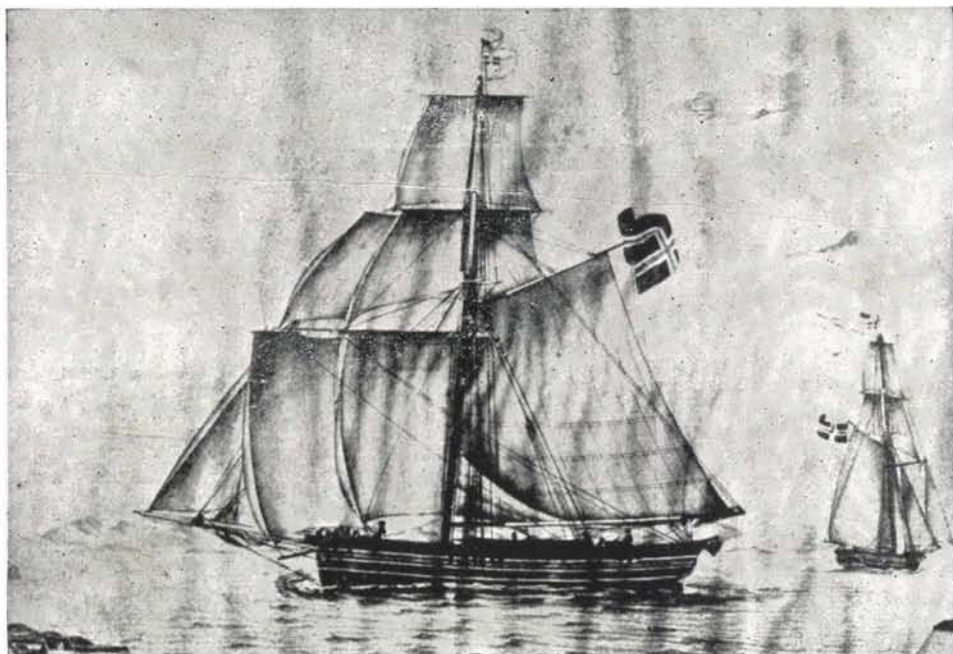
(Authors' Note: The italics are ours.)

We have placed the last paragraph of the Department's announcement in italics as it seems to have an important bearing on the scarcity of these two stamps. In addition to the small number issued the limited distribution made it difficult for collectors and dealers to obtain as many copies as they needed, the result being that these two stamps proved quite elusive, their scarcity being fully apparent a short time after they appeared. Besides this factor of supply and demand their striking appearance commanded the attention of many who were not collectors, and their buying further reduced the available supply.

This was the first striking looking commemorative issue since the Pan-American series of 1901. One factor governing the quantity limitation of this issue was the cost of production, and this turned out to be the smallest commemorative issue numerically ever put out by the Post Office Department.

The Department might almost have been accused of preparing these stamps especially for collectors, for there were no straight edges, it was the first time the Bureau had issued stamps of low denominations from flat plate presses and in full perforated sheets but without cutting them into smaller panes before distribution.

The sheets were made up of 100 subjects, (10 by 10) and divided into panes of 25 by horizontal and vertical guide lines for ease in separation by the postal clerks. These lines terminated in arrows at the margins and permitted collectors to secure blocks with complete arrow and center lines, which had been available only from unperforated sheets in previous issues. There were two plate numbers, one for each of the two plates necessary to print the complete stamp, both appearing at the top of the sheet. The vignette plate number, printed in black, was placed over the fourth stamp, the frame number in its proper color being over the seventh stamp. To avoid the possibility of using the vignette of one value with the frame of the other the denomination appeared between the two plate numbers. A top arrow block of eight therefore contains all of these plate designations with the arrow line in the center. This arrangement of numbers made it a simple matter for the Bureau's inspectors to guard against the possibilities of inverts getting out, and in spite of certain rumors none have ever been discovered. Among the first lot printed one inverted center sheet got through, but this was immediately discovered and destroyed.



#620—Two cent, Red and Black. "SLOOP RESTAURATIONEN."
No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued May 18, 1925.

No picture of the sloop "RESTAURATIONEN" in which the first boatload of Norwegian immigrants came to this country in 1825 could be found, but there was one of a sister ship of practically the same dimensions that had been built at that time by the same people and at the same yard. The picture of this sister ship was found in Norway by Gunnor Malmin, who at the time had a traveling fellowship from the American-Scandinavian Foundation and the Carnegie Institute. This old cut was brought home by Mr. Malmin and was used as a model by the Bureau artist, Mr. Huston. As a reminder of the early Norsemen who visited this continent long before Columbus a dragon's head and shields were incorporated in the frame design above both numerals of value. The dragon's head was supposed to frighten off sea monsters, and the shields were replicas of those belonging to the crew. The engraving was done by W. B. Wells, E. M. Hall and E. J. Hein, of the Bureau. The die proof was approved February 15th.

This old cut was at that time reproduced in "*Lutheranern*" and we have illustrated it here for comparative purposes.

Altho almost five times as many two cent as five cent stamps were printed the former proved to be the scarce item at first. This was due to two facts, first: the large number used for postal service and, second: speculation by collectors and others who realized that because of its beauty it was certain to be in popular demand. As it was possible to buy more stamps of this value for a given amount many sheets were "put away." This demand caused the Philatelic Agency to limit the sale of the two cent stamps to twenty-five copies per purchaser as the reserve stock became exhausted. There are no records available as to any restriction on the sale of the five cent stamps.

The black ink and the fine engraved lines of the vignette caused them to wear out quicker and there were twice as many center plates used as for the frame. All frame plates were used with all vignette plates and thirty-two combinations can be found.

At one time the Department contemplated an additional issue and work on frame and vignette plates of each value was started in October, but these were never finished.

Shades: Carmine and black, deep carmine and black.

Varieties: a: Position blocks.

a: Top arrow block of eight showing plate number and denomination numerals.

b: Bottom arrow blocks.

c: Right and left arrow blocks.

d: Center line blocks.

Plates used: Frame—16694—16924—58, 59

Vignette—16687—88, 89—16960

17353—55, 56, 79

Plates not used: Frame—16691—92, 93

18677

Vignette—16690

17354

18676

Quantity issued: 9,104,983.

#621—Five Cent, Blue and Black. "VIKING SHIP." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued May 18, 1925.

In *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* of June 15, 1925, Philip H. Ward, Jr., made the following comment under "Washington News":

"The Viking ship shows the Norwegian flag at one end and the American flag on the other. We are afraid that the engraver who copied the little sketch of the ship was not well up on his history for Viking ships sailed the seas when the American flag was something in the far distant future."

Mr. Ward's surmise is wrong, and so far as we can find has never been corrected by him. The Bureau advised us that the vignette of this stamp was copied from a photo engraving and not from a sketch, and in searching thru the old records of the exposition that was held in Chicago in 1893 we found a book entitled "Worlds Columbian Exposition 1893"⁽¹⁾ which gave us not only the picture but its history as well. A close comparison between the stamp and the photographic copy of the ship reproduced herewith shows beyond doubt the careful attention paid to detail on the part of the engravers of the Bureau. It will be noticed that the boat used as a model had an American flag at her bow. To quote: "It is without deck, its crew were housed under a canvas awning or tent, which could be set or removed at pleasure; its prow and stern raised high and decorated with dragon heads, its one mast was forty feet high and carried a large square sail, it was provided with large oars or sweeps, the shields of the crew were hung over the sides. The Gokstad-*find*, or as it was better known, the Viking ship, left Norway May 1, 1893, with a crew of twenty men under Captain Magnus Anderson. She arrived at Newfoundland May 28, thence sailing by the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes she reached Chicago on the afternoon of July 13. The Viking ship was presented to the Field Columbian Museum at the close of the show."

(1) Volume I—page 3.

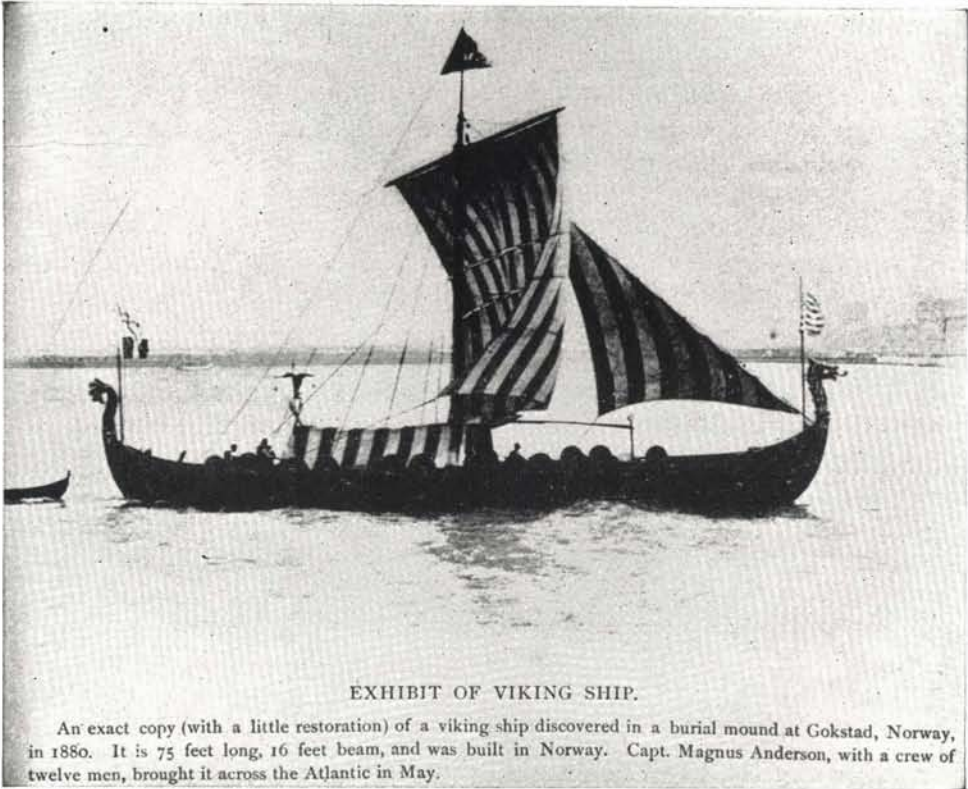


EXHIBIT OF VIKING SHIP.

An exact copy (with a little restoration) of a viking ship discovered in a burial mound at Gokstad, Norway, in 1880. It is 75 feet long, 16 feet beam, and was built in Norway. Capt. Magnus Anderson, with a crew of twelve men, brought it across the Atlantic in May.

The Viking Ship. Used on the 5 Cent Stamp.

It can still be seen at the Museum on Michigan Boulevard, Chicago.

This ship and the spirit that brought her across the sea in duplication of the feat of Lief Ericsson and his fellow Vikings were certainly worthy of being perpetuated on one of our stamps. The vessel, built by popular subscription, was Norway's greeting to the United States at the time of the exposition and by placing this ship on a Norse-American Centennial stamp there was no better way of returning the gesture of good will. The letter rate to Norway being five cents for the first ounce or fraction thereof it was thought that this stamp would be extensively used on mail to that country, and this proved to be the case.

Many collectors were not content with a single copy or a block of four but believed they needed all position in blocks which also tended to add to its scarcity, as hardly enough copies were printed to supply all United States collectors with a block of four.

Because of the small quantity printed only four vignette plates were used with the four frame plates. These were all used in conjunction with each other and sixteen combinations exist.

Work on two additional plates, one for a frame and another for a vignette, was started late in 1925, as an additional issue was contemplated, but these were never finished and did not go to press. The engravers for this stamp were E. M. Hall, E. M. Weeks and J. Benzing. Die proof approved February 10th.

Shades: Blue and black.

Varieties: a: Position blocks.

A—Top arrow block of eight showing plate number and denomination numerals.

B—Bottom arrow blocks.

C—Right and left arrow blocks.

D—Center line blocks.

E—On frame plate # 16925 stamp # 4 has a heavy scratch thru the word "FIVE."

Plates used: Frame—# 16925—26, 61, 63

Vignette—# 16927—28, 29, 57

Plates not used: Frame—# 16672—73, 78, 79, 86—16962
18679Vignette—# 16674—75, 80, 81
18678**Quantity issued:** 1,900,983

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CHAPTER V

SESQUICENTENNIAL ISSUE

1926

IN DECEMBER 1923 announcement was made of the appointment of a Philadelphia committee to prepare a bill for presentation to Congress for a series of special stamps to help advertise the contemplated Sesquicentennial Exposition to be held in Philadelphia during 1926, to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence.

It was suggested that three or perhaps four denominations might be issued, of the 1, 2, 5 and 10 Cent values, the most popular subjects recommended being the Liberty Bell, Independence Hall and the Signing of the Declaration of Independence. The last named was used for the 24 Cent of the 1869 issue.

This Philadelphia committee kept in communication with Congress and Postmaster General New, who finally approved the issuing of one stamp. This was of the 2 Cent denomination and carried a reproduction of the Liberty Bell, as being more typically representative of our independence than the other subjects suggested.

Under date of April 23, 1926, an official notice of the stamp appeared, which read:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, April 23, 1926.

Postmasters and postal employees are notified that the department is arranging to issue a new 2-cent postage stamp in connection with the Sesquicentennial Exposition to be held in Philadelphia, Pa., this year, commemorating the anniversary of American independence.

The new stamp is a horizontal rectangle of the same size as the present special delivery stamps, 1-44/100 by 84/100 inches. It will be printed in red ink of the same shade as the current 2-cent stamp of the regular issue. The central design of the stamp is the Liberty Bell which swings from the tops of four flat ornamental columns that rest on the lower panel. The words "Sesquicentennial Exposition" appear across the top of the stamp in straight white letters, with a ruled shadow background. Under these in a flat arch appear the words "United States Postage." This arch is supported at either end by a curved scroll, extending out of circular panels at either lower corner. Within these circular panels appears the numeral "2." Across the bottom of the stamp are the words "Two cents" within a horizontal panel. In either upper corner under the words "Sesquicentennial Exposition" appear the dates "1776-1926." All the lettering on the stamp is white-faced Roman.

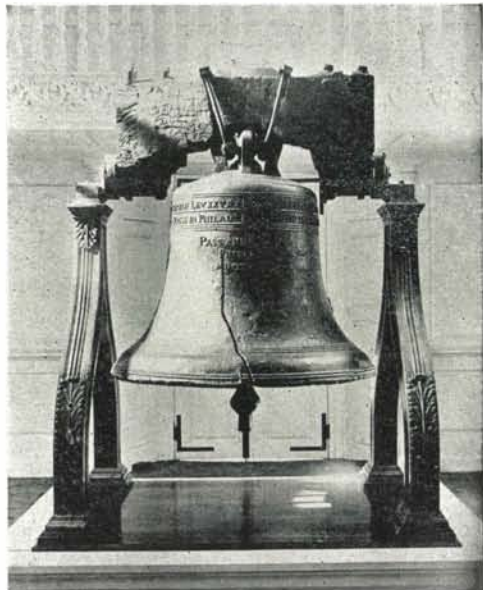
The new sesquicentennial stamp will first be placed on sale on May 10, 1926, at the post offices at Philadelphia, Pa., Boston, Mass., and Washington, D. C., and for the benefit of collectors and stamp dealers, it will also be placed on sale the same date in the philatelic agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department.

R. S. REGAR,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The stamp was printed from 200 subject flat plates, having both vertical and horizontal arrow guide lines. The sheets were then cut along these lines into four panes of 50 each and so distributed to the post offices. This permits twelve position blocks in a skeleton plate set-up. Sixty plates were made and all went to press.

There were two plate numbers to each pane. These were placed at the top and bottom over or under the third vertical rows, and at the sides opposite the fifth horizontal rows from top or bottom.



The Liberty Bell.

#627—2 Cent, Carmine Rose. "LIBERTY BELL." No. Wmk.
Perf. 11.

Issued May 10, 1926.

It seems that the Bureau artists did not use the original Liberty Bell as a model, but instead adapted the replica that hung over the main entrance arch to the Philadelphia Exposition. Maj. Albert W. Draves writes us as follows regarding this design:

"The original portrait for the Liberty Bell was noted by me in Mekeel's in 1926. The engraver changed the Sesqui gate scene, in particular the eagle's heads on top of the arch supports which on the gate faced each other, whereas on the stamp they are "love birds." Of course, no original portrait can exist, since the focal distance of the gateway precludes a 'disappearing point' on the stamp. The design cannot exist in Nature, and I am sure it is one of Holbein's Studies in Perspective. There exists no doubt whatsoever that the Sesqui stamp is a mechanical drawing of the Sesqui Gateway."

As with previous issues of large dimensions difficulty was experienced in having the public use it to any great extent, and notwithstanding the large quantity issued it is not nearly as common as one might expect.

The design, prepared by C. A. Huston, chief artist of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, is rather pleasing and well balanced. The engraving work was done by E. M. Hall and J. Eissler. Design certified April 30, 1926.

As stated in the official notice, it was first put on sale May 10, 1926, at Philadelphia, Boston, and at the Philatelic Agency in Washington. In close conjunction with it a 2 Cent stamped envelope with a "Liberty Bell" design

was issued July 27, 1926, the stamp, however, being quite different. We are illustrating the original Liberty Bell, now in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, although as stated before this is not the exact model used by the Bureau artist.

No plate varieties of any consequence have been discovered, although several scratches have been noted. Being "rolled in" endwise there should be some minor shifted transfers at the sides of the stamp.

Colors: Carmine Rose, Dark Carmine Rose.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

b: Usual twelve position blocks.

Plates used: 18540—41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61,
62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78,
79, 80, 81, 82, 83
18634—35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 64, 65,
66, 67

Number issued: 307,731,900

NOTES



Photo from original drawing of first design.
Never approved or issued.

CHAPTER VI

ERICSSON MEMORIAL ISSUE

1926

JOHN ERICSSON, a native of Sweden but a naturalized citizen of the United States, was the designer and builder of the iron clad "Monitor" which defeated the Confederate "Merrimac," an armored floating battery, and thereby rescued the United States navy from a crushing defeat at the onset of the War. His "Monitor," called a cheese box on a raft, revolutionized naval warfare and enabled the Union to enforce a naval blockade which did much to help defeat the Confederate States.

As one of the outstanding heroes of the Civil War, it was decided to honor him by placing his statue in Washington near the Lincoln Memorial. The sculptor selected for this work was J. E. Fraser.

On May 1st the Post Office Department reported they would issue a memorial stamp in honor of John Ericsson on the day of the unveiling of the memorial, which was to occur May 29th, 1926, the ceremony was to be quite an affair and the Crown Prince of Sweden was to officiate at the unveiling. The statue itself was to be the main motif of the stamp. The first design prepared by the Bureau artists was for a stamp the size of the special delivery and like it with the largest side horizontal, this showed the lower part of the statue, (Illustrated) and was really a much handsomer design than the one finally accepted. The final design was vertical in shape and included both Ericsson and one of the group figures. It was certified May 20, 1926.

The official notice reads:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, May 14, 1926.

Postmasters and postal employees are notified that the department is arranging to issue a new 5-cent postage stamp as a memorial to John Ericsson, builder of the MONITOR, in connection with the unveiling of his statue by the Crown Prince of Sweden, at Washington, D. C., on May 29, 1926.

The subject of this stamp is a model similar to the John Ericsson memorial statue designed by J. E. Fraser.

The new stamp is an upright rectangle, 1-44/100 by 84/100 inches in size, printed in purplish blue ink. The central design is the white marble figure of John Ericsson seated in a large chair resting on a stone base. Upon the base appear the words "John Ericsson Memorial" and "Cents" in white Gothic letters with the numeral "5" in both corners. Extending from either side and in rear of chair on darker stone appear the years of his birth and death, "1803-1889." On an ornate base, above and to the rear of the figure of Ericsson is a group of figures in white marble, the center one, a female representing "Vision" is shown. The background for this statue is a dark sky with silhouetted evergreens showing on each side. A narrow white line border surrounds the stamp with a shield of the United States in the upper left corner and a shield of Sweden in the upper right corner. Connecting the



**Plaster cast model of the Ericsson Monument.
J. E. Fraser, Sculptor.**

two shields is a panel supported on each side by small ornamental brackets and containing the words "U. S. Postage" in white-face Gothic letters.

The new Ericsson stamp will first be placed on sale May 29, 1926, at the post offices at New York, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Minneapolis, Minn., and Washington, D. C., and for the benefit of collectors and stamp dealers, they will also be placed on sale the same date at the philatelic agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department.

R. S. REGAR,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The stamps were printed in 200 subject sheets, 20x10, divided into panes of fifty by horizontal and vertical guide lines. The sheets were cut along these lines into post office panes of fifty and so issued. There were eight plate numbers, two to each pane, on top and bottom they were above or below the fifth stamp on the left panes, and the sixth stamp on the right panes—on the sides the numbers were next to the third row on each pane.

#628—5 Cent, Gray Lilac. "JOHN ERICSSON." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued May 29, 1926.

This stamp was designed by C. A. Huston, of the Bureau, after a photograph of two original plaster casts of the monument made before its completion and erection. (Illustrated). This design shows one female figure symbolizing "Vision" standing behind the inventor. The upper part of the completed group showed three figures, back to back, the other two figures symbolizing "Labor" and "Adventure." (Illustrated.) The trees in the background of the stamp

representing the Norwegian tree of life were introduced by Mr. Huston. The engraving was executed by L. S. Schofield and F. Lamasure.

This was the only memorial stamp above the single letter rate of local postage, the letter rate to Sweden being 5 cents, and Ericsson having been born there this issue was a friendly gesture to the land of his birth as well as being a tribute to a great inventor.

The design is really quite striking, although the first design would have made a much better looking stamp. Due to its shape it was not popular with collectors, this was also due to the 5 cent denomination not being readily usable on ordinary mail. Many collectors bought just enough to fill their own needs and comparatively few were set aside. Most of the sheets that were saved were in blocks of thirty-six, the fourteen straight edged copies being used for postage. As a result the position blocks of this stamp are harder to obtain than any other commemorative issued between 1920 and 1932.

There was little true variation in the shade of this stamp, although exposure to the sun tended to fade out the purple and copies have been seen in a very light blue with no touch of the purple. The color used is different than that of any five cent stamp of the twentieth century. The stamp is quite free from philatelic varieties, none having been reported up to the beginning of 1933. Having been rocked in from bottom to top it is likely that minor shifts may be found at either end by careful examination. Fourteen plates were made, twelve going to press.

Shades: Gray lilac, deep gray lilac, purplish gray.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

b: Usual twelve position blocks.

Plates used: # 18595—97, 98, 99

18600—01, 06, 07, 08, 09, 12, 13

Plates not used: # 18594—96

Number issued: 20,280,500



Side view of completed Ericsson Monument at Washington.

NOTES



First suggestions submitted to the P. O. Department.
Not approved.

CHAPTER VII

BATTLE OF WHITE PLAINS COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE

1926

AT A MEETING of the White Plains, N. Y., Chamber of Commerce, held during the spring of 1926 a resolution was passed petitioning the Post Office Department to issue a stamp to commemorate the battle of White Plains, which occurred October 28, 1777, and was to be celebrated that fall.

A committee was appointed and they, together with Representative Wainwright and Senator Wadsworth, presented this petition to Postmaster General Harry S. New. The suggestion was taken under advisement by the Department.

Dr. Jason S. Parker, one of the outstanding surgeons of Westchester County, and a well known philatelist, was a member of this committee, and it was largely due to his enthusiasm that the committee carried on and ultimately received the approval of the Postmaster General for the White Plains stamp.

Dr. Parker had persuaded F. M. Farrar, a White Plains artist, to prepare two rough sketches, (illustrated) ⁽¹⁾, using the "Battle of White Plains" from a painting by George Harker, as a vignette, and these were left with Postmaster General New. Under date of July 2, 1926, Hon. J. M. Wainwright was advised by the Postmaster General that

"I have decided to authorize the issuance of such a commemorative stamps. It is my understanding that you desire this stamp to be issued in the early fall, and while the appropriation for the manufacture of postage stamps for the present fiscal year is somewhat limited, I feel reasonably sure that an issue of approximately 20,000,000 stamps can be made. I will submit the models of postage stamps which you left at my office to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, but it is possible that the photograph will not be suitable for engraving purposes."

At this time it was proposed to issue a stamp in the same size as the other large commemoratives, such as the Walloon and Sesqui.

The Bureau artist prepared a design based on the recommendations of the White Plains Committee, (illustrated,) but found that the Harker painting was not suitable, and under date of July 17th Mr. New wrote Mr. Brown that "The Department would be very glad to have any further suggestions from Dr. Parker as to the design for this stamp."

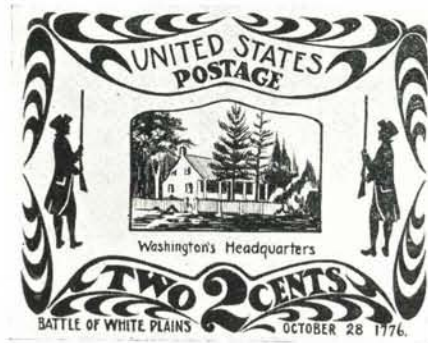
(1) Originals in Mr. King's collection.



Photo of Huston's original sketch.
Not approved or issued.



Photo of Huston's second sketch.
Not approved or issued.



Second sketch submitted. Not approved.

A third drawing, prepared by Jennie L. Clark, Art Instructor of the White Plains High School, was prepared and forwarded. This design was based on using Washington's Headquarters at North White Plains as a central motif. (Illustrated.)⁽¹⁾ Dr. Parker also got in touch with Edmund L. Ward, a well known artist, also a resident of White Plains, and together they studied the various commemoratives that had been issued up to that time. Dr. Parker's recommendation was to adapt the 30 Cent 1869 stamp, using the crossed flags, but with an imaginative picture of Hamilton's battery in place of the shield. A rough drawing of this scheme was prepared by Mr. Ward and forwarded to Washington, (illustrated)⁽¹⁾ this was accepted by the Post Office Department the early part of August. Mr. Ward then offered to prepare a painting in oil of the suggested subject, and after this was made and forwarded to the Department it was turned over to the Bureau artists for incorporation in the stamp. The crossed flags in the lower part of the design consisted of a United States flag and the White Plains battle flag, the latter bearing a pine tree and an inscription reading "Liberty or Death." Dr. Parker's thought was to not have the word "Death" appear on the stamp and for this reason the flags were draped to conceal the word. He also suggested to Third Assistant Postmaster General Regar that if the border could be omitted, following the 1869 model, the stamp would present a more striking and pleasing appearance. This was at first agreed to, but when issued the stamp carried an outer line.

The committee was also very anxious to have the stamp printed in two colors, but this was considered too expensive by the Department, bi-colored stamps costing 83c per thousand, while those in one color would cost only .08½c per thousand.



Third sketch submitted. Drawn by E. F. Ward.
Accepted.

The following is the official notice:

Postmasters and postal employees are notified that the department is arranging to issue a new 2-cent postage stamp to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of White Plains.

The new stamp is a horizontal rectangle, seventy-five one-hundredths by eighty-seven one-hundredths inches in size, and will be printed in red ink. The center vignette shows a gun crew in action, consisting of four men dressed in continental uniform, with cannon and ammunition. Over the vignette, in ribbon form, are the words "United States Postage" in Roman letters. In the upper left corner appears the year "1776" and in the upper right corner the year "1926." Below the vignette



"Alexander Hamilton's Battery," from a painting by E. L. Ward,
made especially for this stamp.

in the center of the stamp is a circle containing the large numeral "2" with the word "Cents" on both sides, and above the circle are the words "Battle of White Plains." In the lower left corner is the Continental flag and in the lower right corner the historical "Liberty or Death" flag, first used in the Battle of White Plains, both appearing in oblique position.

The new stamp commemorating the Battle of White Plains will first be placed on sale October 18, 1926, at the post office at White Plains, N. Y., and for the benefit of philatelists, it will also be placed on sale the same date at the branch of the department's philatelic agency that will be temporarily established for the International Philatelic Exhibition at New York, N. Y. On and after October 28, 1926, the anniversary of the Battle of White Plains, the new stamp will be offered for sale at the philatelic agency in Washington. This stamp will not be offered for sale in Washington on October 18.

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The International Stamp Exhibition for 1926 was to be held at the Grand Central Palace during October, and to add to its interest the Post Office Department was persuaded to install not only a branch post office but to set up a flat plate printing press and actually print some stamps. These White Plains commemoratives being due to appear during that month the Department decided to make special plates for this stamp and publicly print them during the show.

These plates were made up of four 25 subject miniature panes. The panes had wide gutters and both horizontal and vertical guide lines between them. Across the top of each pane was an inscription reading "INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXPOSITION, OCT. 16th to 23rd, 1926" and across the bottom "NEW YORK, N. Y. U. S. A."

Each of the panes of 25 carried in addition four marginal plate numbers, opposite the middle or third stamp on each side. The upper right pane had an "F" in the right margin. There were five plates made, No. 18770-71-72-73 and 74. Plate No. 18772 was used for printing stamps at the show, but none of the stamps so printed were sold to the public, and at the close of the exhibition both plate and printed sheets were returned to Washington and the latter destroyed. Panes from the other plates, printed at the Bureau, were sold.

Although the anniversary of the Battle of White Plains was October 28th the Department, in view of the Stamp Show, issued these on October 18th, and they were placed on sale at the exhibition as well as at the White Plains Post Office. They were not on sale at Washington or elsewhere until October 28th.

#629—2 Cent, Carmine Rose. "ALEXANDER HAMILTON'S BATTERY." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued October 18, 1926.

The design for this stamp was made by C. A. Huston, based on a sketch submitted by Dr. Jason S. Parker. The engraving work was done by L. S. Schofield, J. Eissler and E. M. Hall, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Design certified September 30, 1926.

There were 100,000 of the small sheets printed, it is understood that the Bureau offered to issue the sheets for the exhibition in imperf condition but the Exhibition Committee ruled against this. The regular issue was from 400 subject flat bed plates, with the conventional two way arrow guide lines, the sheets being cut into 100 subject panes. There were two plate numbers on each pane, opposite the fifth stamp from each corner, on the marginal sides.

Covers found carrying cancellations of October 16th were due to the post office clerk having forgotten to change the date on his cancelling machine, the 16th being Saturday and the office closed on Sunday.

These stamps proved very popular and a second printing was ordered. On February 17, 1927, Dr. Parker wrote advising Senator Wainwright that the White Plains Post Office supply was exhausted, and requesting that he request the Postmaster General for a further printing to supply both the White Plains office and to generally care for the needs of collectors. Wainwright took this up with the Postmaster General but was informed that as the original issue was 20,000,000, specially printed for the Exhibition 2,600,000, and later a second issue of 20,000,000 having been made, no further printing would be done.

Shades: Carmine rose, light carmine rose.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

b: Usual twelve position blocks.

c: One of the small exhibition frames from lower left plate No. 18774 has a line thru the "C" of "CENTS" third stamp. On the ninth stamp of this pane, directly above the "S" of "STATES" appears a large dot.

Plates used: For Exhibition Panes # 18770—71, 73, 74

For general issue # 18765—66, 67, 68, 69

Plates not used: Exhibition plate # 18772

Number issued: Exhibition 2,684,950

Regular 40,639,485

NOTES



CHAPTER VIII

VERMONT SESQUICENTENNIAL ISSUE

1927

THE EARLY histories of New York and Vermont were so interwoven as regards early Revolutionary events that when the question of a sequi celebration stamp, commemorating the Burgoyne Campaign, arose, there was considerable controversy.

Vermont, of course, was not one of the thirteen original colonies—"Sevard" (Maj. A. W. Draves.) in an amusing article on this stamp in *Mekeel's*, states that "in brief, we record that the Vermont Sesquicentennial signifies the Declaration of Independence of Vermont from New York and New Hampshire, thereby separating Vermont from the original thirteen colonies in the war of Independence."

As a matter of fact certain histories state the battle of Bennington was one of the most important engagements of the Revolution, and was closely followed by the battle of Stillwater and Gen. Burgoyne's surrender to Gen. Gates at Saratoga. To quote from "Events of 1776":

"Burgoyne * * * finding his supply of provisions greatly reduced, despatched Col. Baum with between 500 and 600 men to Bennington, in Vermont, to seize upon a large quantity of stores that the Americans had collected there. This detachment was met near Bennington by Gen. Stark, at the head of a large body of New Hampshire militia, (Green Mountain boys), * * * and a furious battle ensued. Baum was mortally wounded and his party totally dispersed."

Regarding the early history of the stamp, the *Bennington Banner* says:

"As far back as 1924 when the Citizens Committee of Sixty was formed at the high school meeting, President Spargo, in giving the reasons for the creation of a local organization at that early date, described the desirability of getting either a commemorative coin or a postage stamp, or both, and the extreme difficulty of the procedure. From early in 1925 until the decision of the Postmaster on Wednesday morning, the proposition was steadily and vigorously pressed forward. In the fall of 1925 it was necessary for Mr. Spargo to make up his mind whether to seek to realize his plan through Congressional action, as was done in the case of the coin, or through direct negotiation with the Postmaster General. He chose the latter course.

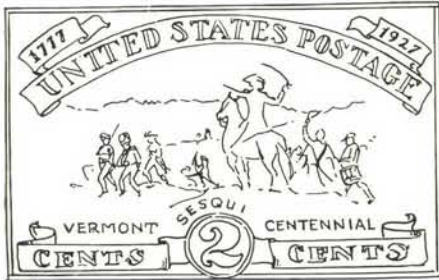
"Last year, just when it seemed probable that the Postmaster General would agree to the issuance of a Bennington commemorative stamp, he found himself confronted by demands and requests from so many places that, as a measure of self-protection, he had practically decided to deny all claims and requests of the sort. No less than four distinct and separate stamp issues commemorative of events in the Revolutionary struggle were presented by interested parties in New York State. This was exclusive of the White Plains stamp issued sometime ago. Accordingly, when President Spargo and the Congressional members of the United States-Vermont Sesqui-Centennial Commission had a conference with Postmaster General New last December on the subject, his attitude was far from reassuring.

"When the deadlock seemed to be practically unbreakable and Mr. Spargo was being urged by many of his advisors to drop the unequal contest, he prepared an elaborate historical argument sustaining the claim of Vermont to recognition by reason of its independent contribution to the defeat of Burgoyne. He also submitted tentative designs for the stamp. The sketches were drawn by Mrs. F. Haviland Sibley on the basis of suggestions furnished by Mr. Spargo. (1)

(1) BENNINGTON BANNER, March 1927.

Regarding these sketches Mr. Spargo told us that:

"I first made a rough pencil design for the Vermont stamp, with a Green Mountain Boy as our first choice, a second depicting the Battle of Bennington, and another of a joint Bennington-Saratoga sketch, with the portrait of Stark and Gates in two ovals, getting the general idea from a British commemorative. (Illustrated.) (2)



First sketch submitted for the Vermont stamp.



Second sketch submitted for a joint New York and Vermont stamp.

"These sketches I took to Washington, and when we won our fight for a Vermont stamp exclusively, the Department designers took our drawing and from it made a Bureau model which, while not an exact copy, was based upon our sketch.

"Regarding the joint Bennington-Saratoga sketch—this was submitted for the reason that Postmaster General New insisted for a considerable time that he would only issue one stamp for the Burgoyne campaign, and that Vermont and New York, (or Bennington and Saratoga) must get together and agree upon a design for a joint stamp. At a conference held here in Bennington, Dr. Flick, State Historian of New York, Dr. Graves, Commissioner of Education of New York, and Peter Nelson, agreed with me and my associates here that they would back up my efforts to get two stamps, one each for Bennington, Vermont, and Saratoga, New York, and that in the event of our failing to get what we wanted they would back the Stark-Gates design. Tentatively the Stark-Gates design was accepted by the Postmaster General, i.e. he signified that if only one stamp was finally issued he was willing and pleased to accept the design recommended by us."

The official notice for this stamp reads:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, July 15, 1927.

Postmasters and postal employees are notified that the department is about to issue a new 2-cent postage stamp to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Independence of Vermont and the Battle of Bennington.

This new stamp is the same shape and size as the ordinary stamp, 75/100 by 87/100 inches, and is printed in red ink. The central design represents a Green Mountain boy dressed in buckskin leaning on his rifle. Across the top of the stamp in a straight line are the words "Vermont Sesquicentennial" in small block letters, and in an arched panel supported by small ornamental brackets are the words "U. S. Postage" in white Roman letters. On ribbon scrolls in both upper corners appear the years "1777" at the left and "1927" at the right. Within circles in both lower corners is the white numeral "2" with the word "Cents" in a panel connecting the circles. To the left of the central design is a loose ribbon bearing the word "Bennington" in small Roman letters.

The Vermont Sesquicentennial stamp will first be placed on sale August 3, at the post offices at Bennington, Vt., and Washington, D. C., and for the benefit of stamp collectors and others who may be interested it will also be placed on sale the same date at the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department.

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

(2) Original drawings in Mr. King's collection.



Photo of Huston's first sketch.
Never approved or issued.



Photo of Huston's second sketch.
Never approved or issued.

#643—2 Cent, Carmine Rose. "GREEN MOUNTAIN BOY." No
Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued August 3, 1927.

There were two preliminary designs made for the Green Mountain Boy, both of which are illustrated.⁽³⁾ A slightly different design, as it appears on the issued stamp, was approved July 10th. These drawings were made by C. A. Huston and A. R. Meissner of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the engraving work was executed by L. S. Schofield, E. M. Hall and W. Wells.

They were printed in the usual sheets of 400, divided by horizontal and vertical lines and cut along these lines into panes of 100, and so distributed. They had the usual two plate numbers to each pane, over and under or alongside the fifth stamp from each corner. The first order was for 20,000,000 copies, but the stamp was so popular that the order was later increased by another 20,000,000. Design certified June 23, 1927.

Shades: Carmine Rose, Dark Carmine Rose.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Usual twelve position blocks.
c: A block and strip from plate #19037 were found with left inner frame line missing. Perhaps this was due to a short transfer, or it may be a printing variety.

Plates: There were eight plates made and used: #19035—36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42

Number issued: 39,974,900

(3) From Mr. King's collection.

NOTES



CHAPTER IX

BURGOYNE CAMPAIGN ISSUE

1927

GENL. BURGOYNE'S surrender to Genl. Gates was one of the most important events of the Revolutionary War, and by it the northern section of New York and Vermont, to the confines of Canada, were left in the quiet possession of the Americans.

"The Surrender of Burgoyne" from the well known painting by Trumbull, now hanging in the rotunda of the Capitol, was chosen as a vignette subject for this stamp and an interesting point in the painting is the American flag floating over Genl. Gates' tent at the right of the picture. In the final stamp design the flag was omitted. As a matter of fact the stamp was not issued on the sesquicentennial of the surrender of Burgoyne, which happened October 17, 1777, but rather to commemorate the first occasion that our flag was under fire at Fort Schulyer, (Fort Stanwix) August 3, 1777. According to some authorities our flag was not in use by the army at this time—The American Flag Act of June 14, 1777, reads:

"RESOLVED, that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

To quote:

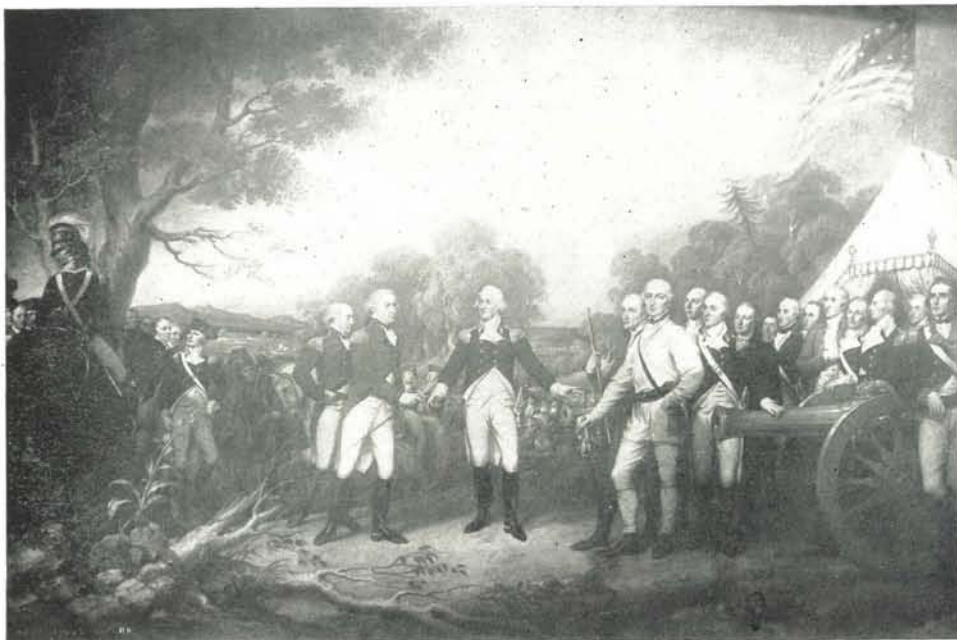
"Our Navy began to use the new flag immediately. The British Army and Navy used different flags for many years, and apparently we thought we should do likewise, for official correspondence between General Washington and the Board of War shows that it was over two years before they agreed upon a design for the Army to carry as a variant from the marine flag, and over three years more before the Board of War succeeded in obtaining the necessary material and had national colors made for the Army.

"So far I have succeeded in locating only one Stars and Stripes that I feel sure was carried by the American Army during the Revolution. This was carried by the Carolina Militia at the battle of Guilford Court House, March 15, 1781, but the stripes were blue and red, and the Union was a white field with thirteen eight pointed stars." (1)

Yet Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York sent a personal letter to the Postmaster General endorsing the request of the American Legion and the Rome and Utica Council Boy Scouts of America for a special issue to commemorate the "first display of the Stars and Stripes in the face of the enemy, on August 3, 1777, at the defense of Fort Stanwix, whose site is now included in the city of Rome, N. Y." Attached to the letter was documentary evidence to authenticate the assertion that the Battle of Fort Stanwix was the first occasion on which the flag bearing the thirteen stars was unfurled before the enemy.

All of which has little to do with philately—it does show, however, that even historical paintings may sometimes be wrong and when mistakes occur they are occasionally continued indefinitely.

(1) "The Origin & Evolution of the United States Flag." House Document No. 258—69th Congress, 1st Session, February 22, 1926.



"The Surrender of Burgoyne," from the painting by Trumbull.

The Historical Societies of Rome and Utica had proposed an issue of four commemorative stamps, in quantities of one hundred million each, showing the raising of the Stars and Stripes at Fort Stanwix, the story of Herkimer under the beech tree at Oriskany battle, Stark and the Bennington Monument, and the Defeat of Burgoyne at Saratoga.

Vermont having also requested a commemorative stamp, Mr. Spargo, Chairman of the Vermont Commission, tells us that the Postmaster General had insisted that Vermont and New York get together and agree upon a design for a joint stamp, claiming the Department would not issue two. At a conference held in Bennington, Vt., Dr. Flick, New York State Historian, Dr. Graves, Commissioner of Education and Peter Nelson, of the New York Joint Committee, agreed with John Spargo and his associates of Vermont that they would back up Mr. Spargo's efforts to get two stamps, one each for Bennington, Vt., and Saratoga, N. Y., and that in the event of failure to secure these two they would back the Stark-Gates design, illustrated in the "Vermont Sesqui" article. Congressman F. M. Davenport of Clinton, N. Y., also placed the matter before Postmaster General Harry S. New, who again suggested that the Societies request but one denomination, and a little later Mr. Davenport was authorized to ask for one stamp, which was to carry the names of Fort Stanwix, Oriskany, Bennington and Saratoga, with Trumbull's painting of the "Surrender of Burgoyne" to represent New York State's part in the American Revolution.

Early in April 1927 Dr. Flick went to Washington to consult with the Post Office Department, and was assured of the issuance of a distinctive Burgoyne Campaign 2 Cent stamp.

The official notice of this stamp follows:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, July 15, 1927.

Postmasters and others connected with the Postal Service are notified that the department is about to issue a new 2-cent Burgoyne Campaign stamp to commemorate the Battles of Fort Stanwix, Oriskany, Bennington, and Saratoga.

The new stamp is the same shape and size as the special-delivery stamp, 1-4/100 by 84/100 inches, and will be printed in red ink. The central design represents the surrender of General Burgoyne, and is inclosed in panels bearing the words "Fort Stanwix" at the left, "Oriskany" at the top and "Bennington" at the right, with the word "Saratoga" beneath the design. In a curved panel near the top of the stamp are the words "U. S. Postage" in white Roman letters, and on ribbon scrolls in both upper corners are the years "1777" and "1927." In an ornamental panel at the bottom of the stamp appears the word "Cents" with the numeral "2" in both lower corners within circles supported by acanthus scrolls. Immediately beneath the central vignette appear the words "Surrender of Genl. Burgoyne."

The new Burgoyne Campaign stamp will first be placed on sale August 3, 1927, at the post offices at Albany, Rome, Syracuse, and Utica, N. Y., and Washington, D. C., and for the benefit of stamp collectors and dealers it will also be placed on sale the same date at the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department.

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Schuylerville might well have been included among the "first day" towns noted above, for it was at this town, formerly Old Saratoga, that the surrender actually took place October 17, 1777. Elliott R. Ryder, of Troy, had a number of first day covers prepared with a continental soldier cachet and had them sent out from Schuylerville on August 3, 1927, the date of issue.

**#644—2 Cent, Carmine Rose. "SURRENDER OF BURGOYNE."
No Wmk. Perf. 11.**

Issued August 3, 1927.

The frame of the stamp was designed by C. A. Huston, and the engraving was executed by J. Eissler and F. Lamasure, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The plates were of 200 subjects, cut into post office panes of 50, along the horizontal and vertical guide lines. Each plate carried eight plate numbers, top and bottom over or under the third stamp, and on the side margins these are placed opposite the fifth stamp from the top or bottom of each pane.

Shade: Carmine.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

b: Usual twelve position blocks.

c: Shifted transfer in left numeral and upper and lower left corners.

Plates used: #19061—62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69
19106

Number issued: 25,628,450

NOTES



CHAPTER X

VALLEY FORGE COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE

1928

THE WINTER spent by Washington and his troops at Valley Forge was the turning point of the Revolutionary War. The men were discouraged, they were poorly clad, had little to eat and were almost freezing to death. Benjamin Franklin had enlisted the aid of the French, and before the winter had passed General Von Steuben arrived in America and by intensive drilling and enforced discipline he turned the group of discouraged volunteers into a real army.

On May 26, 1927, Senator Reid of Pennsylvania wrote a letter to the Post Office Department suggesting that a Valley Forge stamp be issued, and Historical Societies also tried to impress the Department with the advisability of such an issue. In spite of the historical importance of Valley Forge, the Post Office Department was not keen to issue a stamp to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the engagement.

In the early part of February 1928 Congressman Watson of Pennsylvania introduced a bill in the House of Representatives to authorize such an issue. This was referred to the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and there died. In spite of all efforts the stamp seemed doomed to failure as late as April of that year. Congressman Watson, however, continued his efforts and finally on May 3 reported that the Postmaster General had authorized an issue commemorating the Encampment at Valley Forge.

The official notice is as follows:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, May 12, 1928.

Postmasters and postal employees are notified that the department is about to issue a new 2-cent postage stamp to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Washington's campaign at Valley Forge.

The new stamp is the same shape and size as the ordinary stamp, 75/100 by 87/100 inches, and is printed in red ink. The vignette shows Washington kneeling in prayer. Across the top of the stamp in a straight line are the words "U. S. Postage" in white Roman letters, and on a ribbon above the vignette are the words "Valley Forge" with the years "1778" and "1928." The white numeral "2" appears in both lower corners within circles, which are connected by a panel bearing the word "Cents." On a ribbon above the panel are the words "In God We Trust" in small Gothic letters.

The Valley Forge commemorative stamp will first be placed on sale May 26 at the post offices at Valley Forge, Philadelphia, Lancaster, Norristown and West Chester, Pa., and Washington, D. C. Furthermore, on account of the Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition at Cleveland, Ohio, it has been decided to include the sale of this stamp at Cleveland, on May 26, which is the last day of the exhibition. For the benefit of collectors and others who may be interested, it will also be placed on sale the same date at the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department.

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

It is interesting to note the various towns given the honor of first day sale, especially as there seems to be no direct connection between the event and the cities so honored. Philadelphia was the nearest city, West Chester was the county



Washington at Prayer, at Valley Forge.

seat for part of Valley Forge and the home of Congressman Butler, who aided in the fight to have the stamp issued, Norristown was the home of Congressman Watson, the leader of the effort to have the stamp issued, and who also represented the Valley Forge District, Lancaster was the home town of both Robert S. Regar, the Third Assistant Postmaster General, and Congressman Greist, Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

The first day cancellation provided for the Cleveland Stamp Exhibition consisted of a circular postmark in red or purple reading "CLEVELAND (MIDWESTERN PHILATELIC EXHIBITION STATION) OHIO" and the date. The killer to cancel the stamps consisted of four thick horizontal bars.

The stamps were printed in four hundred subject sheets, and cut into post office panes of 100 along horizontal and vertical guide lines. The plate numbers appear twice on each pane, opposite the fifth row from the outside corner of the sheet on top or bottom, and at the sides. There were thirteen plates prepared, but only eight went to press.

#645—2 Cent, Carmine Rose. "WASHINGTON AT PRAYER."
No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued May 26, 1928.

The stamp was designed by C. A. Huston, after an engraving by John C. McRae. The engraving was done by L. S. Schofield, E. Hall and E. Hein.

In spite of the large quantity printed this stamp was singularly free from plate defects, only one variety being worthwhile. This consisted of a heavy scratch through the left "2" of stamp No. 33, plate No. 19496 L. L. (Illustrated.) Several minor plate flaws have been reported such as, Dot in right '2', 63-LL-19496, Dot in left '2', 95-LL-19495, and a thin top frame line on 45-LL-19493.



Damaged Plate.

Three distinct shades are recognized. The normal color was a bright carmine, but a small printing was found in a deep lake carmine, and also a very light shade, almost strawberry. The carmine lake is the scarcest.

Shades: Light carmine, bright carmine, deep lake carmine.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
 b: Usual twelve position blocks.
 c: Plate flaw at left numeral.

Plates used: # 19493—94, 95, 96, 97
 19500—01, 02

Plates not used: # 19503—25, 26, 27, 28

Number issued: 101,330,328

NOTES



CAPT. JAMES COOK,
Who Discovered the Hawaiian Islands in 1778.

CHAPTER XI

HAWAIIAN ISSUE

1928

AS EARLY as 1926 the Hawaiian Historical Society were making plans for a celebration to be held in 1928 to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of the Islands by Captain James Cook in 1778.

In the early part of 1927 the Hawaiian press gave publicity to the idea, and as a result the Governor appointed a committee to make all necessary arrangements for such a celebration to be held in Honolulu in 1928. Both the Historical Society and the Hawaiian Philatelic Society immediately went on record as favoring the issue of a series of commemorative stamps, and the idea having received the unofficial approval of the Governor and the Postmaster, steps were taken to present the matter to the proper authorities in Washington, through official channels.

Two designs suggested were a portrait of Captain Cook, and a picture of the monument at Kealahou Bay, where Cook lost his life. The Postmaster General, however, did not favor the idea, stating that it was the disposition of the Department to favor commemoratives that had a broad national significance rather than those of a localized nature. This did not deter the Hawaiian delegate in Congress from continuing his efforts to obtain a special series, but the best he could do was to induce the Postmaster General to have two values of the regular issue surcharged with the name of the islands and the dates 1778-1928.

The following is the official notice:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, July 13, 1928.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department is preparing a special issue of surcharged postage stamps for placing on sale in all Hawaiian post offices in connection with the sesquicentennial celebration to be held August 15 to 20.

The issue will be limited to 2-cent and 5-cent stamps of the current series, to be surcharged "Hawaii" across the upper half of the stamp, with the dates, "1778-1928" below. The surcharge will be in black ink.

The surcharged stamps will first be placed on sale August 13, 1928, at the post office in Honolulu, Hawaii. The stamps will be placed on sale at other Hawaiian post offices as soon thereafter as supplies of the surcharged stamps are received.

For the benefit of collectors and dealers there will also be placed on sale at the philatelic agency, Washington, D. C., on the same date a limited quantity of these stamps.

The surcharged stamps will not be placed on sale in post offices within the United States proper and postmasters shall not submit requisitions to the department for stocks thereof.

The total quantity of surcharged stamps except those placed on sale at the philatelic agency will be sent to the postmaster, Honolulu, who will make distribution to district and direct accounting post offices in accordance with the department's instructions.

Although the sale of the special issue of surcharged stamps will be restricted to post offices in Hawaii and at the philatelic agency, the stamps will be valid for the prepayment of postage at all post offices now using ordinary United States stamps.

R. S. REGAR,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Although these were technically a commemorative issue, they looked so much like our ordinary precancelled stamps that they caused considerable trouble with various post offices. They were supposed to be valid for postage anywhere in the United States, in accordance with the last paragraph of the official notice, but the Postal laws prohibiting the use of precancelled stamps from any office other than the one that issued them, they were refused right and left, and many letters carrying them came through bearing Postage Due stamps. These Due stamps were often explained by the clerks in a note written on the envelope, as follows, "Due 10 cents, account cannot use precancelled stamps at any other post office than issued." Complaints immediately reached the Post Office Department about these difficulties, and in the Postal Bulletin of October 12th the Third Assistant Postmaster General called attention to the fact that they were available for postage not only in the United States proper, but throughout Hawaii, Alaska, Guam, Puerto Rico, Samoa and the Virgin Islands, with instructions that clerks should not refuse to accept the Hawaiian surcharge stamps.

These were gotten out on the rotary press and were printed and surcharged at the one operation. The plates consisted of four panes of 100 subjects each, separated horizontally and vertically by a $\frac{3}{8}$ " gutter. In the center of the sheet was a small cross bar, and at the outside end of each gutter was a short line about $\frac{3}{16}$ " long. These were used as guide for cutting the full sheet into 100 subject panes, and there being a gutter surrounding each pane there were no straight edges. One plate number appeared on each pane and was placed in either the upper or lower outside corners and always at the side. These numbers read down on the right pane and up on the left.

Because of the varieties caused by the overprinting of the surcharge, it is advisable that collectors understand the methods used in applying it. Although done on the one press, it was necessary to have the two printings working independently of each other, with separate adjustment being possible for each operation. This was essential as the paper was not uniform. The tension varied and the changes in atmospheric conditions often affected the speed of the paper passing through the surcharging unit. A separate adjustment, therefore, allowed the operator to advance or retard the speed at will.

After the stamps were printed they passed over an ink drying roller, then on to the overprinting stereotyped plates and the gumming roll, and then through a drying box which dried both the gum and the overprint, and then on to the roll at the end of the press. In the event of these "speed" adjustments not being made "the jump" space for the horizontal gutters would fall on the stamps, causing a much wider spacing than normal. When this happened it was necessary to bring "the jump" back to its proper place as nearly as possible. A hand wheel was connected with the overprinting rotary plates, which allowed the operator to advance or retard this printing at will. A complete turn of this wheel in the direction in which the paper was moving would lower the imprint

about 6 mm. ($\frac{1}{4}$ ")—if this complete turn were made in the opposite direction it would raise the imprint twice this amount, or half the length of the stamp, this would also give a wide spacing between the surcharges. This wide spacing, however, is between the plate imprint and not between the words "Hawaii" and the year dates. These necessary adjustments caused an interesting variety, for if the adjustment was made just at the time the overprinting was taking place it would elongate the letters of the overprint if the motion was against the direction of the paper, or it would shorten the letters if the direction of the wheel motion was with the paper.

A comparatively small number of these overprinted stamps were issued. They were on sale in the United States only at the Philatelic Agency in Washington. Many United States collectors, however, did not obtain copies when the stamps were current, and this was possibly due to the Standard Catalogue listing these stamps under "Hawaii" instead of "U. S." and many passed them up for this reason. In spite of this, and even in spite of the small quantity issued they are not as desirable today as the Norse American and have never been popular with collectors.

#647—2 Cent Washington, Carmine Rose, overprinted "HAWAII 1778-1928." No Wmk. Rotary Press. Perf. $11 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$.

Issued August 13, 1928.

These stamps were made, as noted above, by overprinting ordinary 2 Cent stamps then in use. There were numerous varieties reported in the overprinting, but only one seems to be constant and worthy of attention. This was a break in "1" of "1778" on the 93rd stamp of a lower right pane, causing this numeral to appear much shorter than the others. There were also numerous examples of stretched or shortened letters, which as explained were printing varieties only. A few sheets were found with extreme wide spacing on one row. This space measured 28 mm. between overprints instead of the normal 18 mm. Blocks showing this are extremely scarce.

Shade: Carmine Rose.

Varieties: a: Plate number block.
b: Wide space overprint.
c: Broken "1" in "1778."

Plates used: 18983—84
19054—55

Quantity issued: 5,519,897

#648—5 Cent Roosevelt, Blue, overprinted "HAWAII 1778-1928." No Wmk. Rotary Press. Perf. $11 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$.

Issued August 13, 1928.

A smaller quantity was issued of this stamp than any recent commemorative, yet it is not scarcer than the 5 Cent Norse American, of which almost one half million more were printed. The stamp is singularly free from philatelic varieties, and there are no known wide spacings. But few copies have been found with stretched overprinted letters, as was the case with the 2 Cent. These were the ordinary 5 Cent stamps surcharged.

Shade: Blue

Varieties: a: Plate number block.

Plates used: 18907—08

Quantity issued: 1,459,897

Counterfeit Overprints

Attention is called to counterfeit overprints or surcharges on both the Hawaiian and Molly Pitcher issues. George B. Sloane, Official Expert of the A. P. S., issued the following statement in June 1933:

"Forged Molly Pitcher and Hawaii overprints have recently appeared in the wholesale quantities.

These fakes are rather well executed and have been seen in both used and unused condition, but fortunately it is believed the fraud was discovered in its inception and before the stamps were generally distributed.

However, the popularity of these two U. S. issues will undoubtedly lead to further attempts at faking, therefore collectors and dealers should be on guard for a repetition of the fraud and purchase these items only from responsible sources."

In the original overprints the tops and bottoms of the letters appear to be slightly rounded, while the forged copies show straight and sharp. The latter also show through the gum on the back of the stamp. Another thing to check would be the gum breakers.



Molly Pitcher in Action. From an old woodcut.

CHAPTER XII

MONMOUTH ISSUE

1928

ON JANUARY 23, 1928, it was reported from Freehold, N. J., that Congressman Harold Hoffman, of the Third District, would endeavor to gain Congressional action for the issuance of a special postage stamp to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Monmouth, which was to be celebrated that fall. It was his intention to have Molly Pitcher, heroine of the battle, the central feature of the stamp.

Molly Pitcher was the wife of John Hays, a sergeant of infantry, who, having formerly been attached to Proctor's Artillery, was detailed to artillery duty shortly before the Battle of Monmouth. At the battle, so the story goes, Molly helped by carrying water to the wounded, and cries of "the pitcher Molly" caused her to be nicknamed "Molly Pitcher." After her husband had been wounded she took his place at the gun and fought during the balance of the battle. Naturally she became one of the heroines of the Revolution.

The demand for a special issue was carried on by both Congressmen Hoffman and Ackerman, the latter gentleman advocating a stamp similar to the White Plains Issue, but it seemed impossible to obtain the approval of the Post-

master General. As a last resort they asked for a surcharged stamp and this request was finally granted, although only a very small quantity of these overprinted stamps were issued.

We are illustrating an old cut of Molly in action, more as a joke than anything else, but had it been used as a model by the department what a stamp we would have had!

The official notice is as follows:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, October 13, 1928.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department is preparing a special surcharged issue of 2-cent postage stamps in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Monmouth.

The issue will consist of ordinary 2-cent stamps overprinted with the words "Molly Pitcher" arranged in two horizontal lines across the face of the stamp. The surcharge will be in black.

The surcharged Monmouth anniversary stamps will first be placed on sale October 20, 1928, at the post offices in Freehold, N. J., Red Bank, N. J., and Washington, D. C. The surcharged stamps will also be placed on sale the same date at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, for the benefit of stamp collectors.

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Like the Hawaiian Issue these were a product of the rotary press, the regular two cent stamp then current being used. They were printed from the usual 400 subject plates, being cut into four post office panes, and had the plate numbers in the upper and lower outside corners, one to each pane. Being from the rotary press, there were no straight edges.

#646—2 Cent, Washington, Carmine, overprinted "MOLLY PITCHER." No Wmk. Rotary press. Perf. 11x10½.

Issued October 20, 1928.

We have placed this after the Hawaiian Issue instead of before it, as it was issued about two months later, although it carries a lower catalog number.

There are several worthwhile overprinting varieties of this stamp. Five blocks were located with wide spacing between surcharges. These distances were 29 mm. instead of the normal 18. This distance is between the two groups of imprints and not between the words "MOLLY" and "PITCHER."

A pair was found by Holcome York, one stamp of which had only the word "PITCHER," the "MOLLY" being in the margin above. This same printing error no doubt occurred on the rest of the row, but the balance is not known to have reached philatelic hands.

Elongated overprints were quite common on this issue, much more so than on the previous overprinted stamps. Numerous panes may be found where one row is elongated, the letters being almost 1 mm. higher than the other row.

Shade: Carmine

Varieties: a: Plate number block.

b: Copy with only word "PITCHER."

c: Wide spacing.

d: Elongated overprint.

e: Plate #19070 L. R. # 89 and adjoining stamps show evidence of a breakdown in the transfer roll, particularly in and above the left numeral.

Plates used: #19070—71

Number issued: 9,779,896

Counterfeits

See note under Hawaiian Issue.

NOTES

CHAPTER XIII

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AERONAUTICS CONFERENCE

1928

ON NOVEMBER 11, 1928, the Washington dispatches announced that the Post Office Department would issue two new stamps of the 2 cent and 5 cent values, in honor of the Civil Aeronautical Conference called by President Coolidge December 12-13-14, 1928, at Washington, D. C. This conference was to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the feat of the Wright Brothers at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, December 17, 1903, when they made the first flight by aeroplane, flying a distance of 852 feet and remaining in the air one minute.

The official notice reads as follows:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, November 20, 1928.

Postmasters and others connected with the postal service are notified that the department is about to issue a new 2-cent and 5-cent commemorative stamp, in connection with the International Civil Aeronautics Conference, called by President Coolidge for December 12, 13, 14, 1928, at Washington, D. C.

The new stamps are the same shape and size as the special delivery stamp, 1-44/100 by 84/100 inches. The 2-cent stamp will be printed in red ink and the 5-cent stamp in blue ink. At the top is a dark border panel with wording "U. S. Postage" in white Roman lettering; a small scroll at each end; under the panel in small architectural Roman lettering—"International Civil Aeronautics Conference"; on either side of the stamp are narrow border panels; within the borders are shown on the left the Washington Monument, and on the right the United States Capitol. The central design shows the airplane used by the Wright brothers in their first successful flight at Kitty Hawk, N. C. In both lower corners are rectangular shields with the numeral 2 in each; a ribbon appears between the numerals and below the airplane with the dates, December 12, 13, 14, 1928, and under the ribbon a base panel with the word cents in white Roman lettering.

The 5-cent United States postage stamp for the International Civil Aeronautics Conference is similar with the exception of the Wright airplane being replaced by a globe showing the eastern and western continents, and a modern monoplane flying across it; the numerals 5 in place of numerals 2.

The new International Civil Aeronautics Conference stamp will first be placed on sale December 12, 1928, at the Washington, D. C. post office, and for the benefit of stamp collectors and dealers the new stamps will also be placed on sale the same date at the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department.

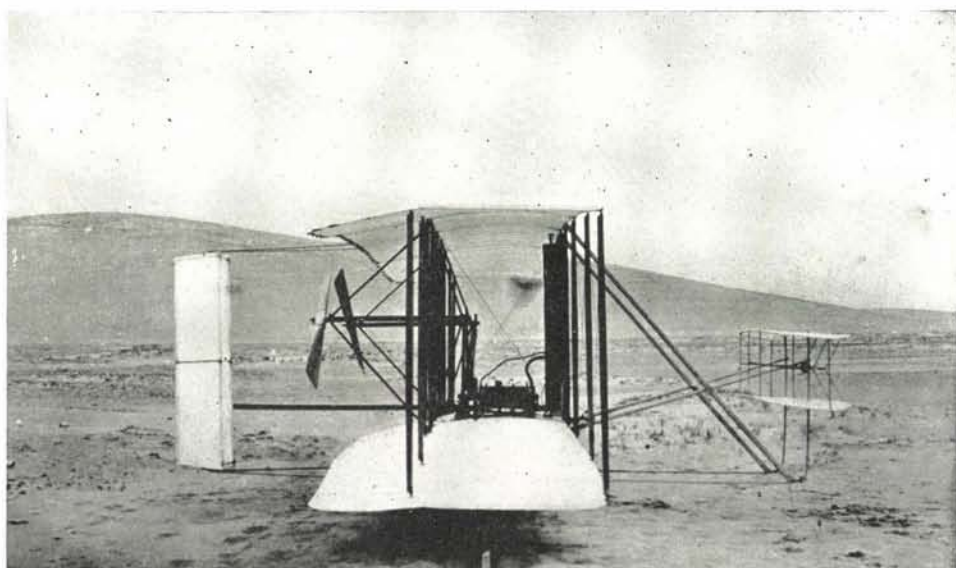
R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

These stamps were printed from 200 subject plates, (10x20) which were divided into panes of 50 by horizontal and vertical guide lines. The sheets were cut along these guide lines into post office panes of 50 and so issued. There were eight plate numbers, two to each pane, on top and bottom they were above or below the third stamp—at the sides the numbers were adjacent to the fifth row from the outside corners.

A special postal station was opened in the U. S. Chamber of Commerce Building, Washington, D. C., at which place the Aeronautics Conference meetings were held. First day covers were cancelled in green ink with a special slogan postmark. This consisted of a flag type box containing the words "INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AERONAUTICS CONFERENCE" in two lines over an aeroplane, and below the dates "December 12-14-1928." This date stamp showed the day of use, December 12.

Although these stamps portrayed airplanes they were not air mail stamps, and were good for ordinary postage. The air mail rate at that time being five cents, the high value was frequently used for this purpose, such covers, however, had to be inscribed "Via Air Mail."

On December 17th a special cachet was officially supplied by the Post Office Department to celebrate the unveiling of the national Aeronautic Association's memorial at Kitty Hawk, N. C. This monument consisted of a ten ton granite boulder bearing a commemorative bronze plate in honor of the Wright Brothers. It was erected on the exact spot where on December 17, 1903, Orville Wright took off in a plane under its own power. The cachet consisted of a 2 inch square box showing a portrait of the Wright Plane with a modern plane above it. Below, in five lines, appeared the words "TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY FIRST FLIGHT MADE BY THE WRIGHT BROTHERS AT KITTY HAWK, N. C. DECEMBER 17, 1903." It was applied in black as was the Kitty Hawk, N. C., hand stamp postmark.



Photograph of Original Wright Machine.

#649—2 Cent, Carmine Rose. "WRIGHT AEROPLANE." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued December 12, 1928.

This stamp was designed by C. A. Huston and A. R. Meissner, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, after a photograph of the original Wright machine supplied by the National Museum. (Illustrated.) The engraving was executed by J. Benzing, E. Hall and L. S. Schofield. The Capitol at the right and the Washington Monument at the left were added by the artist.

The stamps being large were not generally popular with the users of mail, and they were on hand at post offices for quite some time after they had first been placed on sale.

The two cent is singularly free of plate varieties. Some defects in the plates causing small dots have been reported but none worthy of special search as all are extremely minor. These stamps being rocked in sidewise to the design it is likely that some shifted transfers of the side frame lines might be discovered. Being unpopular with collectors little effort has been made to study this stamp. Several minor plate flaws have been reported, such as a dot in T of CENTS, 19679-LL-45.

Sixteen plates were made and all went to press.

Shades: Carmine, dull carmine.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Usual twelve position blocks.

Plates used: #19654—55, 56, 57, 62, 63, 64, 65, 78, 79, 80, 81
19708—09, 10, 11

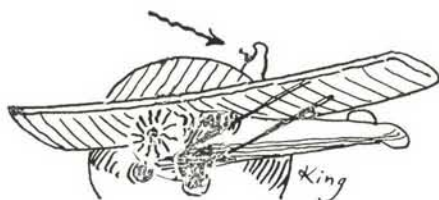
Number issued: 49,438,300

#650—5 Cent, Blue. "GLOBE AND MODERN AEROPLANE."
No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued December 12, 1928.

This design was by C. A. Huston, one of the artists of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The engraving was executed by J. Benzing, E. Hall and L. S. Schofield.

Whereas the two cent stamp was free from defects this one has several, one of which is extremely interesting. On plate No. 19658 stamp number 50 of the lower left pane has an elliptical mark where the wing of the plane crosses the globe at the right. This looks very much like a prairie dog sitting on its haunches and has frequently been so named. It is also known as the north pole variety. There seems to be no logical explanation of this plate flaw, as it does not duplicate any part of the design and it was no doubt caused by a foreign substance adhering to the plate while the design was being rocked in. Although the position of this variety has been well known for some time, it is a rather desirable item as this stamp had a straight edge at the right and these were usually promptly discarded by collectors and used for postage. (Illustrated.)



Flaw on Plate No. 19658.

We have never considered plate layout lines of sufficient importance to be worthy of comment as they are quite common. Usually they are found just inside the bottom or side frame line and almost always very faint. Their purpose is to help the plate maker to keep his alignment correct and are generally removed before the plate is used. On Plate No. 19659, however, the lines are quite strong and pass directly through the vertical center of the stamp, giving the impression that the globe is held up by a thread. This is especially marked in the stamps just under the top right plate number blocks. (F. before the number.) 19661-LR-46 has a vertical scratch.

Four plates were made for this stamp, and all went to press.

Shades: Blue, deep blue.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Usual twelve position blocks.
c: Prairie dog variety.
d: Layout lines in center of design. Scratch.

Plates used: #19658—59, 60, 61

Number issued: 10,319,700.

NOTES



CHAPTER XIV

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE

1929

THE George Rogers Clark stamp issued in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the surrender of Fort Sackville, at Vincennes, Indiana, was without doubt one of the most artistic of our twentieth century stamps.

As early as 1926, three years before the 150th anniversary of the surrender of Fort Sackville, it was suggested that a commemorative postage stamp be issued. The President, in his message to Congress in 1927, made mention of this American victory which was to be celebrated February 25, 1929, stating that it was too little known and understood, having eventually brought into the Union the Northwest territory.

On January 19, 1928, Representative David Hogg, of the 12th Indiana District, introduced a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to issue a special stamp in commemoration of the sesquicentennial of this exploit. The Clark Memorial Commission, meeting in Indianapolis on October 17th, approved and recommended a painting by Frederick C. Yohn, depicting the surrender of Fort Sackville to Col. George Rogers Clark by the British Commander, Lieut. Gov. Hamilton, as a subject for the stamp vignette.

The Indianapolis Star, of October 19, 1928, said: "While Postmaster General Harry S. New had expressed his approval of any design that the Commission might adopt, the actual plans for the anniversary stamp had been actually withheld until the Commission officially recommended a painting to be used. * * * Mr. Yohn's painting was originally produced on the cover of *The Youth's Companion* for October 1923, and now is the property of the Indiana Historical Society."

This being the first stamp ever issued to commemorate an Indiana event, and Indiana being the home state of the Postmaster General, it was assured that an attractive design would be forthcoming. It was at first planned to print the stamp in red, but Hon. Robert S. Regar, Third Assistant Postmaster General, conceived the idea of a bi-colored design.

Being printed in two colors, and of a larger size than any of the other commemoratives, it was an outstanding emission and one that Mr. Regar was very proud of.

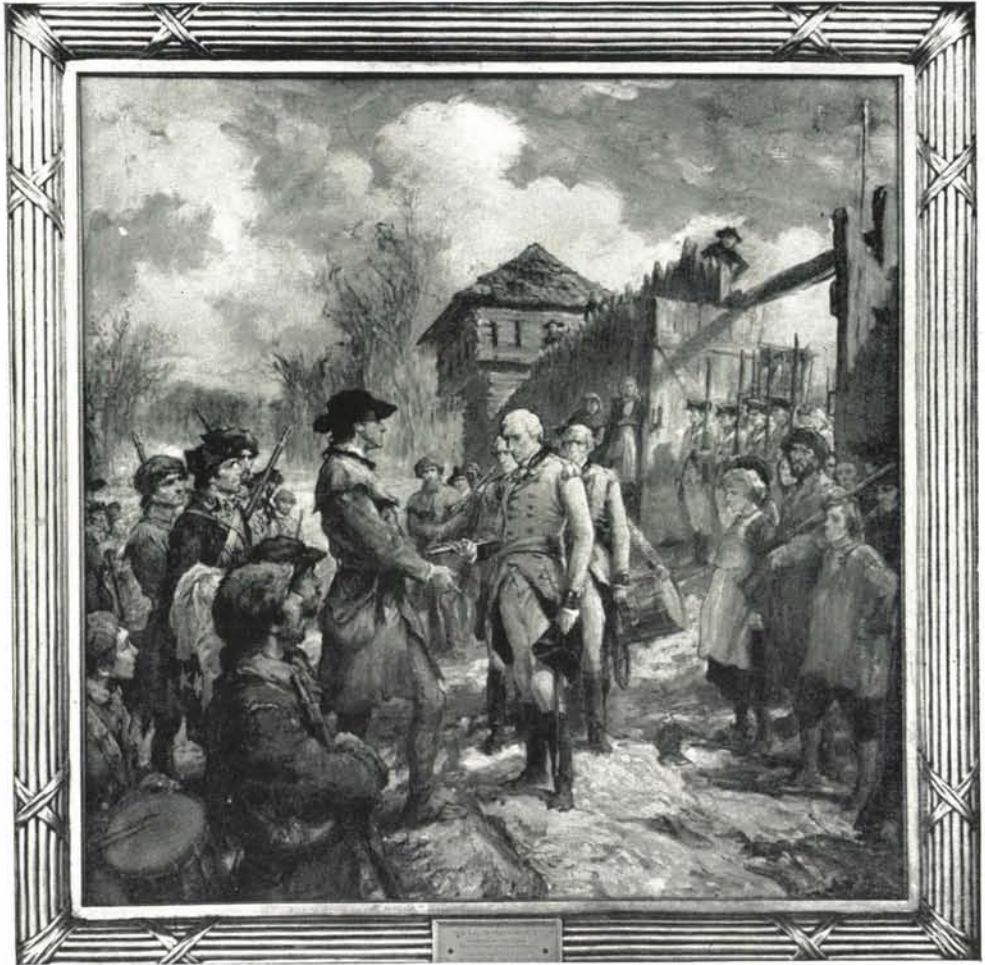
The conquest of the territory north of the Ohio by Col. Clark in 1778-9 was one of the most heroic episodes of the Revolutionary period, and one of the most important in its consequence. By reason of it the Treaty of Paris designated the Mississippi instead of the Ohio as our western boundary.

The official description of the stamp reads:

Office of the Postmaster General,
Washington, February 2, 1929.

Postmasters and others connected with the Postal Service are notified that the department is about to issue a new 2-cent George Rogers Clark postage stamp to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the surrender of Fort Sackville.

The new stamp is the same shape and size as the 5-cent air mail stamp, 1-3/32 by 1-15/32 inches, and is printed in two colors; the border in red and the vignette in black. The central design shows the surrender of Fort Sackville at Vincennes,



"Surrender of Fort Sackville," from a painting by Frederick C. Yohn.

Ind., to George Rogers Clark, reproduced from a photograph of the painting by Frederick C. Yohn. The word "Vincennes" appears beneath the central design and at the top of the stamp are the words "U. S. Postage" in white Roman letters. Above the vignette is a ribbon bearing the words "George Rogers Clark" with the word "Commemorative" in a curved panel directly beneath. In panels on either side of the stamp are acanthus scrolls and in both upper corners are the years "1779" at the left and "1929" at the right. In both lower corners within circles with dark backgrounds is the white numeral "2" with the word "Cents" at the bottom of the stamp.

The new George Rogers Clark stamp will first be placed on sale February 25, 1929, at the post office at Vincennes, Ind., and for the benefit of stamp collectors and dealers it will be placed on sale the following day, February 26, at the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department. These stamps will also be placed on sale at other post offices as promptly after February 25th as production will permit.

HARRY S. NEW,
Postmaster General.

Charlottesville, Va., the county seat of Albemarle County, where Clark was born, requested but was not given first day privileges.

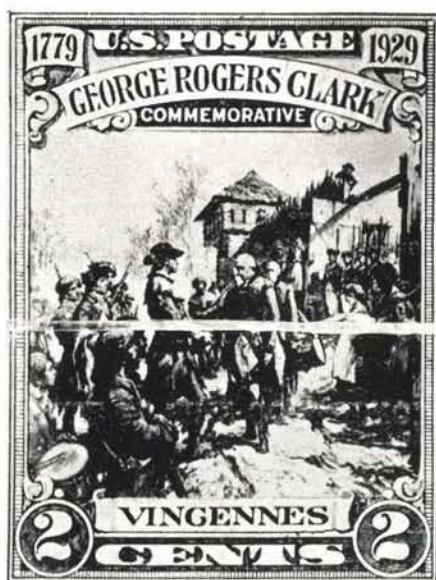


Photo from original drawing of first design.
Never approved or issued.

The first design prepared by Mr. Huston, artist of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, suggested a stamp higher than wide, (illustrated) but this was not approved, and the stamp was finally issued in horizontal form. The engraving work of the vignette was executed by L. S. Schofield, and that of the frame, lettering and numerals by E. M. Hall. The final proof was not approved until January 24, 1929, plates going to press the first week of February.

The first order called for 15,000,000, but the stamp proved so popular that on March 20, 1929, the Post Office Department announced that the supply on hand had become exhausted.

**#651—Two Cent, Carmine and Black. "BATTLE OF VINCENNES."
No Wmk. Perf. 11.**

Issued February 25, 1929.

These were printed in sheets of 100 subjects, with both horizontal and vertical guide lines in red. They were cut vertically into 50 subject panes and so delivered to the various post offices. There was a short black guide line in the top and bottom margin. The horizontal guide line occurred between the fifth and sixth row. On the left pane the red plate number was over the second stamp, the black number over the third stamp, followed by the word "TOP" in red. On the right pane "TOP" in black and the black plate number occurred over the second and third stamps, followed by the red plate number. There were no other markings on these plates, not even the customary initials.

As with other bi-colored stamps there was a possible chance of an "inverted center" sheet slipping out and collectors were carefully watching for such an error. Unusual care was exercised at the Bureau and no "inverts" have

ever been found. Harry Lindquist reported to the writers that Mr. Regar told him four sheets had been printed in error with the centers inverted but that these were immediately destroyed, getting no further than the press that printed them. These were neither gummed nor perforated. On checking this up through the Post Office Department we received the following letter in verification:

"October 2, 1930.

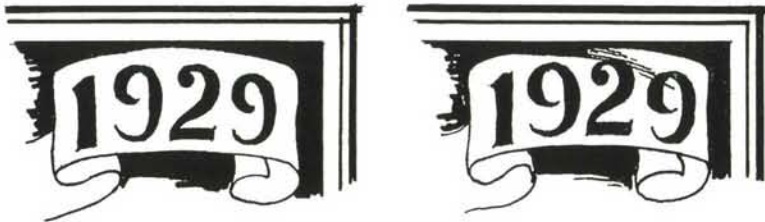
"Beverly S. King,
New York, N. Y.

"My dear Sir:

"Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of September 17, to Mr. Regar, in regard to the irregularity in the printing of the George Rogers Clark Commemorative stamp.

"The information which you have received to the effect that the central designs on a few sheets of this bicolored stamp were inverted in the original printing is correct. However, the defect in the printing was immediately detected and the imperfect sheets were destroyed so that none were issued to postmasters for sale to the public.

Very truly yours,
F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General."



Double transfer variety.

A double transfer variety consisting of a heavy red line over and cutting into the ribbon in the upper right corner has been noted. This occurs on stamp twenty-nine of the right pane, (fourth one of the sixth row,) red plate No. 19721. There are numerous scratches and minor spot of color on certain of the stamps, such as a horizontal red scratch on left pane red plate No. 19742, on stamps 26 and 27, dot of color on numerals, etc.

A good upward double occurs on stamp 44-R-19721, and stamp 14 is shifted to the left.

Shades: Carmine and black.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Position blocks.
 Top and bottom split arrows.
 Right and left complete arrows.
 Center guide and split guide lines.
c: Double transfer.

Plates (all used)—Each red border plate was used in combination with each red vignette plate, making 144 plate number combinations.

Center Plates: 19728—29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39
Frame Plates: 19720—21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 40, 41, 42, 43

Number issued: 16,684,674

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CHAPTER XV

EDISON COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE

1929

THE special Edison Commemorative Postage Stamp was issued during 1929 to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the invention of the first practical incandescent lamp by Thomas Alva Edison on October 21, 1879.

On May 7, 1929, the philatelic world was informed by a telegram from Congressman Ackerman of New Jersey that the department planned to issue this stamp the following month.

The organization for the observance of Light's Golden Jubilee was made up of a general committee composed of leaders of practically every walk of life in America, with President Herbert Hoover as honorary chairman. The observance was culminated on the night of October 21st at Dearborn, Michigan, by a dinner given in honor of Mr. Edison by Henry Ford, at which were present the President of the United States and a selected distinguished gathering of men from all parts of the United States and some foreign countries.

The speeches and festivities were broadcast over a network of 144 broadcasting stations and through special arrangement were also received abroad. During this program, the first international radio broadcast was effected when Doctor Einstein talked from Germany and his remarks were relayed to the United States by radio and then rebroadcast over the extensive network mentioned. Admiral Richard Byrd, who was then at Little America in the Antarctic, received the program and sent a special wireless message to Mr. Edison on the occasion. Messages were also received during the dinner hour from the President of Germany, the Premier of France, the Prince of Wales, and numerous other high government officials in other countries throughout the world.

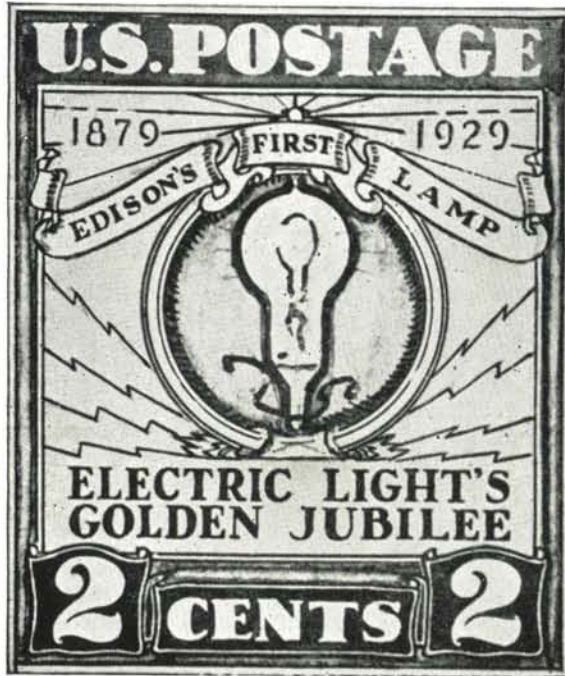
Many foreign countries joined in the various celebrations which were given throughout the year, including Japan, Italy, Germany, France, Holland, China and Latin American countries. Light's Golden Jubilee was considered one of the greatest tributes ever given to any living individual.

The matter of suggestions for the stamp design was largely in the hands of J. F. Quinlan, Executive Secretary for Light's Golden Jubilee, and the first thought was to have the stamp with a portrait of Thomas Alva Edison. There had long been a policy in the department which forbade the use of a picture of a living person on stamps or paper money, and this could not be changed. The first design suggested to the department was to consist of a picture of the house Edison was born in, flanked on either side by a replica of the original filament lamp and the modern Mazda lamp. This would naturally have necessitated an oblong stamp and was disapproved. The second design suggested was made for the size of the ordinary stamp and consisted of a conventional drawing of Edison's original lamp, with rays issuing therefrom. (Illustrated.) This was approved, and instructions were issued to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to proceed with the final design and the work.

The official notice follows:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, May 20, 1929.

Postmasters and others connected with the Postal Service are notified that the department is about to issue a new 2-cent postage stamp to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the production of the first incandescent lamp invented by Thomas Alva Edison.



Second sketch submitted. Not approved.

The new stamp is the same size as the 2-cent ordinary stamp, $75/100$ by $87/100$ inch, and is printed in red ink. The central design is a picture of the original lamp with rays issuing therefrom. Immediately above and partly encircling the lamp is a ribbon with the words "Edison's First Lamp"; above this and reaching the top of the stamps is a semi-circular panel with the words "United States Postage" in white Roman letters. In both upper corners are ribbon scrolls with the year "1879" at the left and "1929" at the right. On either side of the lamp and through the rays of light appears the following legend: "Electric Light's Golden Jubilee." The white numeral "2" appears in both lower corners within dark circles, which are connected by a dark panel forming the base of the stamp and containing the word "Cents" in white Roman letters.

The new Edison commemorative stamp will first be placed on sale June 5, 1929, at the post office at Menlo Park, N. J. The stamps will be available at other post offices and at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., as soon after that date as production will permit.

This stamp will also be issued in coils of 500, sidewise perforated. The coils will not be available on the first day of sale, but will be issued to postmasters having need for that variety as soon as they can be manufactured.

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

As first planned it was not intended to issue these stamps except from the flat bed process for the sheet stamps, and the coil stamps from the usual rotary press. However, the demand was so great that it was decided to print additional quantities on the rapid rotary presses and these were first placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency on June 11th, as were the coils. The large demand came mostly from large manufacturers of electrical supplies, who intended using these stamps on their mail as advertising for some years to come. This was anticipated

and largely responsible for the issuing of the coil stamps. This was the first strictly commemorative issued in this form and the only one to date.

The flat plate stamps were printed in sheets of four hundred subjects, divided into panes of 100 by horizontal and vertical guide lines. The post office sheets were prepared by cutting along these guide lines into panes of 100. There were eight plate numbers to each full sheet, two on each pane, located next to the fifth stamp from the outside corner.

The rotary press sheet stamps were also printed from four hundred subject plates. These were divided into panes of 100 subjects by horizontal and vertical gutters 5/16 of an inch wide. The separation into panes for post office use cut these gutters which then became the margins for the smaller sheets, which made all of these stamps perforated on all four sides. On these plates there were only four plate numbers, one to each pane. These were located in the upper and lower outside corners of the sheet.

The coil stamps were perforated sidewise and issued in the standard size rolls. They were printed from 170 subject plates, a pair to each press. This resulted in a joint line every seventeenth stamp. The plate numbers were placed above the first stamp in the top row and below the last stamp in the bottom row. On the top the number was preceded by a small open star. When correctly cut these numbers were removed in the coiling machines, but copies have been found showing part of the plate number. These are, of course, cut close at one edge or the other, but quite desirable. This stamp was issued in a larger quantity than almost any other issue. There were many non-philatelic requests for imperfs, but these were refused.

The first stamp of this issue was mailed on a cover by the Postmaster General, Walter F. Brown, to J. F. Quinlan, Executive Secretary for Light's Golden Jubilee, with the following letter:

"My dear Mr. Quinlan:

This letter is posted at Menlo Park on the first day of sale of the Edison Commemorative Stamp. The stamp on the envelope is the first one issued to the public.

In this connection I take pleasure in commenting on the patience and industry which you have shown in the worthwhile task of commemorating Mr. Edison's notable achievements.

(Signed)

WALTER F. BROWN,

Postmaster General."

The second stamp of the issue was sent to Congressman Harold G. Hoffman, Representative, South Amboy, New Jersey. To Thomas Alva Edison, the great inventor, was forwarded from the District of Columbia by first dispatch in the form of an airmail package, about 10 by 12 inches in size, a specially bound blue morocco leather album, in which was placed the first impression made from the master die. This package arrived in time at Menlo Park, New Jersey, to receive the first day's cancellation, and was then sent to Fort Meyer, Florida, where Mr. Edison was residing temporarily.

Two varieties of cancellations were used at Menlo Park. One showed ordinary type electric machine cancellation; the other a large circular hand stamp with four long horizontal bars extending from the right of it which cancelled the stamp. The cancelling was executed in black ink.

Charles Edison, son of Thomas Alva Edison, visited Menlo Park Post Office late in the afternoon of the first day's sale and autographed first day covers for all those who requested them.



**#654—2 Cent, Carmine Rose. "EDISON'S LAMP." No Wmk.
Perf. 11.**

Issued June 5, 1929.

The final drawings were made by A. R. Meissner, and the engraving was executed by J. C. Benzing and Edward M. Hall, all of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The design was not very attractive, but the lack of time between the decision to issue such a stamp and the date of its initial appearance made it necessary to make but few changes to the design. The Bureau issued a much better "lamp design" on the 1 Cent 1902 issue on which the draped figures at the side each hold aloft an electric light bulb symbolic of Benjamin Franklin's discovery of electricity. No doubt an equally attractive stamp would have been designed had there not been an objection to portraying the picture of a man then living.

This stamp is singularly free from philatelic varieties, as the shade was fairly constant and no major plate defect has been discovered to date. There was, however, one interesting printing variety. In printing from plate No. 19776 one sheet had the lower right corner turned over, causing parts of stamps No. 90 and No. 99, as well as all of No. 100 to be printed on the back. When properly folded there is a large blank space in the lower right corner of the lower right pane.

There were about fifty million of these stamps printed but as these were the first ones issued they are no more desirable in mint condition than the rotary sheet stamps, of which about four times as many were printed.

Shades: Carmine rose, deep carmine rose.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Usual four hundred subject position blocks.
c: Plate defect.

No. 71-UL-19778 has a dot of color in T of CENTS. No. 11-UR-19776 has a small circle above S of LIGHTS.

Plates used: 19775—76, 77, 78

Quantity issued: 31,679,200

**#655—2 Cent, Carmine Rose. "EDISON'S LAMP." Rotary Press.
No Wmk. Perf. 11x10½.**

Issued June 11, 1929

The previous rotary press "commemorative," (which the Department called a memorial) the Harding issue of 1923, was perforated 10 by 10 as were the ordinary stamp issued at about that time. There were numerous complaints that these perf 10 stamps were too hard to separate and in the latter part of 1926 the perforations were changed to 11 horizontally and 10½ vertically. This odd vertical perforation was found to make the stamps easier of separation, but was sufficiently "tough" to prevent the sheets from breaking apart in the perforating machines.

In the years that had passed since the Harding issue the Bureau had made great progress in improving the quality of the work turned out by the rotary press, and the majority of the Edison stamps were produced by this method showed no detracting in appearance.

These plates having been curved endwise on the press are higher than the flat plate stamps altho the same width. These stamps measure $22\frac{3}{4}$ mm in height while the others are only 22mm.

As in the case of the flat plate stamps no worthwhile varieties have been discovered. This may be due to the general lack of interest on the part of most collectors, as the design was not of sufficient beauty to be worthy of much study. There was little variation in the printing.

Shades: Carmine rose, deep carmine rose.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

b: Plate defect.

91-LL-19779 has a line connecting left 2 with frame line.

Plates used: 19779—80, 96, 97

19806—07, 08, 09

Quantity issued: 210,120,000

#656—2 Cent, Carmine Rose. "EDISON'S LAMP." Rotary Press Sidewise Coil. No Wmk. Perf. 10 Vertically.

Issued June 11, 1929.

Like the rotary sheet stamps, this coil was first placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency. When first issued it was put up in rolls of 500 and 1,000 subjects, with the gum facing the core. On September 2, 1929, this was issued in rolls of 3,000, which differed only in having the gum facing outward. These were issued to fit certain stamp affixing machines which needed this type of put up.

The ten gauge perforation having been found entirely satisfactory for quite some years on this type of issue was used for this stamp.

As most of the stamps issued in rolls were used by firms engaged in the electrical industry only a comparatively small quantity reached philatelic hands, and used copies of this stamp are actually scarcer than mint copies of the other two types of issue.

Shades: Carmine rose, deep carmine rose.

Varieties: a: Joint line pairs.

b: Copies showing parts of plate numbers.

Plates used: 19781*, 82*, 94*, 95*

19802, 03, 04*

Quantity issued: 133,530,000

All went to press—known copies with plate No. marked *.

NOTES

CHAPTER XVI

SULLIVAN EXPEDITION ISSUE

1929

NEW YORK State had been successful in persuading the Postmaster General to issue a commemorative stamp for the 150th anniversary of the Battle of White Plains in 1926 and a similar stamp in 1927 memorializing the sesquicentennial of the Burgoyne Campaign. Believing that like recognition should be given by the Federal Government to the observance of the century and a half which had elapsed since the successful execution of the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign in 1779, the Finger Lakes Association in 1928 took the initiative in laying the request before the Post Office Department in Washington.

To strengthen the efforts of the Finger Lakes Association and New York's representatives in the Senate and House of the National Government, the State Legislature passed the following concurrent Resolution:

WHEREAS, There occurs this year the 150th anniversary of the Sullivan Expedition, which was projected by Governor George Clinton and Commander-in-Chief George Washington and authorized by Congress;

WHEREAS, This successful military enterprise was participated in by officers and troops of New York, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Massachusetts;

WHEREAS, The Sullivan Expedition weakened the Indian alliance with the English, cut off supplies of food, gave protection to frontier settlements, opened the western part of the State for settlement, and helped to win for the American Republic the rich interior of the continent; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature and Governor have made an appropriation for suitable exercises and historic monuments to observe the Sullivan Sesquicentennial;

RESOLVED (if the Assembly concur), That the Honorable Harry S. New, Postmaster General of the United States, be, and he is hereby, requested to cause to be issued one hundred million postage stamps, of the denomination of two cents each, Commemorative of the Sullivan Campaign of 1779 in New York and Pennsylvania.

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Postmaster General of the United States and to the Senators and Members of Congress from the State of New York, properly authenticated by the Clerks, respectively, of the Senate and Assembly.

RESOLVED, That the States of Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Massachusetts, whose officers and troops participated in the Sullivan Expedition, be invited by New York to endorse this request.

During January 1929 Representative Sanders, who was the Acting Chairman of the Committee of Post Offices and Post Roads, introduced a bill in the House directing Postmaster General Harry S. New to issue a special series of postage stamps to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Sullivan raid. The introduction of this bill did not rest particularly well with the Postmaster General for the reason that a simple request to him would have accomplished the same result. As a matter of fact it rather antagonized him against the issuance of a stamp or stamps for this celebration, and shortly before he resigned as Postmaster General Mr. New refused the request of Dr. Alexander C. Flick, State Historian, for this special issue.

Guy Comfort, Editor of the *Perry Herald*, then took up the question with Charles A. Hamilton, of Washington, D. C., who had a summer place in Genesee County. Mr. Hamilton, in a letter to us, said:

"Mr. Guy Comfort, of the *Perry Herald*, wrote to ask my aid in overcoming the objections of Postmaster General New. About the same time, at the instance of Mr. Comfort, the State Historian sent a similar request to me. I advised awaiting the

installation of a new Postmaster General. When Mr. Brown succeeded to the portfolio I interested Representative Mead, who was born in the Genesee Valley, and together we secured the endorsement of other members representing districts within the territory traversed by the Sullivan Expedition and we called upon Mr. Brown by appointment, following closely upon a visit to that same gentleman by Representative Snell, who had promised to join our party.

As soon as we were admitted to his office Postmaster General Brown, brushing an alleged tear from his eye, said: 'I have just this moment finished a chat with Bert Snell and he has convinced me that the State of New York will go to the 'demonition bow wows' if you don't get this stamp. Can you get a photograph of General Sullivan?' I replied that there were a number of portraits to be seen in the Congressional Library. 'Go and get 'em,' said Mr. Brown.

I asked Mr. Sanders, Chairman of the Post Office Committee, to accompany me. He promised, and next morning I went to his office, corralled him, and together we went to the Library. One of the assistants of the Librarian searched the shelves and brought out a number of 'counterfeit presentments' of the gallant Sullivan. I personally secured the services of a photographer and had him make copies of about six or eight of the best of the lot.

Next morning I took them to the Post Office Department, and handed them to Mr. Riper, then one of the Assistant Postmasters General. He asked me to wait about twenty minutes, and at my suggestion authorized me to call on the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for a designer. Within the twenty minutes that gentleman was on hand. Mr. Brown thought that we should have an equestrian portrait of General Sullivan, but upon calling in the designer from the Bureau of Engraving it was decided that the stamp, being of the regulation size, would be too small to accommodate the steed, and the portrait was thereupon selected without further consultation with anyone. Mr. Regar, the Third Assistant Postmaster General, suggested that he would depend upon me alone, as if a half dozen members of Congress should undertake to 'aid' there would be delay in getting the stamp out, and that such delay would be annoying, to say the least, to those most interested. The three of us then went over the collection and made the selection, the photo chosen being considered by the expert from the Bureau as the best for the purpose. (Illustrated.) The following morning the design was brought to Mr. Riper's office and approved. Three or four days later the engraving was finished, and the work of printing was rushed so that the commemorative stamp was ready for issue on the exact day suggested by Mr. Comfort. Incidentally Mr. Riper asked me to name not more than two post offices from which first day cancellations should be sent out. I named Perry and Geneseo. (Geneseo being the county seat of my own county.)

As soon as the official bulletin which named those two towns as 'first day cover' offices was issued, about a dozen Congressmen yowled for their own particular 'metropoli' with the result that some twenty places were supplied with the stamps at the same time. But Perry and Geneseo were 'officially named' first, and naturally received the greatest publicity. Perry reaped the greatest benefit, as I am advised that one man from Iowa arrived by airplane, two or three Movie concerns caught the crowds for their 'newsreels' and the crowds around the Perry Post Office were so great that the Postmaster was compelled to call on the Department to authorize the use of the cancellation date for twenty-four hours longer than the official 'first day' lasted.

Yours cordially,

CHAS. A. HAMILTON.

It will be noted in Mr. Hamilton's letter that he named Perry and Geneseo as the two post offices from which first day cancellations should be sent out, but that this number was later increased materially. Perry being located on a minor railroad, it was about noon on the day of issue when the first consignment of stamps reached the post office there, and as a consequence the Department issued an order permitting the cancellation of stamps on the second day with the first day's date stamp in the postmark. This enabled the Postmaster to fill orders for "first day cancellations" which, without that permission, he would not have been legally authorized to do. The earliest postmarked stamps from Perry were 10:30 A. M., with the exception of a few. Henry N. Page, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Perry, wrote us as follows:

Dear Mr. King:

The Sullivan stamps were originally to have been issued from only two offices, Perry and Geneseo. As you probably know this plan was changed shortly before the stamps were issued, and they were given to practically every office on the line of Sullivan's march. For some reason these original offices were slighted and did not



MAJ. GEN. JOHN SULLIVAN.

receive any stamps until noon or later on the day of issue. Very early on the day of issue I drove with a friend who was deeply interested, to an office that had stamps and we brought a supply back here. Consequently we secured a 7:30 A. M. postmark, whereas I believe all other stamps from here were postmarked 10:30 or later. Incidentally I stopped at Geneseo and mailed myself an envelope from there, and the assistant postmaster there autographed the cover with the statement that it was the first cover mailed from Geneseo. I don't know whether that lends any particular virtue to it or not. He seemed to believe it did.

Enclosed are three Perry and three Geneseo covers. The Geneseo postmark is not early.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY N. PAGE.

Dr. Alexander C. Flick, State Historian, in February 1929, issued the following statement:

The Sullivan-Clinton Campaign was one of the largest and most important aggressive movements in the War of Independence and it was extraordinarily successful. Too commonly it has been viewed as merely a picturesque punitive expedition against the Iroquois Indians, who were allies of England. The real historical significance lies in the fact that Washington, Governor Clinton, and leaders in Congress regarded it as a movement to stake out a claim to a rich inland empire on this continent when the time came to make terms of peace. They saw that if the new republic obtained political independence with only a fringe of territory along the Atlantic while the interior of North America was left in the hands of the mother country, the work would scarcely be worth its cost.

It is because of this interpretation that it is felt that the sesquicentennial of the campaign is deemed worthy of observance this year. It is felt that a commemorative postage stamp will call the attention of the people of the nation to the importance of the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign in American History.

The official notice follows:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, May 29, 1929.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department is preparing to issue a special 2-cent postage stamp to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Sullivan expedition in New York State during the Revolutionary War. The new stamp is the same size as the regular issue, 75/100 by 87/100 inch, and is printed in red ink.

The central design is a three-fourths length portrait of Major General Sullivan in continental uniform over which in a semicircular panel appear the words "United States Postage" in white Roman letters, on a dark background with white edges. This panel is supported on either side by brackets of scroll work forming the upper part of a narrow panel and ending at the base in dark circles with white borders. Within the circles in each lower corner appears the numeral 2 in white Roman letters. Across the top of the stamp is a ribbon bearing the title "Sullivan Expedition" in dark architectural Roman letters. Below, in similar lettering on either side on extensions of the ribbon panel are the dates 1779 at the left and 1929 at the right. A dark panel with white edges bearing the word "Cents" in white Roman letters connects the circles inclosing the denomination numerals. Above this base in a ribbon panel appears the words "Maj. Gen. Sullivan" in dark Gothic letters. The entire stamp is inclosed in a narrow white border.

The new Sullivan expedition commemorative stamp will first be placed on sale June 17, 1929, at the post offices of Auburn, N. Y., Binghamton, N. Y., Canandaigua, N. Y., Canajoharie, N. Y., Elmira, N. Y., Geneseo, N. Y., Geneva, N. Y., Horseheads, N. Y., Owego, N. Y., Penn Yan, N. Y., Perry, N. Y., Seneca Falls, N. Y., Waterloo, N. Y., Waverly, N. Y. The stamp will be placed on sale at other post offices and the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., as soon thereafter as production permits.

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

They were printed from flat plates in sheets of 400 subjects, and were cut along horizontal and vertical guide lines into panes of 100 and so distributed to the various post offices. There were eight plate numbers to each of the large sheets, two on each pane, over and beside the fifth stamp from the corner.

**#657—2 Cent, Carmine Rose. "MAJ. GEN. SULLIVAN." No Wmk.
Perf. 11.**

Issued June 17, 1929.

This stamp was designed by C. Aubrey Huston, one of the artists of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the engraving work was executed by John Eissler, Edward M. Hall and E. Helmuth, also of the Bureau.

No worthwhile varieties have been discovered, although we have seen copies where uneven wiping has caused two distinct shades on the same pane. Nine plates were made, of which only four were put to press.

Shades: Carmine rose, deep carmine rose.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Usual twelve position guide line blocks.

Plates used: 19783—84, 85, 86

Plates made but not used: 19787—88, 89
19800—01

Quantity issued: 51,452,406

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CHAPTER XVII

BATTLE OF FALLEN TIMBERS

1929

FALLEN Timbers State Park, on the Maumee River, near Maumee, Ohio, is the old battleground where General Anthony Wayne defeated Chief Little Turtle's Indian warriors August 20, 1794. This victory led to the Treaty of Greenville August 3, 1795, which opened much of the present State of Ohio to white settlers.

At a meeting of the *Toledo Philatelic Society* held early in December 1928, Rev. Perry Bauman announced that President-elect Hoover had consented to attend a meeting of the Hayes Memorial Society at Fremont during June 1929, and would deliver an address at the site of the Battle of Fallen Timbers, where a monument to the memory of Anthony Wayne was to be unveiled. The possibility of securing a commemorative stamp was discussed and Edward H. Turner, Dr. Bauman and M. C. Van Buren, all members of the *Toledo Philatelic Society*, were appointed as a committee to discover ways and means of having such a special stamp issued. On taking the matter up with Postmaster General Harry S. New they were informed that the schedule of commemorative stamps for 1929 had been decided on, and that the list could not be added to.

After President Hoover took office on March 4, 1929, the appointment of Walter F. Brown of Toledo as Postmaster General, was announced. Mr. Turner, being personally acquainted with Mr. Brown, succeeded in interesting him in the issuance of such a stamp. This, plus many letters and strenuous efforts on the part of Dr. Bauman, working through Ohio members of the Senate and House, was productive of the desired result, and the Post Office Department finally instructed the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to proceed with designs for the Fallen Timbers Battle stamp.

The subject selected for the vignette was the memorial group designed for the General Anthony Wayne monument. A photograph taken before the monument was erected at Fallen Timbers Park was furnished to the Bureau artists by W. J. Sherman of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, and Chairman of the Fallen Timbers Committee. We are indebted to Mr. Sherman for the photograph illustrated. Bruce Wilder Laville of Boston was the sculptor.



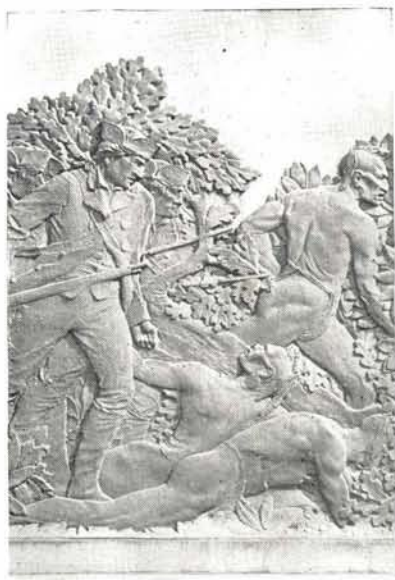
Gen. Anthony Wayne Monument.

The official notice follows:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, August 26, 1929.

Postmasters and postal employees are notified that the department is preparing to issue a special 2-cent postage stamp as a memorial to General Anthony Wayne, and to commemorate the one hundred and thirty-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Fallen Timbers. The new stamp is of the same size as the regular issue, 75/100 by 87/100 inch, and is printed in red ink.

The central design of the stamp represents the memorial group containing the statue of General Wayne in the center with the figure of an Indian on the left and a frontiersman on the right, printed in white on a dark background. A tablet below contains the legend "General Anthony Wayne Memorial." On the extreme upper edge of the stamp in a dark panel with white Roman lettering appear the words "United States Postage." Below in a semicircular panel with white edges and white Roman lettering on a dark background are the words "Battle of Fallen Timbers." The ends of this panel are supported by uprights in the form of acanthus scrolls which end at the two lower corners in ovals having white edges and dark background. Within these ovals is the numeral "2." The ovals are connected by a base panel in dark color with the word "Cents" in white Roman letters. Between the upper



Panel from base of monument.

horizontal and semicircular panels are white ribbons with the dates "1794" at the left and "1929" at the right in dark lettering.

The new General Anthony Wayne Battle of Fallen Timbers stamp will first be placed on sale September 14, 1929, at the post office of Maumee, Perrysburg, Toledo and Waterville, Ohio, and Erie, Pa. Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the new stamp may send a limited number, not to exceed 25, of addressed covers to the postmasters at the above post offices with a remittance to cover the value of the stamps required for affixing to the covers. Covers will be accepted from bona fide subscribers only.

The stamp will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., on September 16, 1929. The Philatelic Agency, however, will not accept first-day covers.

F. A. TILTON,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The first plates went to press August 6, 1929, the stamps being put on sale September 14th, according to the promise of the official notice, at the villages of Waterville, Perrysburg, and Maumee, Ohio, and the cities of Toledo, Ohio, and Erie, Pa. The last named city was the birthplace of General Wayne, and Toledo the residence of Postmaster General Brown. The three villages were selected due to their historical association and proximity to Fallen Timbers Park.

An effort was made to have this stamp issued in time for first day covers to be used in connection with the A. P. S. convention and exhibition held during August at Minneapolis, but as the dedication of the Wayne Monument would not occur until September the Postmaster General ruled against it. The quantity issued was comparatively small, due to the celebration being a purely local affair.

#680—2 Cent, Carmine Rose. "GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE MEMORIAL." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued September 14, 1929.

They were printed from flat bed presses in sheets of 400 subjects with vertical and horizontal guide lines along which the sheets were cut into post office panes of 100. There were eight plate numbers, two on each pane, these occurred over or under the fifth stamp from the outside corners on the top and bottom and the fifth stamp down or up on the sides.

The frame, of very simple design, was the work of C. A. Huston, and the engraving executed by Louis S. Schofield, Edward M. Hall and E. Helmuth, all of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

A special cancellation was used at Waterville, Ohio. It consisted of a circular design with serrated edge containing the legend "Anthony Wayne Commemorative Stamp, Waterville, O., 9-14-29." The small issue was quickly taken up, and as early as October 8th the Third Assistant Postmaster General stated that the supply was entirely exhausted.

Shades: Rose carmine, dull carmine.

Varieties: Usual twelve position blocks.

Plates used: 19824—25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31—all plates going to press.

Quantity issued: 29,338,274.

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CHAPTER XVIII

THE OHIO RIVER CANALIZATION ISSUE

1929

THE *Waterways Journal* of St. Louis was one of many papers to give publicity to a general feeling that a special series of two or three stamps be issued to commemorate the completion of the canalization system of the Ohio River. In their issue of January 5, 1929, they said:

It is fitting that the Government issue at least three stamps to commemorate this important event, the completion of a stupendous undertaking well done by the Engineer Corps of the United States Army. What more fitting tribute can be paid at the culmination of the great feat than to issue a green one-cent stamp bearing the picture of a Pittsburgh Coal tow-boat, a red two-cent stamp showing a side-wheel passenger packet, and a blue five-cent stamp depicting a tow-boat being put through an Ohio river lock? Naturally, the Ohio River Valley Improvement Association, through its officers, should broach the matter; and there is no doubt the association can bring pressure on the Post Office Department through the representatives and senators from the Valley States to successfully put the idea into reality. Surely the completion of such an important feat as the Canalization of the Ohio River is more important than an exposition or the meeting of an Aeronautics Association. Let all river interests bestir themselves to secure the printings of these stamps to perpetuate the slogan: 'Nine feet, Pittsburgh to Cairo.'

The usual agitation ensued and "public spirited" citizens bestirred themselves and began to pester the Post Office Department. It was thought that Postmaster General Walter F. Brown, hailing from Toledo, Ohio, could be easily prevailed upon to issue two or perhaps three stamps.

The Department failed to look with favor on the suggestion of three stamps, and as a matter of fact it was not particularly interested in even one special emission to celebrate the completion of a contract for digging canals or installing locks. If it had not been for the fact that the Postmaster General came from Ohio, we were told, the stamp would never have been issued.

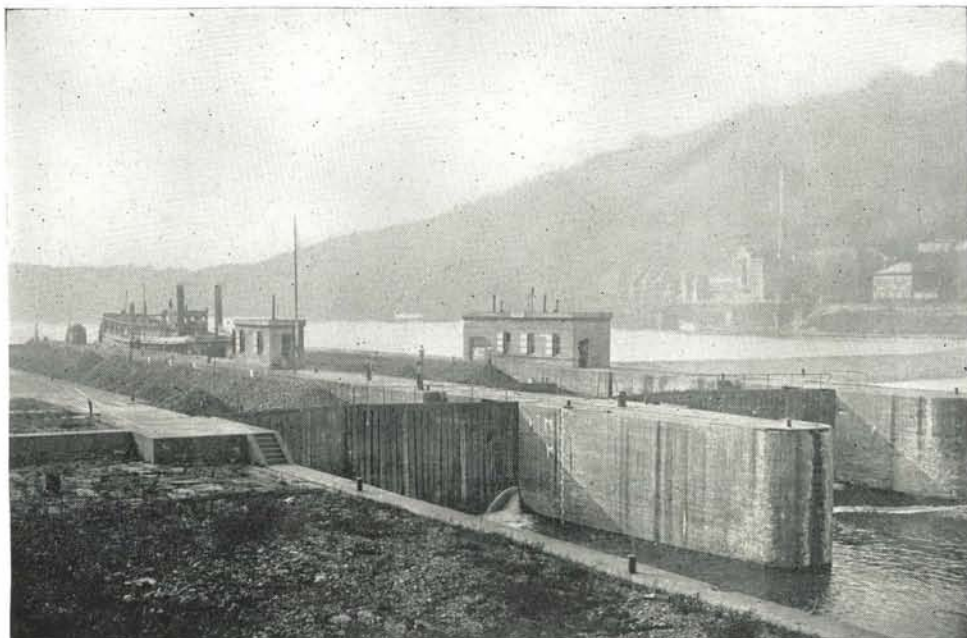
As it was, seven months rolled around before word was received from the Post Office Department that instructions had been issued to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to proceed with a design for a commemorative two cent Ohio Canalization stamp, although word had been received in Pittsburgh during May that the stamp would be forthcoming.

This stamp was scheduled for October 12th, but did not really make its appearance until the 19th of that month. This later date was really caused, according to *Mekeel's* of 10/14/29, because of the visit of the Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, English Prime Minister, who would be in conference with the President during the early days of October, and as the President contemplated attending the opening celebration the committee postponed all activities for a week.

The official notice reads:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, September 27, 1929.

Postmasters and postal employees are notified that the department is preparing to issue a special 2-cent postage stamp to commemorate the completion of the Ohio River Canalization.



Lock No. 5. Monongahela River.

The new stamp is the same size as the regular issue, 75/100 by 87/100 inch, but with horizontal design, and is printed in red ink. The central design represents an Ohio River lock with surrounding scenery. At the top of the stamp within a dark panel in white Roman letters appear the words "United States Postage." Below on a ribbon scroll are the words "Ohio River Canalization." In both upper corners in extensions of the ribbon scroll are the dates "1875" at the left and "1929" at the right. At the bottom of the stamp in a darker panel with white edges is the word "Cents" in white Roman letters, and in both lower corners within circles with dark backgrounds appears the white numeral "2." The entire stamp is inclosed in a narrow white border.

The new Ohio River Canalization stamp will first be placed on sale October 19, 1929, at the post offices at Cairo, Ill., Evansville, Ind., Louisville, Ky., Cincinnati, Ohio, Homestead, Pa., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Wheeling, W. Va. Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the new stamp may send a limited number, not to exceed 25, of addressed covers to the postmasters at the above post offices with a remittance to cover the value of the stamps required for affixing to the covers. Covers will be accepted from bona fide subscribers only.

The stamp will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., on October 21, 1929. The Philatelic Agency, however, will not accept first-day covers.

F. A. TILTON,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

These stamps were printed on flat bed presses of 400 subject plates, cut horizontally and vertically along arrow lines into 100 subject post office panes. Each plate carried the usual eight numbers, two to a pane, over, under or alongside the fifth stamp from the corner.

#681—2 Cent, Carmine Rose. "LOCK AND DAM." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued October 19, 1929.

The subject selected for the vignette was rather pleasing and at least descriptive of the event. The War Department had taken a series of progress

photographs as the work on the locks progressed, and one, made by Lt. Col. Jarvis J. Bain, of Lock No. 5, Monongahela River, was selected. (Illustrated.)

The engraving, a very accurate reproduction of the photograph, was executed by F. Pauling and Edward M. Hall. Stamp frame was designed by C. A. Huston.

It is interesting to note that the Bureau made a special plate, No. 20005, for printing stamps for sale to collectors through the Philatelic Agency. Fortunately this did not create a precedent.

As H. M. Southgate said, in connection with this extra plate: "There should be plenty of stamps to go round, if the report I have heard is correct. It is unusual for a second printing to be made so long after the original order is filled. It also sets a bad precedent. Someone might order a lot of Norse 5's for example, and mess things up generally, if accepted."

In the belief that plate No. 20005 was made in a hurry we checked all four panes of this plate for plate varieties, but none were discovered except a small D. T. on stamp 90-LR. No other worthwhile varieties have so far been reported on this issue.

Shades: Lake, Carmine, Bright Carmine.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

b: Usual twelve position blocks.

c: Double transfer, stamp 90-LR-# 20005.

Plates made and used: 19838—39, 40, 41
20005

Quantity issued: 32,680,900

NOTES

CHAPTER XIX

MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY ISSUE

1930

THE Massachusetts Bay Colony was founded in 1630, and 1930 being the 300th anniversary it was decided to hold a tercentenary celebration during the summer of that year. To this the Governor appointed a commission, of which Herbert Parker was Chairman and Frank Roe Batchelder, Vice-Chairman.

After serious consideration it was determined to include in the celebration all of the surrounding cities and towns that were identified with the early history of Massachusetts, and that the celebration should consist of a series of public gatherings and pageants to be held during the summer of 1930. These plans were carried through to a successful conclusion, and the sponsors were also able to persuade the Government to issue both a commemorative postage stamp and a specially designed half dollar in honor of the anniversary of the historical events of the founding of the Colony and the settlement of Boston.

According to the records available the issuance of a stamp was suggested to the Commission by A. R. Rogers, Executive Secretary. We understand that at that time the Post Office Department had a general rule of not sponsoring more than four commemorative stamps per year, and four had been issued for 1929. As Mr. Batchelder intimates in a letter to us, considerable difficulty was therefore experienced with the Department during 1929, and it was only by persistent and united effort and finally a personal appeal to the President that the stamp was secured for 1930. Evidence that pressure was being brought to bear is substantiated by a letter from the Postmaster General to Congressman McCormack:

"The department has full authority under the existing statute to provide a commemorative postage stamp for the 300th anniversary of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

The program for commemorative stamps for 1930 has not yet been prepared and it is not known at this time when final decision can be made on the stamps for next year.

You may be assured, however, in view of the recognized historical importance of the Massachusetts anniversary, that the department will give the matter of having a stamp for the event most careful consideration, and you will be further advised."⁽¹⁾

This is also borne out by Mr. Batchelder's letter, which reads:

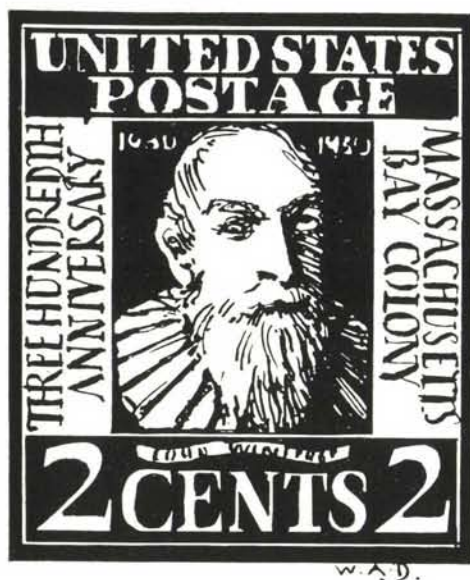
My dear Mr. King:

Our Tercentenary stamp was, I think, first suggested by our Executive Secretary, Mr. A. R. Rogers. The Governor was asked to address the Postmaster General, which he did, and received a reply that indicated disinclination to issue the stamp. Eventually our Commission took the matter up and assigned me to conduct the negotiations. I took a second letter from the Governor to the Department but it was only after several months delay and a demand by the united Massachusetts delegation in Congress that the Postmaster General gave serious attention to the matter. There were further delays, inability to see the Postmaster General, etc., and finally Representative Stobbs and myself went to the President, who 'requested' the Postmaster General to issue the stamp; and it was accordingly issued. But instead of being issued Jan. 1, 1930, as we desired, it was issued April 8, 1930. Fifty million were first printed, and subsequently, at my request, a second lot of 25,000,000. Third Assistant Tilton was throughout interested and helpful to the extent of his powers. We also owed to the sympathetic interest of Hon. A. W. Hall, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, an especially quick issue of the stamp, once it was ordered.

Yours truly,

F. R. BATCHELDER,
Vice-Chairman.

⁽¹⁾ Mekeel's Weekly, Sept. 2 1929.



Scheme for Mass. Tercentenary Commemorative stamp

During December 1929 Hon. F. A. Tilton, Third Assistant Postmaster General, requested the Massachusetts Tercentenary Commission to submit suggestions for this stamp, stressing the point that in preparing sketches they should be guided by a spirit of economy, and designs should be adaptable for use on a stamp the same size as the ordinary two cent. This suggestion was followed and the first scheme submitted by the Tercentenary Commission to the Post Office Department contemplated the use of a portrait of the first Governor of the Colony, John Winthrop. A drawing was made by C. A. Dwiggins, a well known artist of Boston, but after consideration was rejected by the Department as being too involved, the small scale of the stamp being ill-fitted to a design of this sort. (Illustrated.)⁽²⁾

In March 1930 three other suggestions were made by the Commission, one being to use a representation of the Charter granted the Massachusetts Bay Colony by King Charles I, another the Seal of the Colony, and a third the Ship *Arabella*, which brought John Winthrop and a group of colonists to Salem, Mass., June 12, 1630. Mr. Batchelder wrote us as follows regarding these suggestions:

"My dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of March 21st, I would say that the design we first submitted to the Postmaster General had as its central figure an engraving of John Winthrop.

The charter, we agreed, was insignificant and weak in so small a space as the stamp afforded; The *Arabella*, favored by some of our people, was too easily mistaken for the *Mayflower* or other historic vessels. It was agreed that the Seal having the Indian with his bow and arrow and about it the inscription 'The Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England' was much more striking

(2) From Mr. King's collection.



Seals of the Colony.

and distinctive. The Postmaster General readily agreed to this and a design was then prepared by the Chief Designer of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing which was not quite satisfactory either to the Postmaster General or to myself. (Illustrated.)

Thereupon the Chief Designer, Mr. Huston, made a new design which was acceptable to the Postmaster General and also to me and this, having been agreed upon, the order was given to proceed.

Yours truly,

F. R. BATCHELDER,

Vice-Chairman."

The four photographs of the Colony Seal from which the final drawings were made were furnished by the Massachusetts Historical Society of Boston. Julius H. Tuttle, the Librarian, wrote us that "photographs of two of the earlier seals of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay are enclosed; one of 1676; the other of 1680, the latter of which is imperfect in the original." (Illustrated.)



Photo from original drawing. Not approved.

The official notice of the Post Office Department reads:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, Mar. 15, 1930.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department is preparing to issue a new 2-cent postage stamp to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

The stamp is an upright rectangle the same size as the current 2-cent stamp and is printed in red ink. In a straight line across the top of the stamp are the words "United States Postage" in white Roman letters, and directly beneath is a semicircular panel containing the words "Massachusetts Bay Colony." This panel is supported on either side by small acanthus leaf brackets. In both lower corners within ovals with dark backgrounds appears the white numeral "2" and these ovals are connected by a panel bearing the word "Cents" in white Roman letters. The central design is the colonial seal with the figure of an Indian holding a bow in his left hand and an arrow in his right. On either side of the figure is a small pine tree. The years "1630" and "1930" in dark numerals are shown outside the lower part of the seal following the curve of the oval.

The new Massachusetts Bay Colony stamp will first be placed on sale Apr. 8, 1930, at Boston and Salem, Mass., and at other post offices as soon thereafter as production will permit.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the new stamp may send a limited number of addressed covers, not to exceed 25, to the above post offices with a cash or postal money-order remittance representing the value of the stamps required for affixing.

The new stamp will be placed on sale at the philatelic agency of the department on April 11, 1930, for the benefit of stamp collectors, but the agency will not be authorized to accept first-day covers.

F. A. TILTON,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

#682—2 Cent, Rose Carmine. "SEAL OF THE COLONY." Flat Plate. No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued April 8, 1930.

The final design was prepared by C. A. Huston and A. R. Meissner, and the engraving was executed by Edward M. Hall, Louis B. Schofield, William B. Wells and Donald R. McLeod, all of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The stamp as a whole was rather disappointing due to the immense amount of detail incorporated in the design. Considerable amusement was evoked by the legend on the ribbon issuing from the Indian's mouth, which read "Come over and he'p us." Frederick W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth, had this to say in explanation:

"You will note by the Latin inscription that it is the seal of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England.' The charter granted by Charles I to this Governor and Company provided that they might have 'one common Seale,' but did not specify the design. This seal disappeared some two hundred years ago. The earliest impression from it now appears to be that on a document of 1676. No description of the design or its significance seems to have been preserved.

As for the choice of the figure of the Indian, with the words 'Come over and help us,' proceeding from his mouth, one may surmise. It may be noted that the charter provides, among other things, 'maie wynn and incite the Natives of Country, to the knowledg and Obedience of the onlie true God and sauior of Mankinde, and the Christian Fayth.' It will be remembered, in this connection, that John Eliot translated the Bible into the dialect of these Massachusetts Indians, and that the book was printed at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He prepared also a grammar, catechisms, and a primer, which were printed by the Society for Propagating the Gospel. In 1661 was erected the 'Indian College' at Cambridge, and by 1664 two churches were built and eleven towns of 'praying Indians' were established.

The outbreak led by 'King Philip,' a Rhode Island Indian, in 1675 and 76, swept through Massachusetts and, when it had been suppressed, the more important tribes had been destroyed or dispersed outside the state. The Massachusetts Indian and his appeal for help had gone into history."

These stamps were printed from flat plates in sheet of 400 subjects, and were cut along horizontal and vertical guide lines into panes of 100, and so distributed. These plates had only four plate numbers, one to each pane, in the top or bottom margin. The numbers were located over or under the fifth vertical row from the outside. This was the first time that side plate numbers were omitted on flat plate stamps of this size (not bicolor) as the Bureau felt that they were not needed, and decided to reduce the costs by eliminating unnecessary work. They were first put on sale at Boston and Salem April 8, 1930, and at the Philatelic Agency at Washington on the following day. There were three printings of about 25,000,000 each.

Shades: Rose carmine, light rose carmine.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

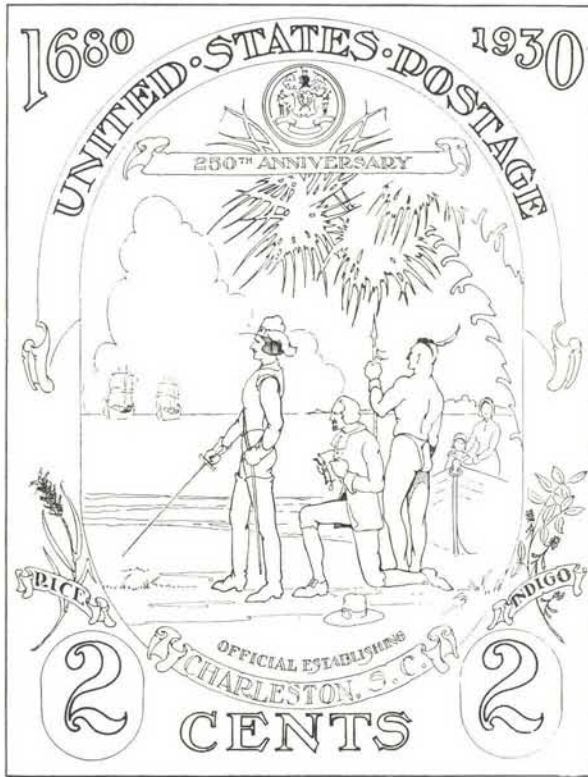
b: Usual twelve position blocks.

c: Stamp #2 U. L. Plate # 20053 has a slight spot of color on the white background on the right side of "1630."

Plates made and used: 20053—54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60

Number issued: 74,000,774

NOTES



First sketch submitted. Drawn by H. F. Church.

CHAPTER XX CAROLINA-CHARLESTON ISSUE

1930

AT the instance of the *Charleston Stamp Club* the City Council of Charleston, S. C., passed a resolution requesting Congress to have the Post Office Department issue a special stamp to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the founding of the City of Charleston.⁽¹⁾ This resolution read:

“WHEREAS, Charleston, S. C., ‘America’s most historic city,’ will celebrate with elaborate ceremonies in 1930 the 250th anniversary of its founding on its present site and

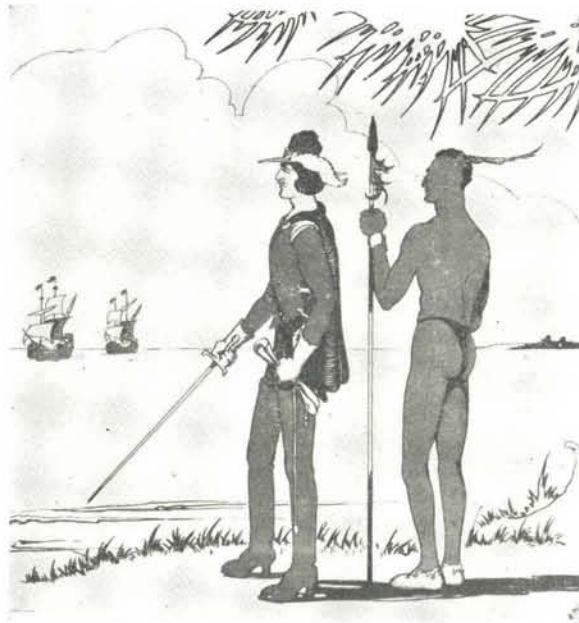
WHEREAS, This is the oldest city of importance south of the Mason and Dixon line and the pioneer in all national movements of the colonies in America:

RESOLVED, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America be requested to commemorate this event by authorizing a special issue of postage stamps of one cent or two cents.

RESOLVED, That our representatives in Congress and the Senate, and our State Legislators be requested to endorse our desire to make this event memorized, and to prepare and present a suitable bill for this purpose.”

The stamp bears a central group symbolic of the official establishment of the City of Charleston, S. C., in 1680 on its present site, the landing place being known as Oyster Point, on Old Town Creek, where in April 1670 was founded the Province of Carolina under the Lords Proprietors.

(1) Mekeel’s 7-29-29.



Second sketch submitted by H. F. Church.

The central figures are those of Joseph West, a militant governor of the period; and Shadoo, the Kiawah Cassique, a friendly Indian shown armed for the common defense of the Province.

The calm harbor in the background carries two ships of the period, symbolic of the movement of the colonists from the original site on Albemarle Point and the arrival of the first Huguenot settlers in the frigate RICHMOND, both events occurring in the year 1680.

The overhanging fronds of the palmetto give the State emblem of South Carolina, and conventional designs of the rice and indigo plant to the left and right of the picture, respectively, show the two staple commodities which predominated in Charleston's colonial exports.

H. F. Church, Director of Port and Municipal Publicity of the City of Charleston, was the designer of the stamp, preparing the drawing at the direction of Mayor Thomas P. Stoney. He wrote us as follows:

My dear Mr. King:

I was the designer of the original drawing from which the stamp was engraved. I wish to say that I gladly give permission to use such material as I can round up for you in connection therewith.

There were two original drawings made for the stamp, but the first drawing showing a somewhat larger group than appeared on the finished stamp was returned for modification.⁽²⁾ The next drawing made was evidently lost in Washington because I have been unable to recover it to date. (Illustrated.)

The design is original and is explained in the attached description sheet.

Yours very truly,

H. F. CHURCH.

⁽²⁾ Original drawing in Mr. King's Collection.

The official notice follows:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, March 15, 1930.

Postmasters and postal employees are notified that the department is preparing to issue a special 2-cent postage stamp to commemorate the two hundred and sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the Province of Carolina, as well as the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the original settlement near the site of the present city of Charleston, S. C.

This stamp is the same size as the current 2-cent ordinary postage stamp and is printed in red ink. In the upper half of the stamp is a semicircular ribbon bearing the words "United States Postage" in dark Roman letters, while in a similar ribbon in the lower half are the words "Charleston, S. C." The ends of the lower ribbon are split to form scrolls which hold two sprays, the scroll on the left bearing the word "Rice" and that on the right the word "Indigo" the principal products of the early colony. In the upper corners are the years "1680" at the left and "1930" at the right, in white numerals, and in both lower corners in small ovals appears the white numeral "2." Connecting these ovals is a panel containing the word "Cents" in white Roman letters. The central design depicts the figures of a colonial governor and a friendly Indian standing on the beach, with two ships anchored in the bay. Under the figures in a straight line are the word "Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary."

The new Charleston stamp will first be placed on sale April 10, 1930, at Charleston, S. C., and at other post offices as soon thereafter as production will permit.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the new stamp may send a limited number of addressed covers, not to exceed 25, to the above post office, with a cash or postal money order remittance representing the value of the stamps required for affixing. Covers will be accepted from bona fide subscribers only.

The new stamp will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency of the department on April 11, 1930, for the benefit of stamp collectors, but the agency will not be authorized to accept first-day covers.

F. A. TILTON,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

It was printed from flat plates of 400 subjects, cut into panes of 100 along vertical and horizontal guide lines. There were four plate numbers, at top and bottom, over and under the fifth stamp from the corners.

#683—2 Cent, Carmine Rose. "COLONIAL GOVERNOR AND INDIAN." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued April 10, 1930.

General description of this stamp is given in the official notice.

The frame was designed by C. A. Huston, and A. R. Meissner, and the engraving was executed by Frank Lamasure and J. C. Benzing, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The one printing of the stamps was small, and by May 21st, only six weeks after its issue, the Third Assistant Postmaster General notified all Postmasters that the Department's stock was exhausted and that no more requisitions could be filled. A small supply was reserved, however, for the Philatelic Agency.

Shade: Carmine rose.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

b: Usual twelve skeleton plate position blocks.

c: No plate varieties of any importance have been seen or reported.

Plates used: 20061—62, 63, 64

Plates made but not used: 20065—66, 67, 68

Quantity issued: 25,215,574

NOTES



The Braddock's Field Monument.

CHAPTER XXI

BRADDOCK'S FIELD ISSUE

1930

AFTER a series of stamps commemorating events of our War with England from 1776 to 1783 it seems strange to suddenly find one stamp on which our Commander-in-Chief is portrayed as a Colonel in the British Army, and commemorating an event that ended in defeat.

On July 4, 1754, Washington was defeated in trying to capture Fort Duquesne from the French and surrendered with his men. He then returned to Virginia and because of certain rulings retired to private life. England had, however, decided to remove the French from the Northwestern part of Pennsylvania and the troops under General Braddock were sent to the colonies for this purpose. In spite of his earlier defeat Washington had made a name for himself and upon Braddock's arrival he was invited to join his staff with the

rank of Colonel. It was Washington's advice that the British deploy and fight in Indian fashion but General Braddock believed that in his longer experience he knew more than his young aide and acted contrary to his advice, with the result that his troops were badly beaten, became disorganized and fled from the scene of battle leaving Braddock killed. During the battle Washington distinguished himself and was in the thick of the fighting, having had several miraculous escapes from being wounded. For his action he was warmly praised and this really marks the beginning of a military career which carried him to the command of the American forces in the later War against England. On August 14, 1755, Washington was called back into military service by Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, given a Colonel's commission and made Commander-in-Chief of all the forces of Virginia. Thus through defeat he achieved the start of a military career which later was to lead to a great victory.

It is therefore natural that present day residents of the vicinity of the battle site should honor him with the erection of a monument showing him not as a Commander of the American forces but as a Colonel in the British Army. Plans were therefore made to unveil a statue of Colonel Washington on July 9, 1930, the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Braddock's Field. The Pittsburgh sculptor, Frank Vittor, had been commissioned to make the monument.

Representative Klyde Kelley of Pennsylvania proposed the issuance of a stamp to commemorate this event, and obtained the approval of Postmaster General Brown for such an issue if a suitable design could be found. Search was made at the Library of Congress for scenes representative of the Battle, but nothing authentic could be found that could be used for a postage stamp. It was then decided to use a photograph of the statue as the main design of the stamp. The die proof was approved June 27th, and the four plates went to press July 1st.

The official notice is as follows:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, June 20, 1930.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department is about to issue a new 2-cent postage stamp to commemorate the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Braddock.

The stamp is the same shape and size as the regular issue, 75/100 by 87/100 inch, and is printed in red ink. In a straight line across the top of the stamp are the words, "United States postage" in white Roman letters, and directly beneath is a semicircular panel bearing the words "Battle of Braddock's Field." This panel is supported on either side by acanthus scrolls. In both lower corners within ovals with dark backgrounds appears the word "Cents" in white Roman letters.

The central design is a statue of Col. George Washington with the years "1755" and "1930" in white numerals on either side, and directly beneath the statue in a small panel are the words "Colonel George Washington" in white Gothic letters. Ornamental triangles appear on either side in the upper portion of the stamp.

This new stamp will first be placed on sale July 9, 1930, at Braddock, Pa., and for the benefit of stamp collectors the stamp will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, on July 10. The Philatelic Agency, however, will not handle first-day covers.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the new 2-cent Braddock stamp may send a limited number of addressed covers, not to exceed 25, to the postmaster at Braddock, Pa., with a cash or postal-money order remittance to cover the value of the stamps required for affixing. Covers will be accepted from bona fide subscribers only, and each cover must be properly and legibly addressed; covers bearing pencil addresses will not be accepted. Neither can compliance be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate numbers or the irregular placing of stamps on covers, etc. The stamping of first-day covers is a courtesy extended to collectors without cost in a spirit of departmental cooperation. Therefore, the postmaster at Braddock, Pa., will return all irregular requests unfilled.

F. A. TILTON,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

This stamp was printed from 400 subject plates, divided into panes of 100 by horizontal and vertical guide lines along which the sheets were cut for distribution to post offices. These had plate numbers on top and bottom only, on the left panes over or under the fifth vertical rows and in the right panes in similar positions of the sixth vertical rows.

**#688—2 Cent, Carmine Rose. "STATUE OF COL. WASHINGTON."
No Wmk. Perf. 11.**

Issued July 9, 1930.

The vignette, after the statue by Frank Vittor, unveiled the day of issue, was designed by A. R. Meissner, and the engraving was executed by Edward M. Hall, William B. Wells, John Eissler and Alton Payne, all of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

This affair, though important in the event it commemorates, was purely a local one and only a very small quantity was issued. The supply lasted only a very short time, but ample supplies reached philatelic hands and this stamp is no scarcer than some of the others of which much larger quantities were issued.

Shades: Carmine rose, bright carmine rose.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks, top or bottom only.
b: Usual twelve position blocks.

Plates used: 20168—69, 70, 71

Quantity issued: 25,609,470

NOTES



CHAPTER XXII

VON STEUBEN ISSUE

1930

IN the bitterest hour of American history, when the spirits of our troops were at the lowest ebb due to lack of proper equipment and training, a figure from across the sea came to help our cause during the Revolutionary War.

During the latter part of 1777 plans were being furthered and consummated for an alliance between this country and France, and the French Minister of War, Count de St. Germaine, persuaded his friend, Baron Frederick Wilhelm Von Steuben, Aide-de-Camp to Frederick the Great of Prussia, to go to the Colonies and teach some well needed discipline and military tactics. He arrived in America December 1, 1777, and offered his services to General Washington, then quartered at Valley Forge. His offer was accepted and he was assigned the task of drilling the troops. By May Steuben was made Inspector General, with the rank of Major-General. Within a few months he had established a thorough system of discipline which was to be of so much help in the later battles and he was fittingly called the "Drill Master of the American Army." He brought about an esprit de corps that had previously been lacking in our troops and immediately threw into discard all the petty caste system that had prevailed. He insisted that officers treat the privates as human beings, and look after their welfare.

His drill system was entirely different than any previously used, in that he sought to teach by example. His system was to choose a group of men and by hard training convert them into a perfectly drilled machine, then by parading their perfection before others inspired them to become likewise. He was strict in the matter of sanitary regulations and cleanliness became the order of the day, disease began to disappear and order came out of chaos. The ragged troops soon became equal to the finest Europe could produce, and this factor plus the demand for freedom made their later success a foregone conclusion.

Baron Von Steuben played a conspicuous part in later events of the Revolution, being with our troops in some of the most important engagements, including Yorktown, and spent his entire fortune for clothing for his men. After the War he remained in America, and in 1790 was finally rewarded by a township of land in New York State and an annuity of \$2,500. He died on his estate near Utica, N. Y., on November 28, 1794.

It is therefore natural that as the two hundredth anniversary of his birth (1730) approached plans were made to fittingly celebrate this event. As early as 1928 requests were received by the Post Office Department to issue a stamp in his honor. The leader in the effort to secure such an issue was Representa-

tive Henry F. Niedringhaus, of St. Louis, whose constituents consisted of many members of the Steuben Society and others of German descent. On April 26, 1930, Postmaster General Brown reported that he would issue a stamp in honor of Baron Von Steuben on November 15th, the two hundredth anniversary of his birth.

The Steuben Society of New York had submitted a design for the vignette which was acceptable to the Department. This consisted of a medallion portrait made by the sculptor Karl Dautert, which had been made for a memorial tablet for the town of Magdeburg, Prussia, Von Steuben's birthplace.

It had always been believed that Von Steuben had been born on November 15, 1730, but shortly before the expected anniversary it was discovered that he had actually been born on September 17th. This caused a change in the plans for the celebration, and at the request of the Steuben Society of America the date of issue was advanced to the earlier date. The Society had planned a large celebration in New York, and that city was designated as the only point of first day issue.

The official notice follows:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, September 5, 1930.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department is preparing to issue a special postage stamp in the 2-cent denomination to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of General Baron von Steuben and in recognition of the exceptional services rendered the Colonial cause during the Revolutionary War by drilling and organizing the Army.

The stamp conforms in shape and size to the regular issue and is printed in red ink. Across the top of the stamp arranged in two lines in a curved panel are the words "United States Postage" in white roman letters. Extending below the panel is a vertically striped background, the upper border of which is composed of narrow acanthus scrolls.

In both lower corners in circles with dark backgrounds appear the white numeral "2." In a dark panel connecting the circles is the word "cents" in white Roman letters. Arising from each circle on the right and left is an acanthus leaf scroll which lends support to the large circular medallion in the central portion of the stamp bearing the raised head and bust of Von Steuben modeled from a medal. In a semicircle along the upper edge of the central medallion is the wording "1730—General von Steuben—1930" in Roman type.

This new stamp will first be placed on sale Sept. 17, 1930, at New York, N. Y., and for the benefit of stamp collectors the stamp will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, on Sept. 18. The Philatelic Agency, however, will not handle first-day covers.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the Von Steuben commemorative stamp may send a limited number of addressed covers, not to exceed 25, to the postmaster, New York, N. Y., with a cash or postal money-order remittance to cover the value of the stamps required for affixing. Covers will be accepted from bona fide subscribers only, and each cover must be properly and legibly addressed; covers bearing pencil addresses will not be accepted. Neither can compliance be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate numbers or the irregular placing of stamps on covers, etc. All irregular requests will be returned unfilled by the Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

F. A. TILTON,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The stamps were printed from flat plates of 400 subjects, divided into panes of 100 by horizontal and vertical guide lines terminating in arrows. The full sheets were cut along these guide lines into post office panes of 100. There were four plate numbers, one to each pane. These were in the top and bottom margins, above or below the fifth vertical row on the left panes and the sixth vertical row on the right.

#689—2 Cent, Carmine Rose. "PORTRAIT OF STEUBEN."
No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued September 17, 1930.

The unexpected change in the date of issue from November to the earlier date caught many collectors unawares, and a much smaller number of first day covers were mailed than on most of the other commemoratives issued during this period.

The general description of this stamp is given in the official notice. The use of the medallion for the vignette gives a pleasing and striking design. The stamp was designed by A. R. Meissner, and the engraving was executed by Edward M. Hall, Louis B. Schofield and Howard I. Earle, all of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The stamp was extremely popular, and the original order of twenty-five million was soon found to be totally inadequate, and an additional twenty-five million were ordered in the latter part of September, which again proving inadequate a third order of twenty-five million was placed early in October. This finally caught up with the demand and the last order was not entirely printed.

This stamp was also free from worthwhile plate varieties, but it contributed a new rarity, an imperforate error.

In December 1930 it was reported in the philatelic press that a part perforated sheet had been found in Midland, Texas. It was later reported returned to the Post Office Department, and this was subject to much speculation, whether it had actually been returned or not. To set at rest these questions the original source of the information, Rev. L. A. Boone published the following letter dated January 17, 1931:

"The imperforate Von Steuben sheet, found in the Midland Post Office, has been returned to the Government. The clerk who found it sent it to me. He had intended selling it and had asked an offer of me on the item. A few days after I received it he wired me to return the sheet to him, that he understood that it was against the Postal laws for an employee of the Post Office Department to sell any of the stamps of the Government at a profit. Since he had bought it and had offered it for sale and then had realized that it was illegal to put it back in stock, resell it or offer it under any other guise would be a conscious evasion of the law.

He, therefore, adopted the following course: He wired the department that he had the sheet and asked for permission to keep it. They immediately wired him to return it to Washington for destruction. This he did. The collectors of stamps lost one of the prettiest error items it has been my good fortune to see in over twenty years of active collecting. Only 15 stamps were cut by the perforations, and they were fairly well pasted back in position with gum tape. The remainder of the sheet was perfect, no breaks, tears, or pencil marks.

The above are the correct facts regardless of what else is written or said. I understand that one other sheet is out on the Pacific Coast. In fact I have received direct letters to this effect. Please use the above for publication if you wish, and if I may give further service please command me."

There had been another sheet sold by the Midland Post Office in the regular course of business that was entirely untouched by the perforating machine. This had been sold to a hotel and after seventy had been resold the clerks returned the balance for exchange for perforated copies as they had become tired separating them with scissors. These were also returned to Washington for redemption. There is therefore a very slim chance that some of the covers mailed from Midland, Texas, with the seventy imperf stamps might some day appear in the philatelic realm, but this is slight, as had the users known anything about their philatelic rarity the balance would never have been returned for redemption. Extensive search has so far failed to uncover any.

The action of the postal clerk might have been of lasting value to the philatelists but for an additional find of an imperf sheet on the Pacific Coast. A full sheet was bought in a post office in the State of Washington that was also im-

perf. This was the lower left pane of plate No. 20269, on which the bottom margin was torn and repaired by pasting a piece of paper on the back. The vertical guide line at the right was cut as with a scissors leaving an irregular edge which is characteristic of perforating waste. This therefore may readily be accepted as part of the same sheet. The fourth pane was never found, and was no doubt removed by the Bureau inspectors.

This imperf sheet was later broken up into blocks of four and bids fair to become the companion piece of 5 Cent imperf error of 1916. There is no taint to this item, and in blocks of four or even pairs cannot be counterfeited.

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

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Usual twelve position blocks.
c: Imperforate.

Plates used: 20267—68, 69, 70, 81, 82, 83, 84

Quantity issued: 66,487,000.

NOTES

CHAPTER XXIII

PULASKI ISSUE

1931

CASIMIR PULASKI was another friend of Freedom who came from across the sea to help the colonists during our War of Independence. Pulaski, a Polish nobleman who had lost his all in Poland's fight for freedom against the Russian invaders, arrived in America in 1777 and enlisted as a volunteer officer. In the Battle of Brandywine he showed such able leadership and conspicuous bravery that Congress gave him the rank of a Brigadier-General and placed him in command of the cavalry. Later he was given permission to organize a command of his own consisting of a mixed force of light cavalry and foot units, but during an attack on the heavily fortified British forces at Savannah in 1779 he led his cavalry in a furious but unsuccessful charge and fell, mortally wounded. He died a few days later, aboard an American brig and was buried at sea, a hero to his adopted country as well as to his home land.

This was the beginning of a strong friendship between Poland and the United States that has remained unbroken for over one hundred and fifty years. As the sesquicentennial of his death approached plans were made by Polish societies to commemorate the event, and on April 16, 1929, a joint resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives, calling for a 2 Cent stamp to commemorate this one hundred and fiftieth anniversary which would occur on October 11, 1929.

The suggestion for a stamp received but little encouragement, and it was not until the early part of October 1930 that members of the Polish Society were able to prevail upon the Postmaster General to agree to such an issue. On December 10, 1930 the stamp was definitely authorized and the final design approved. Two portraits of Pulaski were considered, one of these was from an oil painting, made in 1788 by the artist Campaneto, and had appeared in the September 1929 "Quarterly" of the Georgia Historical Society. The Library of Congress was consulted, and they submitted an etching by H. B. Hall, from Jones "History of Georgia" which was selected by the Bureau as being more satisfactory from the engraving standpoint.



Design by C. A. Huston.



Design by V. McCloskey.

Photographs from Original Drawings Not Approved.

After finally deciding to issue this stamp the Department went to great lengths to have an attractive issue. The first design, drawn by C. Aubrey Huston (illustrated), had a plain frame with the years of birth and death. The purpose now being mainly as a tribute to our friendship with Poland, it was decided to incorporate this thought in the design, and the second design drawn by V. McCloskey, showed an ornamental frame with the shields of Poland and the United States in the two upper corners, (illustrated.) This, although expressing the idea, was not acceptable and a third scheme, prepared by A. R. Meissner, (illustrated) indicating flags of the two countries in the upper corners was approved, but with general modifications, making the flags more prominent.



Design by A. R. Meissner.

Photograph from Original Drawing Accepted With Modifications.

As Pulaski was killed at Savannah, Ga., it was at first intended to place this stamp on sale only in that city for the first day of issue. However, the Polish Society and certain Polish newspapers desired the first day sale in several other cities having a large Polish population and this was finally agreed to as a further gesture towards cementing the friendship between this country and Pulaski's native land.

The official notice follows:

Washington, Dec. 29, 1930.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are informed that the Department is preparing to issue a 2-cent commemorative postage stamp of special design in honor of Gen. Casimir Pulaski, the noted Polish patriot and hero of the American Revolution.

The new stamp is the same shape and size as the regular issue, 75/100 by 87/100 inches in dimension, and is printed in red ink. The stamp has a flat, dark border with beveled outer edge, slightly indented at the sides. On the border at the top in two lines is the wording "United States Postage" in white faced Roman letters. In both lower corners in white bordered circles is the numeral "2" in white faced Roman and above the circles in the bordering panel in white numerals are the dates, "1746" at the left and "1779" at the right, representing the dates of birth and death, respectively, of General Pulaski. Across the bottom of the stamp in a dark panel with white edges connecting the numerals is the word "cents" in white Roman lettering. In a central panel of oval form with a narrow white edge is the likeness of General Pulaski modeled from a portrait in Jones's History of Georgia, printed from an etching by H. B. Hall in 1871. In a white curved ribbon panel at the base of the portrait are the words "General Pulaski" in red Gothic letters. Projecting from behind the central panel with their staffs extending to the upper corners are the flags of the two nations, that of the United States to the left and the Republic of Poland to the right.

The General Pulaski commemorative stamp will be first placed on sale Jan. 16, 1931, at the following post offices: Savannah, Ga.; Chicago, Ill.; Gary, Ind.; South Bend, Ind.; Detroit, Mich.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; New York, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Toledo, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Milwaukee, Wis.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the 2-cent Pulaski commemorative stamp may send a limited number of addressed covers, not to exceed 25, to the postmasters at the above offices, with a cash or postal-money order remittance to cover the value of the stamps required for affixing. Covers will be accepted from bona fide subscribers only, and each cover must be properly and legibly addressed; covers bearing pencil addresses will not be accepted. Neither can compliance be made with unusual requests, such as for affixing of stamps bearing plate numbers or the irregular placing of stamps on covers, etc. The stamping of first-day covers is a courtesy extended to collectors without cost in a spirit of departmental cooperation. Therefore, all irregular requests will be returned unfilled.

For the benefit of stamp collectors the new stamp will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, on January 17, 1931, but the agency will not handle first-day covers.

F. A. TILTON,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

A cover was reported from South Bend, Ind., dated January 16, 1930. Upon investigation it was discovered that it had been cancelled by an extra postmarking stamp in which the year date had not been advanced from the previous year just passed.

Quite a ceremony was made on the day of issue in presenting a sheet of 100 of these stamps to Mr. Tytus Filipowicz, the Polish Ambassador to the United States. The presentation was made by the Postmaster General in his anti-room, and several representatives of the Polish Embassy, as well as United States postal officials were in attendance. In presenting the stamps to the Polish Ambassador, Postmaster General Brown stated:

"For more than one hundred years it has been the practice of the Post Office Department to issue postage stamps bearing the likeness of men and women who have made noteworthy contributions to the well-being of our country. From time to time stamps have been issued honoring the memory of Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, General U. S. Grant, Theodore Roosevelt, and others. It is fitting that to this illustrious group should be added one of your countrymen, General Casimir Pulaski, whose contribution to American Independence will ever be remembered by my countrymen.

General Pulaski's life came to a tragic and untimely end at the siege at Savannah in 1779. No word or act of mine can embellish the pages of American history made glorious by his magnificent sacrifices to the cause of popular government.

We are today issuing a commemorative stamp as a slight token of the appreciation of the American people of the deep and lasting debt which they owe him. It may be interesting to know that in only one other case has a similar tribute been paid to the memory of a man who did not spring from American soil. Will you be good enough to accept from me one of the first sheets of stamps of this issue which will amount to 65,000,000 impressions? This sheet bears the autographed signature of the President of the United States and the Postmaster General."

In accepting the stamps the Polish Ambassador replied:

"Mr. Postmaster General,

It is a source of gratification to me to receive from your hands the first American stamp bearing the likeness of General Casimir Pulaski, a hero of your country and of mine.

A postage stamp is always associated in our minds with a message from one person to another. In this case, it is a message by itself, a message of that traditional friendship which has existed between our two countries for over a century and a half. As evidence of such cordial relations Poles and Americans of Polish descent will treasure these stamps, as I shall treasure mine. I thank you, Mr. Postmaster General."

The stamps were printed from 400 subject plates, printed on flat bed presses, and were divided into panes of 100 by horizontal and vertical guide lines terminating in arrows. The full sheets were cut along these guide lines into

post office panes of 100. There were four plate numbers, one to each pane. These were in the top and bottom margins, above or below the fifth vertical row on the left panes, and the sixth vertical row on the right.



Pulaski, Count

Count Pulaski.

#690—2 Cent, Carmine Rose. "PORTRAIT OF CASIMIR PULASKI"
No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued January 15, 1931.

The date of issue had no particular significance, the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of General Pulaski's death being October 11, 1929.

The design was prepared by A. R. Meissner, the vignette being engraved by J. Eissler, and the lettering and numerals by Edward M. Hall and A. R. Meissner, all of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

This issue was very popular with both stamp collectors and those having a racial interest, the initial order of twenty-five million being soon increased to ninety-five. This stamp was one of the best looking single color designs that had been issued for a considerable time, and the handsome face of the Polish hero did much to add to its beauty.

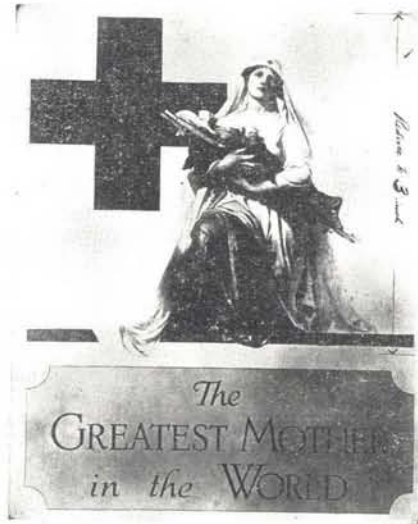
Twelve plates were made and all went to press. There were not philatelic varieties, although there were a number of printing shades.

Shades: Carmine rose, bright carmine rose, deep carmine rose, carmine lake.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Usual twelve position blocks.

Plates used: 20416—17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27

Number issued: 96,559,400



Early Design for Red Cross Stamp.

CHAPTER XXIV RED CROSS ISSUE

1931

THE first attempt made to give assistance to wounded soldiers on the field of battle was during the Civil War. Previous to this many died from lack of care before they reached the hospitals and received medical attention. This work of "first aid" was started by Clara Barton, who at first did the work herself and later organized groups to take care of this ever growing need.

Through her efforts the American National Association of the Red Cross was organized on May 21, 1881. Clara Barton served as its President from that time until 1904, and during her tenure of office she obtained Federal recognition for the Society.

In 1931 the American Red Cross commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding, and prior to that event requested the Postmaster General to issue a commemorative stamp.

The design of this we are familiar with, but there were rumors at the time of issue that a controversy as to the design had arisen, and that Clara Barton should have been honored by a place on the stamp. On taking this up with the Red Cross in Washington we were advised as follows:

"The question of selecting the design for the stamp was left entirely with the Postmaster General. After giving the matter considerable thought he selected the design which was eventually used, and which was patterned after our 1930 Roll Call poster. The selection was made without consulting the executives of the Red Cross and we did not even know what design had been chosen until final action had been taken. The design selected seemed to be tremendously popular all over the country.

You asked whether there was any controversy as to whether or not the design should contain a portrait of Miss Clara Barton. There was no controversy of any kind while the design was being selected. The Red Cross at that time was giving a tremendous amount of publicity to its Fiftieth Anniversary and, of course, the name of Miss Barton was featured in all this publicity, so that I feel sure the idea must at least have presented itself to the Postmaster General. After the design had been approved and the postage stamps issued, being placed on sale simultaneously at Dansville, New York, and Washington, D. C., on May 21, and later throughout the country—a story was sent to various news bureaus by the legislature representative

of some reform organization here in Washington, I do not recall the name at this minute. The story was to the effect that the Red Cross should have chosen the portrait of Miss Clara Barton. This story was printed in a few papers, and then immediately dropped by all papers and news agencies when the Red Cross explained that the design had been selected by the Postmaster General and not by us. During the months following in which the Red Cross stamp was being sold and used throughout the nation we received not a single complaint about the design, nor did there exist, as far as we know, the slightest controversy.

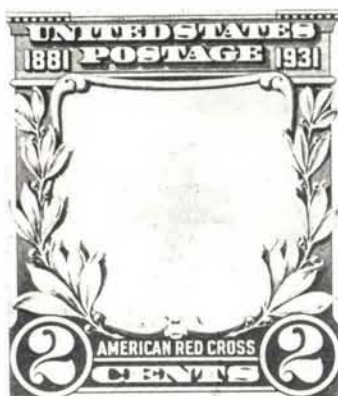
Cordially yours,

DOUGLAS GRIESEMER,
Director, Public Information."



Early Designs Showing Use of Clara Barton's Portrait.
Photographs from Original Drawing Not Used.

It is true that the Department contemplated the use of Clara Barton's portrait on this stamp as two designs were prepared by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, one showing a full face portrait and the other a profile. At the



Another Early Design Using the Red Cross.
Photograph from Original Drawing Not Used.

same time, or perhaps a little later, a simplified scheme was contemplated consisting of a formal treatment with an architectural frame consisting of an entablature supported by ionic columns. The central part of the design consisted of a simple shield on which was superimposed a red cross. We have

illustrated this from the artist's original drawing. After several conferences it was finally decided to adopt a design containing a Red Cross nurse for the central picture, adapted from a painting of a Red Cross poster called "The Greatest Mother In The World." The original photograph used by the Bureau is illustrated herewith.



Formal Architectural Design.



Red Cross Nurse Design.

Photographs from Original Drawings Not Used.

Before the stamp was finally issued the design was again changed, showing the Red Cross nurse kneeling with outstretched arms before a globe, which was patterned after the 1930 poster of the American Red Cross. This was painted by Laurence Wilbur, of New York.

The official notice of this stamp reads:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, May 2, 1931.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are notified of the issuance of a special postage stamp in the 2-cent denomination to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the American Red Cross.

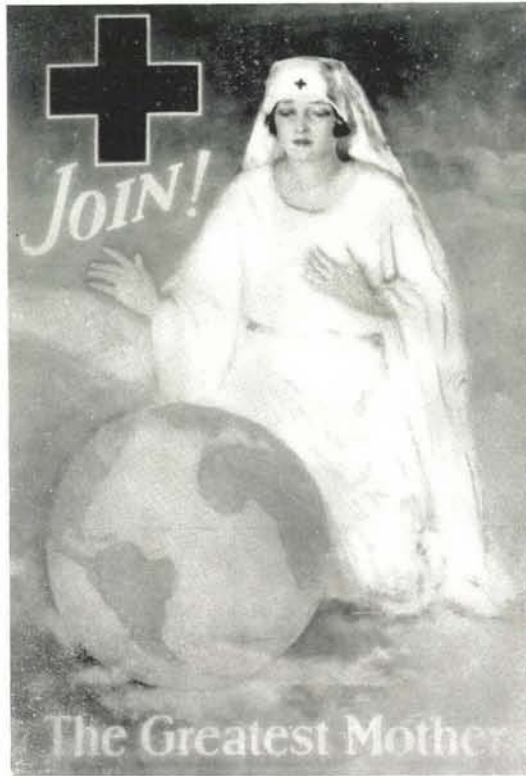
The new stamp is printed in two colors, black and red, and is the same size as the regular issue 75/100 by 87/100 inch, arranged as an upright rectangle. The stamp is inclosed in a border formed by a heavy black outer and lighter inner line slightly indented along the center on all four sides. Across the top of the stamp in two lines are the words "United States Postage" in white faced Roman lettering. The central design of the stamp, printed in black, is the figure of a Red Cross nurse kneeling before the globe with outstretched hands, reproduced from the 1930 poster entitled "The Greatest Mother." In the upper part of the stamp at the left of the figure is a Greek cross with five equal squares, the emblem of the organization, printed in red. Arranged vertically, opposite the indentation on either side, are the dates in black Gothic figures "1881" at the left and "1931" at the right. In both lower corners within white bordered ovals with black background appears the white numeral "2". The ovals are surmounted by acanthus scroll ornaments. Across the bottom of the stamp in a straight line between the ovals containing the denomination numeral is the word "Cents" in white Roman letters.

The Red Cross commemorative stamp will be placed on sale May 21, 1931, at the post offices in Washington, D. C., and Dansville, N. Y. For the benefit of stamp collectors the new stamp will also be placed on sale the same date at the Philatelic Agency.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the 2-cent Red Cross commemorative stamp may send a limited number of addressed covers, not to exceed 25, to the postmasters at the above offices with a cash or postal-money order remittance to exactly cover the value of the stamps required for affixing. Other postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment of the Red Cross stamps. Covers will be accepted from bona fide subscribers only, and each cover must be properly and

legibly addressed; covers bearing pencil addresses will not be accepted. Special care must be taken in addressing covers to bear blocks of four of the stamps to allow sufficient clear space for the attaching of the stamps. Compliance cannot be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate numbers or the irregular placing of the stamps on covers, etc. Requests for a supply of uncanceled Red Cross stamps must not be included in orders for first-day covers. If uncanceled stamps are desired a separate order should be sent to the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., and it will receive prompt attention.

F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.



The 1930 Red Cross Poster Painted by Laurence Wilbur.

These stamps were printed from 200 subject plates for both body and emblem. They were cut along vertical guide lines into 100 subject panes, and so issued to post offices.

The design plates, (Black printing) were divided into four panes of twenty-five by horizontal and vertical guide lines terminating in solid arrows, the point of which faced the outside of the plate. There were four numbers, two to each pane of one hundred. These were in the top and bottom margins, above and below the fifth vertical row on the left pane and in similar position on the sixth row of the right pane. The top right plate number was preceded by an "F."

The emblem plates, (red) had no guide lines crossing the plate but had solid arrows with a short line running from the point to the edge of the plate. These were in the same relative position as on the black plates, and they were used to correctly key the design. Over the ninth stamp of the left pane was found the word "TOP" in large capitals to prevent there being any inverts. On these

plates the numbers also appeared only in the top and bottom margins. On the left pane the numbers were above or below the sixth row, while on the right panes they appeared over or under the fifth row. The letter "F" also preceded the upper right plate number on this pane.

In the printed stamp the black number preceded the red number on the left panes and followed it on the right.

#702—2 Cent Black and Red. "RED CROSS NURSE." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued May 21, 1931.

The frame of the stamp was designed by C. A. Huston and A. R. Meissner, the vignette was executed by J. Eissler and G. F. Wittenauer, and the lettering and numerals were engraved by Edward M. Hall, all of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The original order called for fifty million of these stamps, and they were printed from twenty black plates and twenty red ones, allowing a possible total of 400 plate number combinations. As the design of the stamp was such that close registration of the emblem design was not required it was possible to use four plates on each press and all combinations of these twenty plates are known to exist.

This stamp was exceptionally popular and before the first order was completed a second order was placed with the Bureau for an additional fifty million. To fill this order eight more plates were made for both the design and the emblem. There being more wear on the design plates due to the use of black ink these wore out quicker than the emblem plates, and it was found necessary to use four of the new design plates. The others were not needed and did not go to press. These have also been found in combination with all of the emblem plates, and there are therefore 480 combinations of this stamp. Because of the difference in the position of the plate numbers on the right and left panes, many collectors believe that there are actually 960 different combinations. The use of the four additional plates only to finish the order for these stamps made them much scarcer than any of the others.

This being a bicolored stamp there was a possibility of many things happening. Henry M. Southgate, in the Bureau Specialist for July 1931, said:

"Collectors should watch carefully for the Red Cross stamp without the emblem. We often hear of sheets being found where a stamp or part of a stamp is printed on the back. This occurs from the turning over of the corner of the sheet at the time of printing.

If this folding takes place when the Red Cross sheet goes through the press for the first or black printing it will undoubtedly be caught as it would be very noticeable, but if the corner is turned to the printed side when the second printing is made the emblem will fall on the back of the sheet and the corner stamp or stamps will have no cross on the face. If the fold is to the unprinted side there would likewise be no emblem on the stamp as well as none on the back. Such an error is inconspicuous and in a hurried printing such as this it will be surprising if a number of such errors do not get by the inspectors."

It speaks well for the care taken by the Bureau inspectors as only two sheets were found in which there was no cross on one stamp. The crosses were found printed on the back of the margin in each case.

There was also the possibility of the cross appearing twice on a stamp, either by going through the press twice or caused by an offset print. Such an

item was found by Albert Claffin, of Providence, R. I., who showed us not long ago a strip of three of these stamps, all showing two distinct crosses. The normal cross was in the usual carmine red tone and directly adjoining this to the southwest, but not touching it, was a second cross very lightly printed. The chances are that while this sheet was still wet another sheet was placed above it causing the emblem to be offset on the back of the other sheet, and was in turn offset on the original sheet in a slightly different position, causing what might be termed a "double offset."

There is one other major variety. Two vertical pairs were found imperforate between. This was caused by part of the sheet having been folded under on the perforating machine, causing several stamps to have diagonal perforations, but two pairs had escaped the second perforation.

Most of the plate varieties of this issue are extremely minor. However, as the plate position is known they are worthy of noting in the history of the issue. The following report by the late C. W. Bedford appeared in the Bureau Specialist July 1931:

"Positions 37 and 57 in the left pane of the black plate No. 20456 and positions 63 and 73 in the left pane of black plate No. 20438 show a slight but distinct doubling of the horizontal shading lines at the left of the upper label. By the use of a high power glass other minor shifts are also found but they are too small to deserve mention, as only major varieties are worthy of such distinction. There is still a chance that someone will locate a major variety on this stamp.

The red rocking-in dots for the Red Cross appear on many red plates about half way between dot on the plate that appears in the right '2' whenever the registry of the red and black plates is such that the red dot falls on the colorless portion of the design. This plate also shows the rocking in dots on every stamp. Plate 20492 Red.

Position 99-R-20490 (red) shows a rather heavy diagonal row of red dots just under the red cross. If this were only horizontal in direction it might have been a double transfer of the cross. It is one of the best varieties so far located. Position 11-R-20492 shows two diagonal red scratches on the red plate just under the cross, one of which extends into the left centerline margin.

Positions 8, 18, 19, 28, 29 and 50 in the right pane of plate 20469 (black) shows a series of black plate scratches. These lines are so light that they may not appear on late printings due to plate wear. There are also MANY black plate positions that show fine plate layout lines across the top and vertically in the left side letters of the top and lower labels. In many cases these lines only show in the 'U' of 'UNITED.' "

Later a better type of shifted transfer was discovered in the right pane of design plate 20455. These are all in a plate number block of 8 and appear in stamps 4, 5, 7, 15, 17 as a doubling of the horizontal shading lines on the globe.

Two marked plate defects were found on the right pane of plate 20515. On stamp No. 5, just below the red plate number, there are a series of fine lines which appear as a gash through the "C" of "CENTS," thereby forming a cents mark (¢); on the 90th stamp there is a strong gash in the vertical member of the "N" of "CENTS."

Plate number blocks of this issue were generally saved in blocks of eight with the number over or under the two center stamps except in the case of the top left which was usually blocks of ten to include the red "TOP" imprint.

Shades: Frame: Grey black, black.

Cross: Carmine rose, carmine lake, lake.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

b: Position blocks.

1. Complete right and left arrows.

2. Right and left halves top and bottom arrows.

3. Right and left halves center line block.

c: Design without the red cross.

d: Imperf between vertical pairs.

e: Plate varieties as noted above.

Plates used: Frame: 20434—35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41
20450—51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57
20466—67, 68, 69
20514—15, 16, 25
Vignette: 20445—46, 47, 48, 49
20489—90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
20500—01, 02, 03

Plates not used: Frame: 20513—26, 27, 28
Vignette: 20442—43, 44
20517—18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24

Number issued: 99,074,600

NOTES

NOTES

CHAPTER XXV

THE YORKTOWN ISSUE

1931

THE one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to Gen. Washington at Yorktown, Va., was to be celebrated at that place during October 1931. This being one of the major events of the Revolutionary War, some may claim it the most important, Congress saw fit to make a special appropriation towards the expense of this sesquicentennial, and also appointed certain members of a Celebration Committee.

Among those appointed was former Congressman R. B. Fitzgerald of Dayton, Ohio, who chanced to be an enthusiastic stamp collector and who naturally immediately set forth to procure a special stamp for the occasion. He called the Department's attention to the fact that on two previous issues commemorating Revolutionary War events they had honored allies from both Germany and Poland and for this stamp it would be appropriate and fitting to honor France as Washington's success at Yorktown had been helped to a considerable extent by aid furnished by both Count de Rochambeau and Admiral de Grasse. It was Washington's prompt decision to attack Cornwallis as soon as conditions were favorable and his strategy in misleading General Clinton as to his plans made the success at Yorktown possible. These conditions were dependent on the help of the French troops under the leadership of Count de Rochambeau and the cooperation of the French Fleet under Admiral de Grasse. Portraits of these three leaders were therefore the natural thought for use in connection with this stamp. The suggestion met with the approval of the Post Office Department, and the Bureau was instructed to proceed with a design carrying portraits of these two distinguished Frenchmen as well as General Washington.

According to his historical data, Wethersfield, Conn., was the town Gen. Washington selected as the place for a conference with our French allies, to discuss the Yorktown campaign, on May 21, 1781. The plan made there was so successfully carried out that it has since been known as the "Wethersfield Plan," and both Yorktown, Va., and Wethersfield, Conn., were therefore approved by the Post Office Department for first day sale.

The official notice reads:

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

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department is preparing to issue a special postage stamp in the 2-cent denomination to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown.

The stamp is rectangular in shape, 0.89 by 1.46 inches in dimensions. It is printed in two colors, the background being in red and the three portraits, composing the central design, in black. In a horizontal line across the top of the stamp are the words "United States Postage" in small white Roman letters. Directly below on a white ribbon panel in red lettering is the word "Yorktown" in the center with the dates on either side "1781" at the left and "1931" on the right. At the base of the stamp in a small panel with curled scrolls at either end is the word "Cents" in white-faced Roman on a solid background. In each lower corner in a small panel with narrow white border and scrolled top is the numeral "2" in white Roman on a solid background. Extending across the center of the stamp are three ovals with white outer and red inner line borders containing, in order, beginning at the left, the portrait of Rochambeau, Washington, and De Grasse, the names appearing in red lettering on white ribbon panels at the base of the ovals.

The Yorktown stamp will first be placed on sale October 19, 1931, at the post offices in Yorktown, Va., and Wethersfield, Conn., (branch of Hartford.) The new stamp will be available for purchase at other post offices and the Philatelic Agency on October 20.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the 2-cent Yorktown commemorative stamp may send a limited number of addressed covers, not to exceed 10, to the postmasters at the above offices with a cash or postal-money order remittance to exactly cover the value of the stamps required for affixing. Other postage

stamps will positively not be accepted in payment of the Yorktown stamps. Covers will be accepted from bona fide subscribers only, and each cover must be properly and legibly addressed; covers bearing pencil addresses will not be accepted. Special care must be taken in addressing covers to bear blocks of four of the stamps to allow sufficient clear space for the affixing of the stamps. Compliance can not be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate numbers or the irregular placing of the stamps on covers, etc. Requests for a supply of uncanceled Yorktown stamps must not be included in orders for first-day covers. If uncanceled stamps for collection purposes are desired, a separate order should be sent to the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., and it will receive prompt attention.

F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Although the sale of these stamps was to be restricted to these two towns on October 19th, the Post Office Department was desirous of having it placed on sale in as many post offices as possible on the day following. To this end the stamps were sent out early in October in special envelopes plainly marked "Positively not to be placed on sale before October 20, 1931." In spite of these instructions postmasters in various sections of the country opened the packages and put the stamps on sale a week or two before the official date. *Weekly Philatelic Gossip* reported a cover dated October 6th from Waterloo, Ill., and another from Howell, Michigan, dated October 9th. Several early covers were also seen from California and Texas.

Elaborate plans having been made for first day sales at Yorktown and Wetherfield, those early covers caused considerable agitation and the Department immediately issued admonitory orders. In the Postal Bulletin of October 16th Third Assistant Postmaster General F. A. Tilton issued the following instructions:

"The Postal Bulletin of September 2, 1931, contained the general announcement concerning the Yorktown commemorative postage stamp issue. In this announcement it was emphasized that 'In order that the Yorktown stamps may be available for purchase at post offices throughout the country on October 20, shipments will be sent in advance, but postmasters are specifically directed that under no circumstances shall they permit any of the Yorktown stamps to be sold before October 20, 1931.

Shipments were made by registered mail in envelopes plainly marked 'Positively not to be placed on sale until October 20, 1931.'

Notwithstanding these clear instructions, reports have been received from six offices so far that postmasters had placed on sale these commemorative stamps prior to the release date. This is one of the most serious violations of departmental regulations, and statement that postmasters have overlooked the notice in the bulletin are no excuse for ignoring the plainly printed instructions on the registered envelope in which the stamps are sent.

Such disregard of instructions lays a postmaster open to the charge that he has conspired with stamp collectors in creating first-day covers of considerable value and the delinquency is ample cause for a postmaster's dismissal. Postmasters not interested enough in their postal duties to care properly for matters of this kind are not competent to be retained.

The department is attempting to accommodate the public by making advance shipments of commemorative stamps so that they will be available at post offices throughout the country on the day following the first day of sale at selected points. To effect this it is necessary to have the cooperation of postmasters and to prevent release to the public prior to that date."

Official cachets were not used for either town, and although first day covers from Yorktown carried none those mailed from Wethersfield had an exceptionally appropriate one supplied by the Wethersfield Business Men's and Civic Association. This cachet showed the Webb House, as well as the stars and stripes and a sheaf of French flags of the regiments quartered near Wethersfield. It was stated that there were about 130,000 covers mailed the first day from Yorktown and about 50,000 from Wethersfield.

The Yorktown stamps were printed from two types of plates, the first type from 100 subject plates each of both frame and vignette, the second type or lay-

out from 100 subject frames and 50 subject vignette plates. In addition there were two sizes and two distinct colors, making for considerable variety, especially when one realizes that there is a valid reason for each.

The *frame* plate of the first layout consisted of one hundred subjects (10x10) divided by horizontal and vertical guide lines terminating in solid arrows or markers. The plate numbers were above and below the third stamp on both sides of the vertical center line, the number above the right pane being preceded by the letter "F." The vignette plates were also of one hundred subjects, these plates had no guide lines, but had four solid arrows keying with the arrows on the frame plate. Due to the design it was important that the two plates "key" very accurately or there would be considerable waste. The plate numbers of these vignette plates were over and under the second stamp on the left pane and the fourth stamp on the right, the number on the top right being also preceded by an "F" and the word "TOP" over the fifth stamp of the left pane, just left of the center guide line. On the finished printed sheet the black vignette numbers therefore preceded the red frame numbers on the left pane and followed them on the right.

The printed sheets from this first layout were cut into fifty subject panes along the vertical guide lines, leaving complete right and left arrows as well as split arrows at top and bottom. This gave six position blocks and a third pair was caused by the junction of the perforated horizontal guide line with the edge of the vertical cutting line to the left or to the right. A total of eight position blocks.

The necessity of "wetting down" the sheets during the printing caused considerable shrinkage in the paper which, never being quite the same on any two sheets, caused trouble in trying to key or register 100 portrait designs into their correct positions on the stamps. Many printed sheets had to be discarded and the waste was excessive, and it was decided to make a new set of plates that would permit printing 50 subjects instead of 100.

This new group is generally called the "second plate layout." The frame plates were again of 100 subjects but this time were separated into two panes of 50 by a one inch vertical gutter, carrying a cutting line used as a guide for cutting the sheet into 50 subject panes. This line terminated by the usual arrows and is of course found as a split on either the right or left inside margins. The plates also had a horizontal guide line terminated by solid arrows, these arrows showing only on the outside margins. As an aid to properly perforating the 50 subject sheets an additional guide line terminated by ordinary arrows was placed between the second and third vertical rows of each pane. This crossing the horizontal guide line resulted in a center line block. For proper horizontal registration with the vignette plate a marker, similar to the solid side arrows, was placed above and below the center of the middle, or third row of stamps in each pane, with a short guide line running to the edge of the margin. Side arrows or markers took care of the vertical registration. The plate numbers as on the first layout, are above or below the third vertical rows, being placed between the marker and the stamps with the plate number at the top of the right pane preceded by "F."

The second layout of the vignette or black plates was reduced to *fifty* subjects, and were used for printing on the frame sheets after they had been cut in half. A check up on plate number combinations seems to indicate that these 50 subject vignette plates were almost always used regularly on either the right pane or on the left pane of the frame sheets, i. e., the right panes generally received the second impression on one set of presses, and the left panes on other set. The Bureau stated that there was no manufacturing condition which required this, and it is quite likely that it was merely a matter of convenience in handling the 50 subject panes for the vignette printing. A few sheets are known that did not follow the normal combination and these have been eagerly

sought after, being generally called the "wrong side of the sheets." The plates used for printing the right panes were the only ones to have the double "F" combination.

The plate numbers of these vignette plates were placed above or below the second vertical row. Being only 50 subjects there were no right and left panes and the number above the stamps had an "F" while the word "TOP" is always found above the fourth subject. The top and bottom registration markers as well as those in the side margins are the same positions as on the frame plates. There being a horizontal marker on each side of the vignette plate, caused the one adjacent to the cut inside edge to appear only in black on the finished sheet. These sheets of the second layout are only known to have been on sale at the Philatelic Agency in Washington, however, from the foregoing it is quite evident that these sheets were made because of necessity and not especially for the benefit of collectors.

The paper shrinkage trouble which made the second plate layout necessary also caused a curious variation in the size of the stamps. To overcome this "wetting down" shrinkage which narrowed the sheets, it was decided to place the paper on the press so that its grain was parallel to the height of the plate, and ran the long way of the stamps. This was found to greatly decrease the waste due to improper keying of frame and vignette plates, but it was found necessary to reset the perforating machine as the sheets from the later printings were almost a half inch shorter and about three-eighths of an inch wider, and the machines as originally set would have cut some of the stamps almost in half. The Bureau therefore stopped further printing with the grain at right angles to the length of the stamps, perforated those already printed and then reset the machine for the new set up. This method was found to be more successful and all the sheets from the second plate layout were also printed in this way, i. e., with the grain of the paper parallel with the length of the stamps.

The difference in size between these two methods of placing the paper on the press is as follows:

The first group of stamps having most of the shrinkage in the horizontal dimension and almost none in the vertical were narrow, although of full normal height, while just the reverse is found in the second group. The shrinkage in the latter was in the height and not in the width, the stamps as a result are wider and not as high as the first lot. This difference is not particularly noticeable in a single copy, (though there nevertheless,) but it is quite apparent in blocks of ten or in sheets. Being done officially the difference is worthy of note in the catalogue as a minor variety. Those on sale at the Bureau were all "wide," the "narrow" ones would seem to be the more desirable.

There is a further marked difference between the two methods of printing, this being in the color of the stamp, but there is no official information forthcoming as to whether this was accidental. The first printing with the paper in normal position were of a much brighter color, a real rose carmine, while the second layout were in a dull grey carmine. This may not hold for all, but those plate number blocks seen by the writers numbering more than 500, are all easily divided by the color into the two sizes. There are also modified shades of each.

The stamps in spite of their unusual size were extremely popular and were in great demand not only by collectors but were used in large quantities for mailing purposes by concerns who felt that the attractive stamps would call attention to their letters. In many of the larger post offices it was impossible to get full sheets and in most places only limited quantities were sold to each purchaser.

As early as November 9th the Postal Bulletin announced to postmasters that no more Yorktowns were available for distribution to the various offices. "Postmasters may advise local stamp collectors—that the Philatelic Agency

still has a limited supply—but, as stock is rapidly becoming depleted, no assurance can be given collectors that they can be supplied with perfectly centered stock. Any future orders to the Agency must be submitted with this understanding."

#703—2 Cent, Carmine Rose and Black. "WASHINGTON, DE GRASSE & ROCHAMBEAU." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued October 19, 1931.

The portraits of both Rochambeau and de Grasse were from engravings furnished to the Post Office Department by the Library of Congress. The former was an old engraving by T. D. Booth of Joseph D. Court's painting of the Count and the latter was found in J. H. Patten's "History of Yorktown," both painter and engraver unknown. The portrait of Washington is after the John Trumbull painting now at Yale University. It was taken from an engraving by A. B. Durand in Vol. I National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans. (Illustrated.)



George Washington.



Count de Rochambeau.



Admiral De Grasse.

This stamp was designed by C. A. Huston, the frame was engraved by E. M. Hall and J. C. Benzing, and the vignette by J. Eissler, all of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The first printing in a bright rose carmine and with the shrinkage almost entirely in the width (or length) of the stamps, are easily distinguished. They measure $36\frac{3}{8}$ mm by $22\frac{3}{4}$ mm. This shrinkage made the correct centering of the vignettes a very difficult operation and where the paper was reversed on the press so that the grain was horizontal to the design it caused the shrinkage to take place in the height, the width remaining normal. The second lot measure 37mm. by $22\frac{1}{2}$ mm. This second method having proved a considerable improvement as far as red and black plates "keying" was also used for the second or 50 subject layout. The second lot as well as the second layout were printed in a greyish carmine color.

These were the two principal shades, although each had its variations. There is, however, a third distinct color of which only a very small quantity was found, is recognized as an error in color and is already very rare. This is the *Lake shade*. All known copies were found in Birmingham, Ala., by Judge A. H. Benners. The Judge, now 81 years old, is an old friend of ours, he happens to be an "eagle eyed" philatelist who has uncovered more than one error in his day, and in examining a post office book of 100 sheets he found and secured four panes of 50 in this Lake shade, and two in a slightly lighter shade. These were all printed from frame plate No. 20485. In going over this same package a single deep lake pane from plate No. 20481 was also found by Mr. J. E. Addicks,—in addition to this two sheets were found from plate No. 20485, in which the two top rows were printed in deep Lake, while the other rows below gradually blended into the normal color at the bottom of the sheet. This seems to indicate that the Lake shades were caused by an uneven mixture of the ink in part of the wells of the press, which gradually returned to the correct mixture and the normal color. This Lake shade is practically like the lake shade of the 1890 ordinary issue and has been much sought after. Because of its distinct color coupled with the small find, it is likely to become a rarity. The vignette color on those found was in the normal shade of black.

Of the first layout 16 frame plates were used with 22 vignette plates, all of which were found in combination with the others, making a total of 352 plate number combinations. Early information from Washington indicated that plates No. 20512 and No. 20597 to No. 20604 would not be used. This proved to be incorrect, except in the case of the last two plates, No. 20603-04, but judging from the scarcity of combinations from those plates they were used mainly to complete the printing of the first layout, those from plate No. 20602 being the scarcest.

In the printings of the second layout, as noted before, certain vignette plates were almost always found on the right halves of the frame plates and others generally on the left side of the vertical gutter. These were almost entirely divided as follows: Printings from plates No. 20650—52, 53, 59, 61, 62, 64, 67 on the right panes of the border sheets, and No. 20651—56, 57, 58, 60, 63, 65, 66 on the left panes. The only general deviation from this seemed to be at the start of the printing of this layout as the first four border plates were frequently found in combination with the first four vignette plates on both left and right panes. This first set of plates were ready about a week before other border plates had been completed, and it was necessary to feed both right and left halves on the same press for printing the vignette. A few other combinations were found due to odd sheets being placed on the wrong side. These "wrong side of the sheet" combinations are scarce and much sought after by plate number collectors. All frame plates exist in combination with all vignette plates in the second layout, making a total of 128 combinations.

Shades: Bright carmine, rose carmine, grey carmine, light rose lake, blood red, pale lake, dark lake. (The pale and dark lake shades are not known in the second layout.)

Varieties: a: Position varieties:

A: First layout.

1. Split right and left halves top and bottom arrows.
2. Complete right and left arrows.
3. Vertical halves center line block, straight edge at right or left.

B: Second layout.

1. Complete arrow line blocks—top, bottom—right or left.
2. Center line block.

b: Plate number blocks.

c: Defective transfers.

d: Double Transfers. (See attached list for plate varieties.)

So much interest has been shown in minor and major plate flaws found on these stamps that we list all that are available starring (*) only those that might be considered major varieties. (R. P. designates Right Pane.)

- Defective transfer of lower frame line on stamps above L. P. Red Plate # 20488.
- Defective transfer, lower left corner of stamp #1 L. P. Red Plate # 20479.
- Defective transfer outer left frame line missing at top of Stamp # 25, L. P. Red Plate # 20668.
- On stamp # 26, same pane, break in top frame line, over the "ES" of "STATES."
- Scratch through "8" in "1781" on stamp # 47, L. P. Plate # 20479.
- Top recut or "patched up" arrows on Plate # 20648.
- Red dot on "T" of "YORKTOWN" # 2 R. P. Plate # 20648.
- S. W. Diagonal scratch, 5mm above de Grasse's head, # 34, R. P. Plate # 20648.
- Faint irregular scratch between stamps # 14-15 and 19-20 R. P. Plate # 20661. Also the following on this:
- # 2—Dot in "A" of "STATES."
 - # 8—Spot above Rochambeau's eyes.
 - # 20—Spot above Washington's left eye.
 - # 28—Vertical upward layout line from "T" of "STATES."
 - # 31—Black dot in end of "WASHINGTON" label.
- *Double transfer in "S" and "G" of "POSTAGE" stamp # 45, R. P. Plate # 20482.
- "Ruby scarf pin" on Washington's portrait # 41 R. P. Plate # 20482.
- Faint scratch through letters "ATES" of "STATES" on stamp # 7 R. P. Plate # 20646. Comes with and without scratch.
- Damaged transfer, bottom frame line broken on stamp # 9, R. P. Plate # 20646.
- *Double transfer. On black plate F 20477, the second stamp in the top row of the right pane, there is a double transfer of the vignette. The black shading lines to the left of the De Grasse portrait are doubled and also very little to the right of the portrait of Washington.
- Minor frame line breaks, a possible defective transfer of the light border line perhaps, such as # 9, Right # 20646, # 48 Right # 20488, # 25 Left # 20668 and # 26 Right # 20668.
- Color dots, possibly in some cases plate layout lines or position dots, appear constantly on # 4 Right # 20480, and # 41 and # 48 Right # 20486.

Plates used: First layout:

Border plates—Red numbers:

20461—62, 63, 64, 65, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88

Vignette plates—Black numbers:

20470—72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77

20504—05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 97, 98, 99

20600—01, 02

All combinations of these are known.

Plates used: Second layout:

Border plates—Red numbers:

100 subjects # 20646—47, 48, 49, 68, 69, 70, 71

Vignette plates—Black numbers:

50 subjects # 20650—51, 52, 53, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66,
67

Combinations of the second layout known to exist on both right and left panes:

20650 with # 20646—47, 49
20650 with 20646—47, 48, 49
20652 with 20649
20653 with 20646—49
20656 with 20646—47, 48, 49
20657 with 20668
20658 with 20668
20659 with 20646—48
20660 with 20670
20662 with 20668

All others are known in combinations with either the right or left pane.

Plates not used: First layout: Frame Plates # 20458—59, 60

20585—86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92

Vignette Plates # 20471

20603—04

Number issued: First layout: 22,691,400

Second layout: 2,315,000

NOTES

CHAPTER XXVI

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 Committee. 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. They 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 14 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 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 to 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, inclusive, 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. On 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-edged 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 occupying 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 repre-

senting 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 containing 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 stamps 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 commemorative 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, 1932. 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 Agency, 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 Bicentennial 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 officially 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 had 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 post-marked 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 Mifflin 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 Bicentennial stamps except in sheet form.

All values of this series were printed on rotary presses and were perforated $11 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$. 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 indentations 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.



The Charles Wilson Peele Miniature.

#704— $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent, Olive Brown. **PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.**
No Wmk. Perf. $11 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$.

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 faesimile 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.

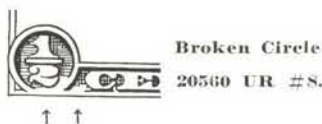
There is but one major plate variety of this stamp, the well known broken circle, and this being near a plate number was saved in sufficient quantities to prevent it from becoming a rarity. This variety was also one of the first to be discovered.

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."



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. $11 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$.

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.

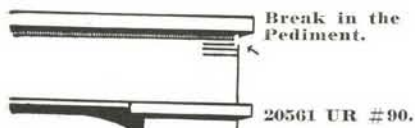
With the rise in the letter rate to three cents there was a sudden increase in the demand for this value to be used on 2 cent stamped envelopes, and for a while there was a shortage of 1 cent stamps in most of the larger cities, necessitating supplies being sent by air mail to the various main post offices 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.)



Defective Transfer.

20573 LR #65.

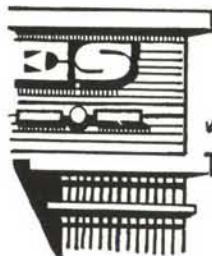


- 20561—U. L. 4 Short faint diagonal scratch touching upper frame line over "S" of "STATES." (Only on early printings.)
 7 Gash on left "1" and another under "32" of "1732." (Only on late printings.)
 L. R. 26 Triangular spot of color on Washington's right chest over the "2" of "1732."
 L. L. 9, 10 Lower 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."
 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."
 U. L. 29 Spot of color on white oval around bust, opposite forehead.
 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."
 U. R. 42 Dot of color on left numeral "1."
 66 Dot of color on "P" of "POSTAGE."
 L. R. 23 Small break in left pillar, on the 8th vertical line from the left.



Starting 20574 UL #1.

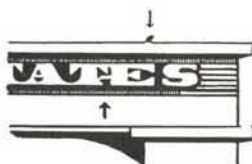
Two Breaks
 on the Same
 Relief.



Starting 20654 UR #10.

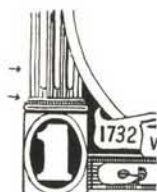
This Relief Was Used Up to and Including Plate 20715.

- 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."
 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."
 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.
 L. L. 97 Spot of color on left numeral "1."
 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.

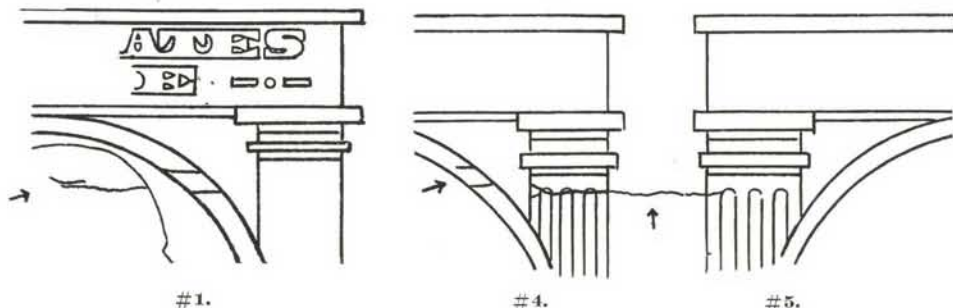


Defective Transfer
20714 LR 86.

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.



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. SCRATCH ON SHOULDER AT LEFT.

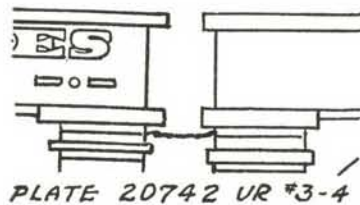


PLATE 20742 UR #3-4

Cracked Plate.

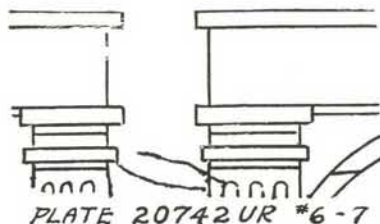


PLATE 20742 UR #6-7

- 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.)



- 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

NOTES



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 "1½" 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. $11 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$.

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. Neither 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.)
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.**
100 Small spot on stock around neck. **ALSO WITHOUT.**



20555 UR #10.



20577 LR #97.

- 20577—L. L. 81 Spot of color on eyelid at left.
20685—L. R. 40 Diagonal gash on "N" of "CENTS" cutting down 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.** This stamp has been burnished out and recut. There are no lines between the eyes at the bridge of the nose and the dotted shading lines on the forehead at the left have been recut and are much stronger.
20717—U. L. 1 Short diagonal line bisecting frame at upper right corner, pointing up toward the left.
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.
- L. R. 96-97 **FAINT CRACK STARTING INSIDE #96, RUNNING ACROSS MARGIN AND INTO #97.** ALSO WITHOUT.

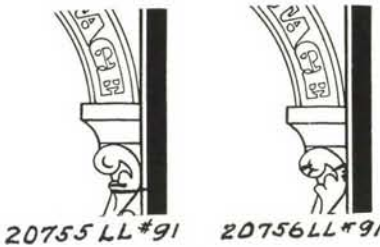
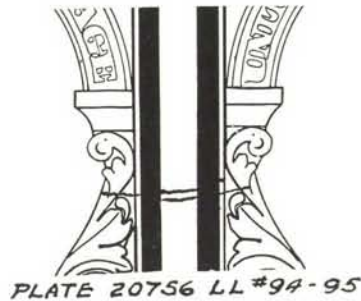
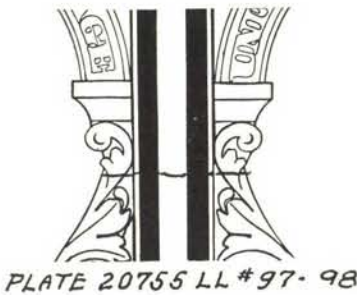


Plate Cracks.



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. (Illustrated.)
- 22 Defective transfer of upper left corner of outer frame lines. (Illustrated.)
- 52 Spot on forehead, spots on "G" of "POSTAGE," "N," and "T" of "CENTS" and below stamp. ALSO WITHOUT.

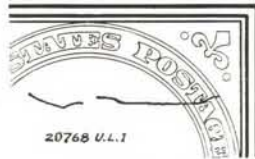


↓ 22 ↑ 1/2



20763 UL

Defective Transfers.



20768 U.L.1

20768 UL #1.
Cracked Plate.

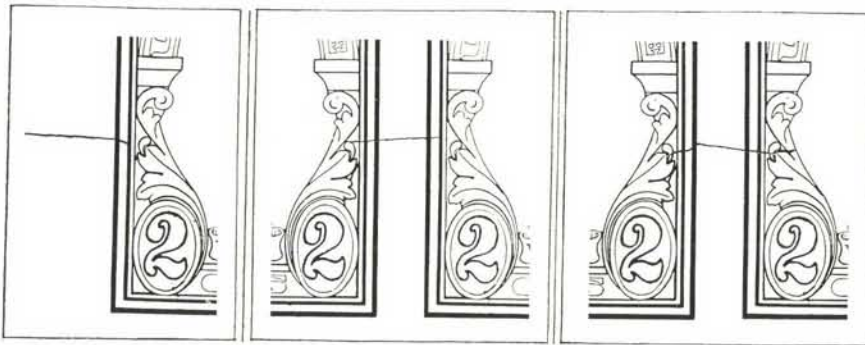


Damaged Entry.
20772 UR #8.



20774 LR #100
Cracked Plate.

- 20768—U. L. 1 MARKED CRACK IN FOREHEAD. (Illustrated.) 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.



91

93

94

96

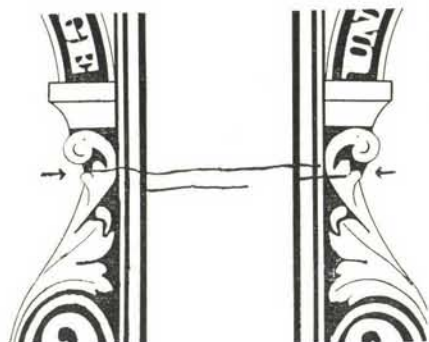
97

PLATE NO. 20792, LOWER RIGHT PANE

Cracked Plate.

- 20792—L. L. 91 CRACK ON FACE, STARTING AT NOSTRIL AND RUNNING TO RIGHT. 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—L. R. 91 CRACK IN LEFT SHEET MARGIN, CONTINUATION OF CRACK IMMEDIATELY ABOVE. (Illustrated.) 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.

- 20793—U. L. 24 Defective entry. Break in bottom frame lines. 2 1/2 mm break outside frame line, 3 1/2 mm break inside frame line, both below "C" in "CENTS."



20792
LL 94-95
Cracked
Plate



20801 UL 16

Damaged
Entry.

- 20796—L. L. 91 TWISTED SHIFT SHOWING INSIDE RIGHT FRAME AS AN EXTRA LINE AND DOUBLING OF LEFT INNER FRAME LINE.
91 CRACKED PLATE CRACK RUNS THROUGH FRAME AND ACROSS FACE ABOVE MOUTH.
94-95 SERIES OF CRACKS IN GUTTER.
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

NOTES



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 transfer 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."

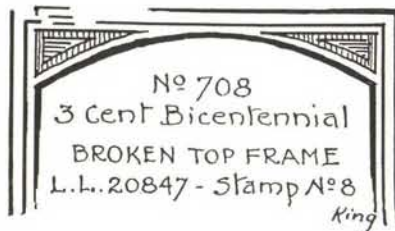


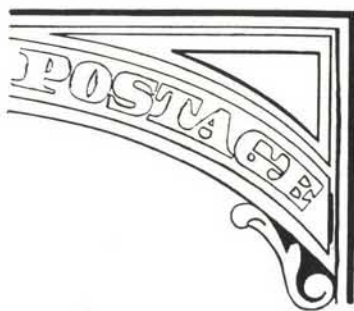
20558 LL #7.



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 ($\frac{1}{2}$ " 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 COR-
 NER AND AN EXTRA DASH OUTSIDE THE "POSTAGE" LA-
 BEL 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.

NOTES



Painted by Charles Wilson Peale in 1777.

#709—4 Cent, Brown. **PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.** No Wmk.
Perf. $11 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$.

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. Benzeng, 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.

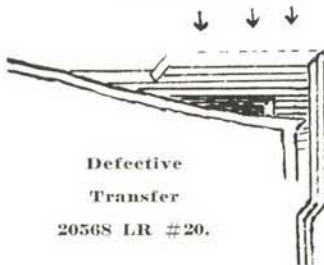
- Varieties:** a: Plate number blocks.
 b: Defective Transfer.
 c: Plate flaw in face.
 d: Plate flaw in face recut.
 e: Shifted Transfer.
 f: Plate flaws as listed below:

- 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)
 L. L. 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.

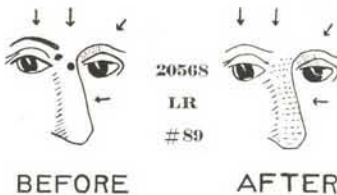
- 20568—L. R. 20 **DEFECTIVE TOP FRAME LINE AT RIGHT SIDE. FAINT IMPRESSION.** (Illustrated.)
 50 **LARGE SPOT ON LABEL TO RIGHT OF "WASHINGTON."** (Illustrated.)
 60 **SHIFTED TRANSFER SHIFTED TO LEFT OF INNER AND OUTER LEFT FRAME LINE.**
 89 **BEFORE BEING RECUT: TWO LARGE DOTS ON BRIDGE OF NOSE BETWEEN 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.



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

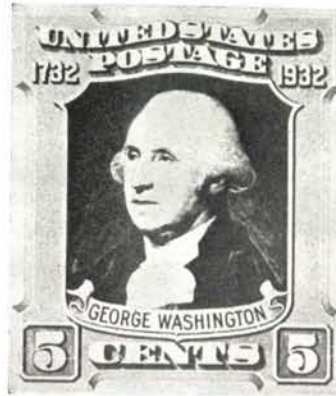


Photograph of Original Drawing Not Used.

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.

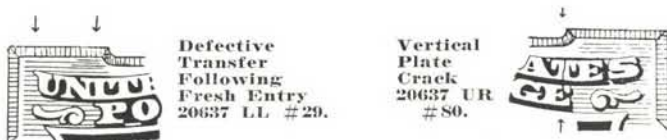
Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
 b: Defective and double transfer.
 c: Cracked plate.
 d: Plate flaws as listed below:

- | | | |
|-------------|----|--|
| 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.



- 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. 11x10 $\frac{1}{2}$.

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

NOTES



Painted by John Trumbull in 1780.

#712—7 Cent, Black. **PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.** No Wmk.
Perf. $11 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$.

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:

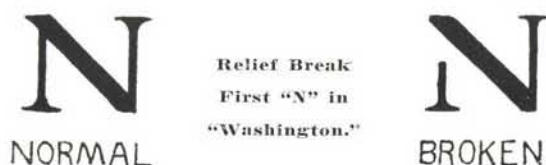


Double Transfer.

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.)



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."
L. L. 30 First broken "N" in the U. R. pane.
21 Vertical scratch running up from shoulder at right.
92 Scratch from top of circle around left "7" over to vertical perforation at left.
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. (Illustrated.)
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."
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. $11 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$.

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. $11 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$.

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 Rembrandt 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

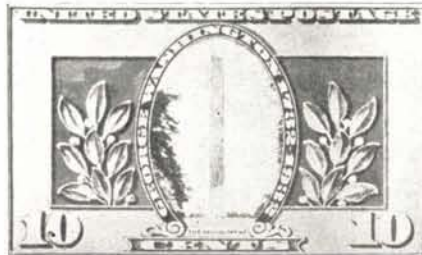


Gibbs-Channing Vaughan Type Portrait by Gilbert Stuart.

#715—10 Cent, Yellow. **PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.** No Wmk.
Perf. $11 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$.

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

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CHAPTER XXVII

LAKE PLACID WINTER OLYMPICS

1932

FOR some years it has been the custom of the various nations which were the hosts to the Olympic Games to issue a stamp or a series of stamps as a recognition of the international sporting events. In 1932 the United States was to be the host for the tenth Olympic Games. In conjunction with this major athletic event, but having no direct connection thereto, the United States was also to be host to the third Winter Olympics. This event was to take place in the early part of February at Lake Placid, N. Y.

In order to advertise the event and as a courtesy to the international competition, Representative Snell of New York, the Republican floor leader, requested the Postmaster General to issue a special stamp for this event. This request was granted and in the latter part of December the Postmaster General announced that such a stamp would be issued. The official notice follows:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, December 28, 1931.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department is preparing to issue a special postage stamp in the 2-cent denomination in honor of the International Olympic Winter Games to be held at Lake Placid, N. Y., in February, 1932.

The stamp is a horizontal rectangle 75/100 inch by 87/100 inch in dimensions, printed in red ink and inclosed in a single-line border. Across the top of the stamp in a straight line are the words "United States Postage" in white Roman, and directly below in white Gothic lettering is the wording "III Olympic Winter Games."

The central design is a representation of a ski jumper in action, in the position of descent from right to left, with a background formed by a snow-covered mountain landscape and overcast sky. Across the base of the central design in two lines in dark Gothic lettering appear the wording "Lake Placid, New York," and the dates "February 4-13, 1932." In each lower corner is a large white numeral "2." Extending across the bottom of the stamp between the numerals are the words "Two Cents" in white Roman.

The new commemorative stamp will be first placed on sale at the post office in Lake Placid, N. Y., on January 25, 1932, and at other post offices and the Philatelic Agency beginning January 26.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the 2-cent Olympic Winter Games stamp may send a limited number of addressed covers, not to exceed 25, to the Postmaster, Lake Placid, N. Y., with a cash or postal money order remittance to exactly cover the value of the stamps required for affixing; other postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment. Covers will be accepted from bona fide subscribers only, and each cover must be properly and legibly addressed; covers bearing pencil addresses will not be accepted. Special care must be taken in addressing covers to bear blocks of four of the stamps to allow sufficient clear space for the attaching of the stamps. Compliance can not be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate numbers or the irregular placing of the stamps on covers, etc. Requests for a supply of uncancelled stamps must not be included in orders for first-day covers. If uncancelled stamps of the new commemorative issue are desired for collection purposes, a separate order should be sent to the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., and it will receive prompt attention.

Postmasters at direct and central accounting post offices may obtain a limited supply of the new stamps by special requisition on the department, using Form 3201, indorsed "Olympic Winter Games." Postmasters at third class and fourth class post offices may submit requisitions on Form 3338, with required remittance of postal funds to the central-accounting postmaster for needed supplies of the new stamp.

F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The stamps were printed on flat plate presses from four hundred subject plates. These sheets were divided into four panes by horizontal and vertical

guide lines terminated by arrows, along which they were cut into post office panes of one hundred and so issued. The plate numbers were above and below the fifth vertical row on the left pane and in similar position on the sixth row of the right pane. The top right plate number was preceded by an "F." There were no side plate numbers. They were first delivered to the Post Office Department on January 18th.

#716—2 Cent, Carmine. "SKI-JUMPER." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued January 25, 1932.

This being an issue for the winter Olympics it was to be expected that the design would represent one of the principal events, and it was decided to use a ski jumper. Several designs were prepared, the first two (illustrated) showed



Preliminary Designs.

Photographs of Original Drawings Not Used.

the action from left to right and seemed to have been a much more natural pose than the later design, (illustrated) which showed the action from right to left. None of these designs were approved, but the accepted design was a combination of one of the earlier designs and the later one, with the date and location of the winter games placed at the bottom of the design.



Another Design.

Photograph of Original Drawing Not Used.

The stamp as issued was designed by A. R. Meissner, and the engraving of the vignette was executed by J. Eissler, and the frame and lettering by E. M. Hall, all of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

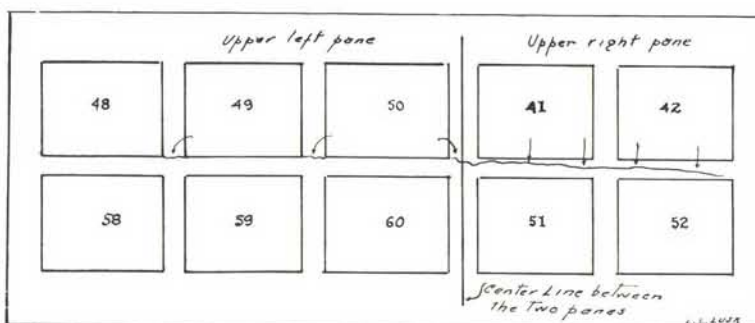
The stamps were placed on sale at 7 A. M. on January 25th, and the crowd was so large that it was necessary to have state troopers keep the people in line. It was said that a larger number of first day covers were mailed from Lake Placid than had been the case at Yorktown. No doubt the Bicentennial issue had greatly increased the number of collectors interested in first day covers.

The stamp was severely criticized because of the unnatural position of the ski jumper. *The Detroit News* commented on the new issue as follows:

"The skier on the Olympic stamp is shown jumping from the brow of a vaguely indicated hill and holds loosely in either hand a stout stick of the sort used in alpine climbing and cross country skiing, but not by jumpers."

In spite of this type of criticism by some who obtain pleasure in finding fault, the stamp was very pleasing and the plain frame lent much dignity to the design and it became very popular with collectors.

There being twelve plates used, the forty-eight post office panes gave collectors ample field for study of possible plate defects, and several major plate varieties were found, the most prominent of these being a long rocking in plate crack on the upper pane of plate No. 20823. This followed the bottom frame line of several stamps in the fifth horizontal row. Though discovered a short time after the stamps had been issued, only a few sheets were found by collectors, and it was believed that the defect had been discovered after a short run and the plate removed. We checked this with the Bureau and they informed us that plate No. 20823 was used for printing 3,618,000 perfect stamps, (quantity found satisfactory for issuance to post offices.) This means that there were over 9,000 full sheets issued. However, as the stamps were widely distributed and promptly used, only a small supply was saved.



TWO UPPER PANES PLATE No 20823

Cracked Plate.

This variety should not be confused with the gripper slot cracks on the Bicentennials, it is much more marked and is the first commemorative stamp of the twentieth century showing a "rocking in" crack. The metal in plate No. 20823 seems to have been defective, as another small crack was found under the bottom frame line of stamp No. 61 of the upper right pane. There were numerous other varieties, some minor in character, though easily seen, of which the plate position is known and we have listed all known to have been constant.

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

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
 b: Usual twelve position blocks.
 c: Cracked plate—right and left panes.
 d: Double transfer.

e: Plate flaws as listed below:

- 20815—U. R. 9 Dot in "N" of "UNITED."
 20815—U. R. 64 Large dot (red snowball) before the ski jumper.
 20815—U. R. 83 A small double transfer, showing in the upper margin at the upper left corner as a triangular dot and slightly above the top frame line at the upper right. Also at the bottom of the "W" of "TWO." An upward displacement of fair degree and extent but very low in clarity.
 20815—U. L. 78 Elongated vertical dash or dot at top of mountain at right.
 20817—U. L. Plate layout dots can be seen over the upper right corner of stamps 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10.
 20818—U. L. A diagonal scratch between # 26 and # 36 starting at the end of "NEW YORK" in # 26 and coming down to the design on # 36.
 20820—L. R. 96 Dash to the left of the lower left corner. (Stamp above the plate number.)
 20821—L. R. 91 There is a vertical scratch on the right running upward and slightly to the right from the frame line. This is quite marked and has the appearance of engraver's scratch.
 20823—L. L.-U. R. Plate crack. (Illustrated.) A careful study of the upper right pane of this stamp will show this crack as progressive. Copies have been seen where the crack extends only as far as the left of the "N" of "CENTS." Other copies, no doubt from a later printing, show this crack to extend as far over as the "S."
 20823—U. L. 73 A scratch running from the ski down through "E" of "CENTS" and into the "E" of "STATES" in # 83.
 20823—U. R. 61 Defective frame line below "NTS" also a little extra line below that looks like a small crack.
 20823—L. R. 50 A horizontal scratch starting in the lower right corner and continuing out into the margin.
 20824—U. R. 7 Vertical scratch just inside the right frame line. Parts of plate layout lines visible along this vertical row.
 20824—U. R. 22 Top frame line seems to be recut as it is heavier and consists of two lines with a slight thinning at center.
 20824—U. R. 82 "Curl" in the tail of the right numeral.
 20824—U. R. 83 Dot above "E" of "POSTAGE" outside the frame line.
 20824—U. R. 84 Dot above the upper right corner, outside frame.
 20824—L. L. 26 Defective "S" in "CENTS."
 20824—L. L. 46 Defective "M" in "GAMES."
 20826—U. R. 62 Vertical scratch running from the tip of the left ski between the letters "KE" of "LAKE" and "EB" of "FEBRUARY" then through the upper left part of the "W" of "TWO" almost to the frame line of stamp # 72.
 20826—L. L. 29 Two large dots below the left corner of the stamp. On some copies this looks like a heavy dash or line.

Plates used: 20815—16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26

Quantity issued: 49,523,000.

NOTES



Photo of the Original Sketch for the Arbor Day Stamp, Made by C. A. Huston.

CHAPTER XXVIII

ARBOR DAY ISSUE

1932

THE entire philatelic world was surprised early in February 1932 by the news that the Post Office Department had decided to issue an Arbor Day stamp. Although almost every state had had for quite some years and celebrated "Arbor Day" dedicated to the planting of trees, the early history and reason for observing such a day was not generally known. This was probably due to the fact that Arbor Day is not observed on the same date in all sections of the country, varying in accordance with the climatic conditions of the various states.

April 1932 marked the sixtieth anniversary of the establishment of "Arbor Day" observance, but as this event in itself was not of tremendous importance many assumed that the contemplated issue was perhaps solely for the political help it might give the Administration throughout the dissatisfied mid-Western rural sections. No doubt politics played an important part in the approval of the request of Representative Morehead of Nebraska, and a former Governor of that State, for such an issue, but in addition to this it transpired that the 1932 Arbor Day was also the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Julius Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, who was largely responsible for the tree planting idea.

At a meeting of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture on January 4, 1872, a resolution was presented to encourage the planting of trees to counteract the rapid decrease in our forest areas by offering a prize for the best five acres so planted. It was at this meeting that J. Sterling Morton offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That Wednesday, the 10th day of April, 1872, be and the same is hereby set apart and consecrated for tree planting in the State of Nebraska; and the State Board of Agriculture hereby names it 'Arbor Day'; and to urge upon the people of the State the vital importance of tree planting, hereby offer a special premium of one hundred dollars to the county agricultural society of that county in Nebraska, which shall, upon that day, plant properly the largest number of trees, and a farm library of twenty-five dollars worth of books to that person who, on that day, shall plant properly in Nebraska the greatest number of trees."

The first Arbor Day proved to be very successful and as a result of Mr. Morton's resolution over one million trees were planted.

For some years after that an annual proclamation was issued by the Governor of Nebraska designating the third Wednesday of April as Arbor Day. In 1885 an act was passed by the legislature designating April 22, Mr. Morton's birthday, as Arbor Day, and making it a legal holiday and from this beginning the idea spread to other states. This Arbor Day reforestation designed to replace in part our rapidly diminishing natural timber should continue and without doubt prove to be of increasing value to the country at large. It was therefore fitting that the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the originator of the idea should be honored with a commemorative stamp.

On March 15th the die proof was approved by the Postmaster General and two days later the *Postal Bulletin* supplied the general detail.

The official notice follows:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, March 17, 1932.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department is preparing to issue a special postage stamp in the 2c denomination to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the establishment of Arbor Day, which will be observed on April 22, 1932, and which marks the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of J. Sterling Morton, through whose efforts a day was first officially set aside for the planting of trees by the State of Nebraska in 1872.

The stamp is of the same size of the regular issue, 75/100 by 87/100 inch in dimensions, printed in red ink. It is surmounted by a narrow white line border within which on either side rises a large tree with spreading branches that meet at the top in the form of an arbor. Across the top of the stamp in two curved lines are the words "United States Postage" in white Roman. In a curved line inside the arch are the words "Arbor Day" in red Roman. Across the bottom of the stamp in a narrow panel, with solid background and white edges, are the words "Two Cents" in white Roman. Directly above the panel on either side within a circle with white edge and solid background is the large numeral "2." Acanthus scrolls extend from the tops of the circles over the base of the trees. The central design of the stamp pictures the planting of a tree by a girl and boy, the former holding the tree in position while the earth is filled in by the boy. In the left background is a small house with forest trees extending to the right. In a straight line below the central figures are the dates "1872-1932" in white Roman.

The Arbor Day stamp will be first placed on sale at the post office in Nebraska City, Nebr., the former home of J. Sterling Morton, on April 22, 1932, and at other post offices throughout the country as soon as production will permit. For the benefit of stamp collectors the Arbor Day stamp will be on sale at the Philatelic Agency on April 23, but the agency will not prepare covers.

Stamp collectors desiring first day cancellations of the 2-cent Arbor Day stamp may send a limited number of addressed covers, not to exceed 25, to the postmaster, Nebraska City, Nebr., with a cash or postal money order remittance to exactly cover the value of the stamps required for affixing; other postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment. All covers transmitted by mail must be sent in time to reach Nebraska City not later than April 18. Covers will be accepted from bona fide subscribers only, and each cover must be properly and legibly addressed; covers bearing pencil addresses will not be accepted. Special care must be taken in addressing covers to bear blocks of four of the stamps to allow sufficient clear space for the attaching of the stamps. Compliance can not be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate numbers or the irregular placing of the stamps on covers, etc. Requests for a supply of uncanceled stamps must not be included in orders for first day covers. If uncanceled stamps of the new commemorative issue are desired for collection purposes a separate order should be sent to the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., and it will receive prompt attention.

Postmasters at direct and central accounting post offices may obtain a limited supply of the new stamps by requisition on the department, using new style requisition Form 3201-A indorsed "Arbor Day." Postmasters at third and fourth class post offices may submit requisitions on Form 3338, with required remittance of postal funds, to the central accounting postmaster for needed supplies of the new stamp.

F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The first delivery of these stamps to the Post Office Department by the Bureau was made on April 11th.

A short time after these stamps had made their official appearance philatelic magazines were filled with news of pre-first day covers, copies having been seen on letters from widely separated towns as early as April 18th. This was not the fault of the Nebraska City post office, but really of the officials at Washington, but without intent whatsoever to nullify the efforts of "First day" cover collectors. Prior to the issuance of the stamp the Postmaster General, in the hope of arousing interest in the issue, sent out a form letter to State Colleges notifying them of the new Arbor Day stamp which was to be placed on sale April 22nd at Nebraska City, and a SAMPLE STAMP was included in each letter. There was, of course, nothing to stop their prior use and quite a number were mailed before the "official" first day, but the resultant storm of protest this raised should prevent any similar repetition.

The stamps were printed from the usual four hundred subject rotary press curved plates and issued in panes of 100. There were four plate numbers, one to each pane, these being in the four outside corners of the full sheet.



Alvin W. Hall, Jr., and Ruth Hall Posing for the Photo Used on the Arbor Day Stamp.

#717—2 Cent, Carmine. BOY AND GIRL PLANTING TREE.
No Wmk. Perf. 11x10½.

Issued April 22, 1932.

The modern idea of Arbor Day seems to be to encourage children to plant a tree on this day and thereby instill in them a love for outdoors. It was therefore decided to embody this thought on this special stamp.

Michael L. Eidsness, head of the Post Office Department Division of Stamps, suggested that an actual photograph of such a subject might prove to be a help not only to the department in visualizing the suggestion but also to the Bureau artists. He finally sold Alvin W. Hall, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the idea of having his two children so photographed. Alvin W. Hall, Jr., and little Ruth Hall were thereupon properly posed and photographed in Mr. Hall's yard. (Illustrated.)

Several designs were prepared using this drawing as a basis for the main subject. The first scheme indicated a rather formal treatment of the frame with the vignette a most exactly like the photograph. (Illustrated.) This did not prove to be an entirely satisfactory design, and a second was prepared in which the frame was more truly fitted for an Arbor Day stamp in that it had oak leaf ornaments. The position of the girl was changed as was the location of the house in the background. The boy's shovel was changed to a spade. (Illustrated.)



Preliminary Designs.

Photographs of Original Drawings Not Used.

The final design drawn, by A. R. Meissner, was a modification of the two earlier sketches. (Illustrated.) The girl was returned to the position indicated in the first drawing, the boy being placed behind the tree. At each side and enclosing the vignette Mr. Meissner suggested trees with spreading branches meeting at the top of the design, forming an arbor. The vignette was engraved by J. Eissler, and the frame and lettering by E. M. Hall, both of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The original order placed with the Bureau called for one hundred million, but as the rate of first class mail was expected to be shortly increased to three cents this was reduced to about half this amount. When the three cent rate went into effect on July 6, 1932, the Bureau still had a large supply of these

two cent stamps on hand. These remained at the Bureau until after July 1, 1933, when the local rate was reduced to two cents, which resulted in quantities of these stamps being actually in use more than a year after they had been issued, a rather unusual occurrence for commemorative stamps. Six plates were prepared and all of them went to press. There was but little variation in the shade, and the plate varieties found were all minor.

Shades: Light carmine, carmine.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

b: Defective transfer.

c: Plate flaws as listed below:

- 20872—U. R. 38 A large dot in the "W" of "TWO."
 U. L. 4 A dot just outside the upper left corner.
 20873—U. L. 11 A slight horizontal scratch above the girl's head.
 U. R. 82 A small spot of color in the sky above the house.
 L. R. 48 A spot of color at the top of "2" of "1932."
 20876—L. R. 98 A defective transfer causing a break in the bottom frame line.
 20877—L. L. 75 A heavy diagonal line, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm long, in back of the boy's head.

Plates used: 20872—73, 74, 75, 76, 77

Quantity issued: 66,182,900.

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Design Submitted by Everett A. Vordenbaum.

Photograph of Original Drawing Not Used.

CHAPTER XXIX

OLYMPIC SUMMER GAMES ISSUE

1932

WHEN modern Olympic Games were revived in Greece during 1896 that country issued a special set of stamps to commemorate the event. Since then many other countries, hosts to these quadrennial contests, have likewise issued special stamps. When our turn came to hold them in the summer of 1932 it was natural that we follow suit.

It was during 1930 that Congress made the suggestion to the Postmaster General for a pictorial series to be issued in 1932. In the summer of 1931, during a visit to California, Postmaster General Brown was approached by Mr. Garland, President, and Mr. Young, Secretary of the Olympic Committee, with the request that a series of commemorative stamps be issued for the forthcoming Olympic Games. At that time the Postmaster was reported as being in favor of a single 2 Cent stamp. It was, however, called to his attention that many of the participants would come from abroad and that a 5 cent stamp might very properly be made available for use on their letters home. Soon after this the Bureau was instructed to start work to prepare a series of sketches for such an issue.

The records indicate that more designs were prepared for these two stamps than for any previous issue. The designs were grouped in two major classifications, one showing classic designs which had been previously used by various foreign countries, and the other a more modern type. In the modern type the subjects consisted of the four of the five events in the "Pentathlon," and covered jumping, discus throwing, running and wrestling. For some reason boxing seems to have been carefully omitted.

Early in 1932 a sketch, (Illustrated,)* was submitted by Everett A. Vordenbaum, Postmaster at Randolph Field, Texas, which so appealed to the Department that it was used as the basis for one of the final designs.

It was originally planned to issue these stamps about May 15th, so that the Olympic Games which were to take place in July might receive some pub-

*From Mr. King's Collection.

licity, but as the time for issuing these stamps approached it became quite evident that the postal rate on first class mail would be raised to three cents an ounce. It was therefore necessary to withhold issuing these stamps until a decision was reached. It was next hoped to be able to issue the stamps on June



Classic Designs.

Photographs of Original Drawings Not Used.

1st. This date of issue was again advanced. Early in June it became evident that the signing of the postal bill by the President might occur any day and the date of issue was definitely set for June 15th. June 6th the President signed the 3 Cent postage bill which would become effective thirty days later, but in spite of this it was decided to issue the 3 Cent stamp before the effective date of this value, so that the Olympic Games might derive some advertising benefit from the earlier use of these stamps. The records show that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing made the first delivery of these stamps to the Post Office Department on June 3rd. The official notice follows:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, June 6, 1932.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department is preparing to issue a series of special postage stamps in the 3-cent and 5-cent denominations in honor of the International Olympic Games to be held at Los Angeles, Calif.

The two stamps are of the regular size $75/100$ by $87/100$ inch in dimensions, and are identical in every detail except as to color, denomination numerals, and central subject.

The 3-cent stamp is printed in purple ink and has for the central design the likeness of an Olympic runner in crouched position as if ready for the starting signal. The 5-cent stamp is printed in blue and includes as the central subject a representation of the Roman discus thrower modeled from the statue "Discobolus," back of which on a solid background is an outline of the globe with the lower part obscured by clouds.

The central subjects are in oval panels bordered along the top and sides with a narrow panel in the shape of a horseshoe with open part below. Within the bordering panels, which have white edges and solid backgrounds, is the inscription "Xth Olympiad-Los Angeles, 1932" in white Roman. Across the top of the stamps in a narrow white-edged panel with solid background are the words "United States Postage" in white Roman letters. Within a circular panel with white edge and solid ground in each lower corner is the large numeral "3" or "5" conforming to the denomination of the stamp. Rising from the top of each circle is an acanthus leaf which overlaps the base of the horseshoe panel. Connecting the circles containing the numerals and forming the base of the stamp is a narrow panel, with solid background and white edges, containing the word "Cents" in white Roman. On either side from behind the upper part of the horseshoe panel rises a smoking torch.

The Olympic Games stamps will be first placed on sale at the post office in Los Angeles, Calif., on June 15, 1932, and at other post offices beginning June 16, or as soon thereafter as shipment can be made on postmasters' requisitions. Should the Olympic Games stamps be received in advance at any post office, the postmaster shall hold the shipment intact and not place the stamps on sale until June 16. For the benefit of stamp collectors the Olympic Games stamps will be on sale at the Philatelic Agency on June 16, but the agency will not prepare covers.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the Olympic stamps may send a limited number of addressed covers, not to exceed a total of 25, to the postmaster at Los Angeles, with a cash or postal money-order remittance to exactly cover the value of the stamps required for affixing; other postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment. Covers will be accepted from individual subscribers only, and each cover must be properly and legibly addressed; covers bearing pencil addresses will not be accepted. Special care must be taken in addressing covers to bear blocks of four of the stamps to allow sufficient clear space for the attaching of the stamps. Compliance can not be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate numbers or the irregular placing of the stamps on covers, etc. Requests for a supply of uncanceled stamps must not be included with orders for first-day covers. If uncanceled stamps of the new commemorative issue are desired for collection purposes, a separate order should be sent to the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., and it will receive prompt attention.

Postmasters at direct and central accounting post offices may obtain a limited supply of the new stamps by requisition on the department, using new style requisition Form 3201-A indorsed "Olympic Games." Postmasters at third-class and fourth-class post offices may submit requisitions on Form 3338, with required remittance of postal funds, to the central accounting postmaster for needed supplies of the new stamps.

F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.



Architectural Frames Modern Designs.

Photographs of Original Drawings Not Used.

A short time after the 3 Cent stamp had been issued there was a rumor that the runner used for the vignette had been engraved from a photograph of Charles Paddock. Upon investigating it was discovered that the 3 Cent Olympic design was prepared from a photograph of J. A. Le Coney of Lafayette College, Intercollegiate Sprint Champion, but that in engraving this stamp the nose and the shape of the hands had been altered. This in no way changed the general custom of not using the portrait of a living person for our stamps, as in this case Le Coney was simply used as a model.



Accepted Frame Design.

Photograph of Original Drawing—Modified and Used for Five Cent.

#718—3 Cent, Violet. **RUNNER AT STARTING MARK.** No Wmk.
Perf. $11 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$.

Issued June 15, 1932.

At the time the designs for this stamp were first prepared there was little thought of an increase in the postal rates, and all the preliminary drawings on record show a 2 Cent model. The designs for this value might be grouped into two sections, one the classic, showing the use of "Victory" and "Discobolus"—the Discus Thrower—and the others portraying modern trackmen. Two different types of frames were used, one strictly architectural, the other more classic and portraying the garland wreath of victory. None of the preliminary designs were accepted except that the frame of the 2 Cent showing the discus thrower was used for both values. However, the discus thrower was used on the 5 Cent value and a runner in a crouched position, as if ready for the starting signal, was substituted for this value.

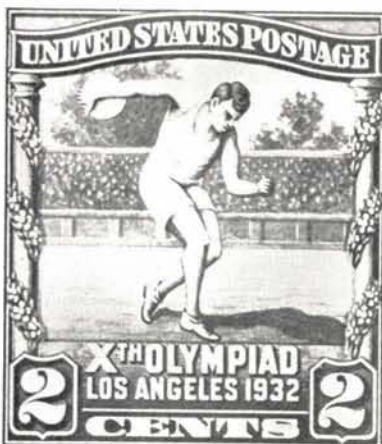


Modern Designs Garland Frame.

Photographs of Original Drawings Not Used.

Because of the uncertainty of the date of the change of postal rates a 2 Cent master die was prepared of the accepted design and numbers were assigned to six plates. The first four of these plates were made using the 2 Cent design and, of course, never went to press. However, the other two plates had not been started and the new 3 Cent stamp was entered on these. They were put to press along with four later plates.

The vignette of this stamp was engraved by J. Eissler after the design by Victor McCloskey, Jr., and the frame and lettering were engraved by E. M. Hall, all of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.



Additional Designs.

Photographs of Original Drawings Not Used.

There were few philatelic varieties on this value, the only one worthy of note being a crack in stamp No. 1 in the upper left pane of Plate No. 20906. As in the case of the Bicentennial issue this was also a crack caused by the gripper slots, and was found only on the later printings.

Because of the increase of the first class rates from two to three cents per ounce there was a great demand for this three cent value, and they were on general sale for but a short period and had completely disappeared from post offices long before the five cent.

Shades: Violet, deep violet.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

b: Cracked plate.

c: Plate flaws as listed below:

- 20864—L. R. 95 A faint scratch in "1932."
 100 Scratch across the sprinter's hand running into the colorless margin around the left "3."
 20865—U. R. 20 There is a stain above the sprinter's head. This has been seen on numerous copies and is therefore constant on one stage of this plate. It has also been seen without.



- 20906—U. L. 1 Cracked Plate, (Illustrated) Only on late printings.

20906—L. L. 66 Three strong spots of color in the background to the right of the head.

20907—U. R. 18 A marked scratch on the right "3."

Plates used: 20864—65
20906—07, 08, 09

Plates not used: 2 Cent—20860, 61, 62, 63

Quantity issued: 166,900,400.

NOTES



Photograph of Original Drawing Not Used.

#719—5 Cent, Blue. "DISCUS THROWER." No Watermark.
Perf. 11x10½.

Issued June 15, 1932.

Here again the Bureau made numerous designs both classic and modern. These in many ways were similar to those used on the 2 Cent. However, it seemed to have become the custom of various of the foreign countries to use the famous "Discobolus" or Discus Thrower, by Myron, on the 5 Cent stamps, and it was decided to continue this custom especially since a white statue shows up particularly well against a blue background. The accepted design had originally been prepared for the two cent, and as noted before was based on a suggestion made by the Postmaster at Randolph Field, Texas. The die proof was approved March 22nd.



Ancient.

The
Wrestlers.



Modern.

Photographs of Original Drawings Not Used.

The vignette of this stamp was engraved by L. S. Schofield after the design by Victor McCloskey, Jr., and the lettering and frame engraved by E. M. Hall, all of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

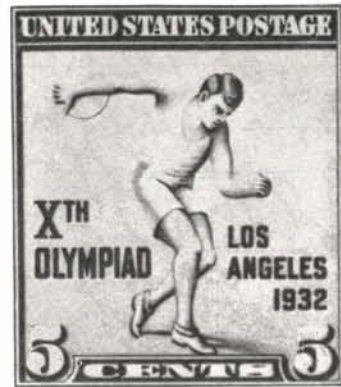


The
Javelin
Thrower.



Photographs of Original Drawings Not Used.

It was on this stamp that the first gripper slot cracks were discovered. These were first found on the upper right pane of Plate No. 20868, stamp No. 10. It was later also discovered that there were similar cracks in the upper left pane. However, unlike the 3 Cent crack these positions were never found without these marks.

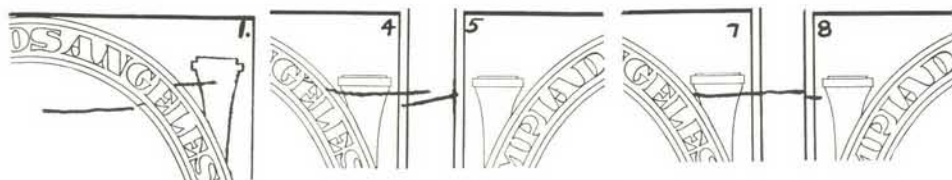


Photographs of Original Drawings Not Used.

Whereas the three cent value soon disappeared from post office stocks the 5 Cent seemed to be on sale for a considerably longer time than might have been expected. This no doubt was largely due to the fact that the air mail rate had been raised to 8 Cents. Six plates were prepared, of which four went to press.

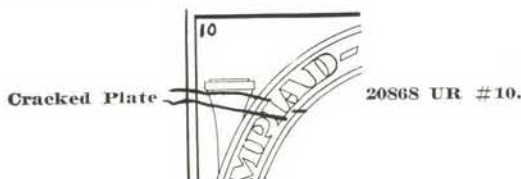
Shades: Blue, bright blue, deep blue.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Cracked plate.
c: Plate flaws as listed:



Cracked Plate 20868 U.L.

- 20868—L. L. 1 CRACKED PLATE. RUNS FROM THE COLORLESS INSIDE VIGNETTE FRAME LINE BELOW THE FIRST "E" OF "LOS ANGELES" RUNNING INTO THE GLOBE FOLLOWING ALONG THE 4TH HORIZONTAL SHADING LINE. (Illustrated.)
- 4-5 CRACKED PLATE. THERE IS A CRACK RUNNING FROM THE FRAME OF #5 THROUGH THE GUTTER JUST BEYOND THE FRAME OF #4. THERE IS ANOTHER CRACK JUST ABOVE THIS, STARTING IN THE GUTTER AND RUNNING INTO THE DESIGN OF #4. IT CAN BE SEEN PASSING OVER THE TORCH AT THE LEFT AND DISAPPEARING ABOVE THE "E" OF "LOS ANGELES." (Illustrated.)
- 7-8 A SIMILAR CRACK TO THE ONE DESCRIBED AS 4 AND 5. THIS HOWEVER IS A SINGLE LINE AND AGAIN RUNS THROUGH THE TORCH TO THE RIGHT. (Illustrated.)
- U. R. 10 HAS A MARKED SCRATCH IN THE RIGHT 5. THERE IS ALSO A SERIES OF CRACKS IN THIS STAMP CONSISTING OF TWO ALMOST PARALLEL LINES WHICH RUN FROM THE INSIDE VIGNETTE FRAME LINE THROUGH THE "I" OF "OLYMPIAD," AND INTO THE GUTTER HALF WAY TO #9. (Illustrated.)



Cracked Plate

20868 UR #10.

Mats for Illustrations of Cracks Drawn by Byron L. Wilcox.

- 20869—U. L. 2 Has a small dot in the "C" of "CENTS."
3 Has a small dot under the left "5" just inside the frame line.
12 Has a faint scratch over the "O" of "POSTAGE."
- U. R. 29 A large dot on the discus directly under the wrist.
91 Has a heavy dot in the "S" of "CENTS."
- 20870—L. R. 100 Has a spot just inside the frame line below and to the right of the number.
89 Has a small faint scratch from the pedestal down through the "N" of "CENTS" and a faint horizontal line through the "LOS" of "LOS ANGELES."
- 20871—L. R. 99 Has a dot in the right "5." On some of the copies seen there are also vertical cracks in the gutter to the right of the plate number.

On Position #91 of an U. R. pane of an unknown plate, there is a prominent curl through the "P" of "POSTAGE." It has been seen on numerous copies and is known to be constant. The curl is large and well defined, crossing the colorless panel above the shading line and through the "S" of "LOS ANGELES."

Plates used: 20868—69, 70, 71

Plates not used: 20866—67

Quantity issued: 44,235,800

NOTES



William Penn.

CHAPTER XXX

WILLIAM PENN ISSUE

1932

DURING 1925 a request was made for a stamp commemorating the activities of William Penn in the colonization of Pennsylvania. James Baxter, editor of a stamp column in the *Chester Times* importuned official Washington for such an issue. Although favoring the idea Postmaster General Harry S. New refused the request, stating that he did not consider it an opportune time for such an issue. Penn arrived in Pennsylvania in 1682, and as the 250th anniversary approached plans were made to properly commemorate the event. It was still hoped that a special stamp might be issued, and at a meeting of the Council of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, held January 26, 1931, the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved: That the Officers and Council of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in meeting assembled realizing that

(1) All Pennsylvania is about to celebrate the 250th anniversary of the landing of William Penn and the establishment of the Province of Pennsylvania,

(2) That the activities of William Penn are of national importance.

(3) That the Post Office Department has issued during the last several years upward of thirty special stamps to commemorate—The Landing of the Pilgrims, the Huguenot-Walloon Settlement, the coming of the Norwegian sloop "Restaurationen," the founding of Charleston, South Carolina, the establishment of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, etc.:—Request that a special stamp or stamps be prepared to commemorate the landing of William Penn.

"Be it further resolved that:

The President of the Society be and is hereby authorized to appoint a Committee with authority to call upon such officials as necessary, in order to obtain the desired results, and thirdly resolved:

That copies of this resolution be mailed to the Postmaster General, as well as to members of the Pennsylvania delegation in both the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States."

No definite action was taken and about a year later a petition signed by more than eighty historical societies in Pennsylvania were presented to Postmaster General Brown asking for a William Penn stamp. The request was again denied as it was claimed that the Bureau was too busy printing the Bicentennial issue and preparing designs for the Olympic and Arbor Day stamps. As the result of protests by Senator James J. Davis, of Pennsylvania, a conference was arranged during July with Post Office officials to determine whether or not a Penn stamp could be issued. Shortly after this meeting it was announced that the Department would issue the Penn stamp sometime during October. The official notice follows:

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

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department is preparing to issue a special postage stamp in the 3-cent denomination to commemorate the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the arrival of William Penn in America.

The stamp is of the same size and shape as the stamps of the regular issue, 75/100 by 87/100 inch in dimensions, and is printed in purple ink. In a horizontal line across the top of the stamp are the words "United States Postage" in small solid Roman letters. In the center of the stamp is the likeness of William Penn in armor, reproduced from an engraving of a portrait painted from life in 1666, the original of which is in the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. On either side of the head, running perpendicularly, are the dates "1682," the year of William Penn's arrival in America, at the left, and "1932" at the right. Within an upright rectangle with white edges and solid background, in each lower corner, is a white keystone bearing the numeral "3" in solid Gothic. In a narrow panel across the base connecting the corner rectangles is the word "Cents" in white Gothic. Below, the portrait on a narrow white ribbon panel is the name "William Penn" in small solid Gothic letters.

The William Penn commemorative stamp will be first placed on sale October 24, 1932, at the post offices in New Castle, Del., Chester, Pa., and Philadelphia, Pa. The stamp will be on sale at other post offices beginning October 25, or as soon thereafter as distribution can be made. The William Penn stamp will also be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., on October 25, for the benefit of collectors. The agency will not, however, prepare covers.

Postmasters at direct and central accounting post offices may submit separate requisitions to the department for a limited supply of the William Penn stamp, using Form 3201-A, indorsed "William Penn." Postmasters at district post offices may obtain a small quantity of the William Penn stamp by requisition on the central accounting postmaster.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the William Penn stamp may send a limited number of addressed covers, not to exceed a total of 25, to the postmasters at the offices designated above, with a cash or postal money-order remittance to exactly cover the value of the stamps required for affixing; other postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment. Covers will be accepted from individual subscribers only, and each cover must be properly and legibly addressed; covers bearing pencil addresses will not be accepted. Special care must be taken in addressing covers to bear blocks of four of the stamps to allow sufficient clear space for the attaching of the stamps. Compliance can not be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate numbers or the irregular placing of the stamps on covers, etc. Requests for a supply of uncanceled stamps must not be included with orders for first-day covers. If uncanceled stamps of the new commemorative issue are desired for collection purposes, a separate order should be sent to the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., and it will receive prompt attention.

F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The stamps were printed on flat bed presses from 400 subject plates. The full sheets were cut into panes of 100 along the horizontal and vertical guide lines, and so issued to post offices. The plate numbers were over and under the fifth row of the left panes, and in similar position on the sixth row of the right panes, the top right number was preceded by an "F."

#724—3 Cent, Purple. "WILLIAM PENN." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued October 24, 1932.

When it was announced that the Post Office was going to issue a Penn stamp, carrying a portrait of him in armor, it caused quite a bit of concern among the Quakers. It was felt that this violated the spirit of their religion and mocked their veneration of William Penn. They were said to have requested that only the head and neck show but this request was not granted as it was thought that to reduce the pictures to this extent would seriously affect the appearance of the stamp. Furthermore it would be impossible to choose another portrait as this was the only authentic one obtainable. The portrait used, now in

possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, in Philadelphia, Pa., and was painted in London during October 1666, when Penn was 22 years old.

Immediately after it was definitely announced that a Penn stamp would be issued, Clarence W. Brazer, a member of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and a well known collector prepared a design at the suggestion of the writers, and submitted it to the Postmaster General for use on the Penn stamp. The frame treatment suggested was reminiscent of the style prevalent in William Penn's time, when ornamental frames were heavy and luxuriant. The inscription suggested, "1682—Penn—1932" "IN COMMEMORATION OF HIS FIRST ARRIVAL IN AMERICA," is necessarily brief. In submitting the design Mr. Brazer also suggested that first day sale be given to New Castle, Delaware, where Penn first landed; Chester, Pa., where he spent some time before going to Philadelphia, which city was of course included. The design submitted was not accepted but the suggestions of the first day honors met with approval and were adopted.

Some of the Bureau's artists had been making a study and analysis of certain stamps of European countries and were desirous of getting away from the more or less stereotype frame designs.

Sketches were therefore prepared by various artists at the Bureau, and the two schemes presented by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr., and Alvin R. Meissner were found to be most satisfactory (illustrated). There were certain features of each sketch that had special merit, and it was decided to combine the best feature of each into one design. The use of the year dates at the side and the larger head from one drawing was used with the square treatment of the numeral panels of the other. There were other minor changes in the finished design and in addition a major one, and no doubt the most obvious, the elimination of the frame line. The latter was a radical departure and no doubt did more to bring out the beauty of the design than any other change. In honor of Pennsylvania the numerals of value were placed upon a colorless Keystone, the emblem of that State.



Photographs of Original Drawings Not Used.
The Accepted Design was a Combination of These.

After the preliminary sketch had been approved it was turned over to the engravers to prepare the master die. John Eissler executing the vignette and Edward M. Hall the lettering and frame. On September 23rd the die proof was approved by the Postmaster General and three days later work was started on the first plate which was certified as complete on October 3rd.

Because of the design of the stamp they were all rocked in from top to bottom instead of bottom to top. In spite of this there were numerous shifted transfers at the bottom. There were two very marked ones in the top of the design, almost every letter of "U. S. POSTAGE" had the top line doubled upward. These occurred in the plate number block from Plate No. 21066, L L.

There were in addition numerous stamps that had a weak transfer of the bottom frame line. This was most likely due to the leveling off of the ridges between the design caused by the displacement of metal in transferring the design. After the designs have all been entered the plate is placed face down and a metal roller is passed several times over the back of the plate. Where this is done in a hurry, as must have been the case, this rolling is apt to force some of the raised metal of the gutter back into the design, this will, of course, thin or close a line and make it appear as a short transfer.

Although the plates used for this issue all bear higher numbers than the Daniel Webster stamp plates, which was approved at an earlier date but issued at the same time, we have followed the catalogue sequence.

There was quite some variation in the color of this stamp as printed running from a red violet to a deep purple the former being the scarcer. Twelve plates were made and all went to press.

Shades: Light red violet, red violet, purple, bright purple, deep purple.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
 b: Usual twelve position blocks.
 c: Shifted transfer.
 d: Defective transfer.
 e: Plate flaws as listed below:

- 21064—L. L. 9 Dot at left of "3" in 1932."
 U. L. 94 Spot of color above the lower curve of the left numeral of value.
 21065—U. L. 1 Has a dot in the colorless border around the white keystone.
 7 Has a double scratch running from the first "S" of "STATES" to the top of Penn's head.
 21066—U. L. 10 & 20 Shifted transfer. The bottom frame line is doubled, being most noticeable in the left corner as two lines sloping upward to the right, causing the remainder of the line to be thicker than normal.
 30 Shifted transfer. The bottom line is thicker throughout.
 L. L. 96-97 A strong upward shift in the words "U. S. POSTAGE."
 21067—L. L. 62 Dot between the "T" and "E" of "UNITED."
 21071—L. L. 7-17-27 Weak transfer of the southeast corner.
 21073—L. L. 4-7-8-14-18-24-28 Weak transfer in the southeast corner.
 21075—L. L. 85 Weak transfer in the southeast corner.

Plates used: 21064—65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75

Quantity issued: 49,949,000.

NOTES



DANIEL WEBSTER

CHAPTER XXXI

DANIEL WEBSTER ISSUE

1932

SHORTLY after the method of prepayment of mail was adopted in England, Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution in the Senate advocating the use of postage stamps in this country. In his resolution of June 10, 1840, Webster also proposed a reduction in postal rates which at that time amounted to 12½ cents from New York to Philadelphia and 25 cents to places more than 400 miles apart.

Daniel Webster can be placed among the great men of the country during the first half of the nineteenth century, having been a Senator from 1827 to 1843, Secretary of State under President Fillmore, and in 1852 was a candidate for the Presidential nomination of the Whig party. His picture had appeared on various stamps from the 1870 issue to the 1902 series, but has been missing since then.

As the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of his birth approached an effort was made to have a stamp issued in his honor. Daniel Webster was born on January 18, 1782, and the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of his birth passed without the request for a commemorative stamp having been granted. However, as 1932 was also the eightieth anniversary of Webster's death, the effort for a special issue was continued.

Chauncey Newell Allen, of Hanover, N. H., a Professor at Dartmouth College and an ardent philatelist wrote to Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire on April 13th, suggesting such a stamp. After some effort Senator Moses was successful in having the Postmaster act favorably and such a stamp was ordered. Mr. Allen had suggested Hanover, N. H., where Webster had attended Dartmouth in the Class of 1801, and Franklin, N. H., Webster's birthplace, to be honored as first day towns. These were accepted, and to them the Department added Exeter, N. H., where Webster began his education. It would have been more appropriate if the third town had been Marshfield, Mass., where he had lived during the later years of life, and where he died in 1852. Several other towns were also eligible, such as Boston, Mass., from which place he started his senatorial career, or even Washington, D. C., where he achieved his greatest success as an orator. However, election day was approaching and it was said that the New Hampshire Representatives and Senators needed votes so that all "first day" honors went to that State.

On August 17th the Postmaster General approved the die, and on September 1st the official notice which follows was released:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
August 29, 1932.

Postmasters and postal employees are hereby notified that arrangements are being made to issue a special postage stamp to mark the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Daniel Webster, which is being appropriately celebrated this year.

The stamp is the same size as the regular issue, 75/100 by 87/100 inch in dimensions. The stamp is of the 3-cent denomination, printed in purple. The central subject is a full face likeness of Daniel Webster, reproduced from a marble bust. In a semicircular white ribbon panel, with folded ends, over the portrait and touching the border at top and sides are the words "United States Postage" in small solid Roman letters. On an upright oval panel with white edge and solid background in each lower corner connecting the ovals, is the word "Cents" in white Roman. Above the base panel is a narrow ribbon with folded ends which extend over the ovals containing the denomination numerals. In the center of this ribbon at the base of the portrait are the words "Daniel Webster" in dark Roman letters, and in the folded ends are the dates "1782" at the left and "1932" at the right. On either side, extending from the top of the stamp to the ovals in the lower corners and partially obscured by the end of the semicircular panel, is a fasces. The stamp is inclosed in a narrow white line border.

The Daniel Webster commemorative stamp will be first placed on sale October 24, 1932, at Exeter, Franklin, and Hanover, N. H., and at other post offices on October 25, or as soon thereafter as production will permit. The Daniel Webster stamp will also be on sale at the Philatelic Agency on October 25 for the benefit of stamp collectors, but the agency will not prepare first-day covers.

Postmasters at direct and central accounting post offices may obtain a limited supply of the new stamps by requisition on the department, using Form 3201-A, indorsed "Webster." Postmasters at third-class and fourth-class post offices may submit requisitions on Form 3338, with required remittance of postal funds, to the central accounting postmaster for needed supplies of the new stamp.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the Daniel Webster stamp may send a limited number of addressed covers, not to exceed a total of 25, to the postmasters at the above-named post offices, with a cash or postal money-order remittance to exactly cover the value of the stamps required for affixing; other postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment. Covers will be accepted from individual subscribers only, and each cover must be properly and legibly addressed; covers bearing pencil addresses will not be accepted. Special care must be taken in addressing covers to bear blocks of four of the stamps to allow sufficient clear space for the attaching of the stamps. Compliance can not be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate numbers or the irregular placing of the stamps on covers, etc. Requests for a supply of uncanceled stamps must not be included with orders for first-day covers. If uncanceled stamps of the new commemorative issue are desired for collection purposes, a separate order should be sent to the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., and it will receive prompt attention.

F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

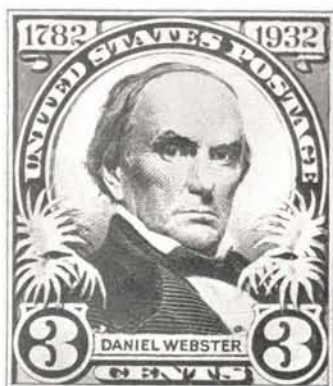
Like the Penn stamps these were printed from flat bed plates of four hundred subjects, divided into four panes by horizontal and vertical guide lines. The sheets were cut along these lines into panes of one hundred subjects for distribution. There were four plate numbers, above and below the fifth row on the left panes, and the sixth row on the right panes. The top right number was preceded by an "F."

**#725—3 Cent, Violet. "PORTRAIT OF DANIEL WEBSTER."
No Wmk. Perf. 11.**

Issued October 24, 1932.

As soon as the Postmaster General had sanctioned the request for a Webster stamp the Bureau artists prepared various designs for consideration. Two portraits were used for these first models, one the engraving which had been

used on the 1902 ten cent stamp, the last time Webster's portrait had been used, and the other of a recently completed bust by Daniel Chester French made for the Franklin Congregational Church in connection with the Sesquicentennial. Seven preliminary sketches were prepared, two by C. A. Huston and V. M. McCloskey, Jr., respectively, and three by A. R. Meissner. We are illustrating one design of each of the Bureau artists, the others were very similar except for changes in the vignette.



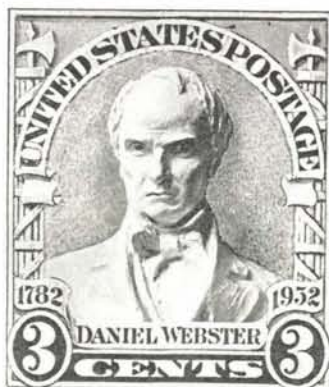
Designed by V. M. McCloskey, Jr.



Designed by A. R. Meissner.

Photographs of Original Drawings Not Used.

The design prepared by C. A. Huston was accepted with minor modifications. It is interesting to note that the major change was in the portrait. In the preliminary sketch the head was turned partly to the left, while in the design finally approved it was turned partly to the right. The lock of hair on the forehead is at the right in the sketch and at the left in the finished stamp. The accepted design is very similar to the one used for the 1902 issue, which was prepared by Mr. Huston's predecessor, R. Ostranger Smith. It is, of course, a fitting design for Daniel Webster, lawyer, statesman, and orator.



Designed by C. A. Huston.

Photograph of Original Drawing Used with Modifications.

Coming out on the same day as the William Penn stamp, which had an entirely new treatment, this design was not given the same enthusiastic reception as was the latter. However, it was a very attractive design if viewed separately and certainly the best of the sketches submitted. The engraving of the vignette

was executed by John Eissler, and the engraving of the lettering by W. B. Wells, both of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

After the stamp had been approved there was considerable discussion relative to the portrait, some intimating that it bore a striking resemblance to Henry Clay. This, however, is incorrect as the bust had been made especially for the Congregational Church in Franklin, N. H. This was formerly Salisbury, where Webster was born. The portrait bust was modeled by Daniel Chester French, but soon after the plaster model had been cast by Mr. French the latter died, and the portrait was finally completed by his daughter, Mrs. Crasson.

The stamp as issued appeared in numerous shades ranging from light lilac to a deep violet. Twelve plates were made and all went to press. The last four plates were used to complete the order for these stamps and as a result plate number blocks from them are somewhat scarcer than from the others, although none are rare.

There were no major plate varieties on this stamp. One of some importance, though hard to see except with a glass, is a slight break in the transfer roll. The horizontal line of the "R" of "WEBSTER" became broken and on numerous copies the curve of the letter is not joined to the upright. There was also one minor printing variety. A small number of upper right panes were found without plate numbers, but this is a printing variety due to the blanket on the press not being in the proper position to give the needed pressure at this point.

Both this stamp and the William Penn were exceptionally popular and about a month after they were first issued the Department announced that all those on hand were exhausted, and that no more would be issued to post offices. A supply remained on hand at the Agency for some little time.

Shades: Light lilac, lilac, bright lilac, reddish violet, red violet, light violet, violet, deep violet.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Broken relief.
c: Plate flaws as listed below:

- 21036—U. R. 6 The stamp below the plate number has a diagonal scratch running upward and to the left from the left frame line.
- 21038—L. L. 30 Scratch running from left shoulder upward through the "D" of "UNITED."
- 21039 Relief break in the "R" of "WEBSTER." The break is in the horizontal that joins the curved point of the "R" to the back of the letter. The break started in the fourth vertical row of the U. L. pane, and all the other vertical rows from this to the tenth of the left panes show the broken relief. It is also on the stamps in the right panes. This relief does not seem to have been used on other plates.

Plates used: 21034—35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 46, 47, 48, 49

Quantity issued: 49,538,500.

NOTES



Photograph Model Used by the Bureau Artists.

CHAPTER XXXII

GEORGIA BICENTENNIAL ISSUE

1933

ON February 12, 1733 General James Edward Oglethorpe landed at Savannah, and founded what later became the State of Georgia and the citizens of Georgia have always felt that this event proclaimed the end of Spanish domain in this country. The establishment of an English Colony near the Spanish settlement, plus the later defeat of the Spanish forces which soon tried to force the retirement of the new colonists from this locality, prevented any further expansion of Spain's foothold north of Florida.

As the 200th anniversary date of the founding of the English colony approached, plans were made for a bicentennial celebration planned to run from February 12th to Thanksgiving Day, and a request to the Post Office Department was made for a stamp to commemorate the event. The first suggestion for this stamp was made, we understand, on April 12, 1932, by a Miss Moina Mitchel of Athens, Ga., and a short time later A. H. Rogers, in charge of the Georgia Bicentennial celebration movement, visited Washington and formally requested that such a special stamp be issued. The suggestions were for a 3 Cent stamp, but an effort was made to have in addition a five cent stamp issued for foreign mail, as well as an eight cent stamp for Air Mail. The demand for the two higher values was sponsored by the *Atlanta Constitution*.

The request for this stamp made little headway as Postmaster General Brown felt that the issuance of any further commemoratives should be left to the incoming administration. This did not deter efforts on the part of those interested to have the stamp issued in time for use at the start of the celebration on "Founder's Day," February 12, 1933, which marked the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of Georgia.

On January 20th the entire Georgia Congressional delegation called on Postmaster General Brown and were finally able to obtain his approval of a Georgia Bicentennial stamp. At this late date, however, it seemed hardly possible that the stamp could be issued in time for February 13th, the 12th being on a Sun-

day, but they were promised that every effort would be made to have everything ready by that day. In line with this promise, a few days later the Third Assistant Postmaster General formally announced that the Georgia stamps would be issued on February 13th. The official notice follows:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, D. C., January 24, 1933.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the Department is preparing to issue a special postage stamp in the 3-cent denomination to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the settlement of eGorgia, and in honor of General Oglethorpe, the founder of the colony.

The stamp is of the same size as the regular issue, 75/100 inch by 87/100 inch in dimension, without border, and is printed in purple ink. In a horizontal line across the top of the stamp in solid Roman letters are the words "United States Postage." The central subject of the stamp is the likeness of General Oglethorpe, wearing a coat of armor. In each lower corner, within an upright rectangular panel with tinted face and narrow white line border is the large numeral "3" in white Roman. In a narrow panel at the bottom of the stamp is the word "Cents" in white Roman. On a white ribbon directly above the base panel is the name "General Oglethorpe" in dark Gothic letters. On either side of the head, arranged perpendicularly, are the dates "1733" at the left and "1933" at the right.

The Gen. Oglethorpe commemorative stamp will be first placed on sale February 13, 1933, at the post office in Savannah, Georgia. The stamp will be on sale at other post offices as soon as production will permit. For the benefit of stamp collectors, the Gen. Oglethorpe stamp will be available for sale at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., on February 14, 1933. The Agency will not, however, prepare covers.

Postmasters at direct and central accounting post offices may submit requisitions to the Department on Form 3201-A, endorsed "Oglethorpe," for a limited supply of the new commemorative stamp. Owing to the small quantity to be printed, it will be necessary for shipments to individual post offices to be reduced to a minimum. Postmasters are further advised that, because of the limited time available, it will not be possible to complete the distribution to post offices until well after the date the stamp is first offered for sale. Postmasters at district offices may obtain a small quantity of the Gen. Oglethorpe stamp by requisition on the central accounting postmaster.

Stamp collectors desiring first day cancellations of the Gen. Oglethorpe stamp may send a limited number of addressed covers, not to exceed a total of 25, to the Postmaster, Savannah, Georgia, with a cash or postal money order remittance to exactly cover the value of the stamps required for affixing; other postage stamps will positively not be accepted as payment.

Covers will be accepted from individual subscribers only, and each cover must be properly and legibly addressed. Special care must be taken in addressing covers to bear blocks of stamp to allow sufficient clear space for the attaching of stamps. Compliance can not be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate numbers or the irregular placing of the stamps on covers, etc.. Requests for a supply of uncanceled stamps must not be included with orders for first day covers. Uncanceled stamps of the new commemorative issue desired for collection purposes may be obtained from the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department.

F. A. TILTON,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

It had originally been intended to print these stamps on the rotary press, but as time was an element and as it is a slightly longer operation to make curved plates than flat plates, the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing finally decided on the latter. The plates prepared contained 400 subjects each and were divided into panes of 100 by the customary horizontal and vertical guide lines. The full sheets were then cut along these lines into the conventional post office panes. There were four plate numbers, one to each pane, over and under the fifth vertical row of the left panes and the sixth row of the right. In the past the upper right number had been preceded by an "F" which while it did *not* signify the word "finished" as generally presumed, did mean that the plate was certified and ready for use. In this issue the Bureau adopted a new type of plate marking by placing over the fourth stamp of the upper right pane the initials "C. S." about 3mm high, which meant "Chromed steel." These were the first flat postage stamp plates to be chromium plated.

On February 3rd the Information Service of the Post Office Department released the following:

"Announcement was made today by Frederick A. Tilton, Assistant Postmaster General that special arrangements have been made to first offer for sale the General Oglethorpe Commemorative stamp at Savannah, Ga., on February 12, instead of February 13, as originally announced. The reason for this change is that the fact of the true anniversary of the founding of the Georgia Colony by General Oglethorpe falling on February 12, 1733, when he landed at Savannah on that date, has outweighed the consideration of that day this year falling on Sunday.

Stamp collectors and other interested, who have sent first day covers to the Postmaster at Savannah are advised that any covers received before midnight of February 13 will be cancelled as of February 12. Special arrangements are being made by the Department to offer for sale the Oglethorpe Commemorative stamps at all Georgia post offices on Monday, February 13, so far as practicable to do so, and also at the Philatelic Agency, Washington, D. C., on the same date. The Postmaster at Atlanta, Ga., will receive an advance shipment of the Oglethorpe stamps in order to effect a small distribution to all third and fourth-class post offices. The demand for the Oglethorpe stamps on requisitions received from postmasters to date has required the Department to authorize an additional printing of 25,000,000, making 50,000,000 thus far authorized.

These commemorative stamps will be issued to other post offices throughout the country as fast as production facilities will permit."

As a result of this announcement the Georgia stamp was not only issued but actually placed on sale on Sunday February 12th, known as Founder's Day, and the first day of the Centennial celebration. This was an excellent farewell gesture on the part of the outgoing administration and greatly appreciated by first day cover collectors, as well as by the people of Georgia. This cooperation was continued by the new administration and on July 1st another order of fifteen million was printed in answer to numerous requests from Georgia for additional quantities.

**#726—3 Cent Violet. "PORTRAIT OF GENERAL OGLETHORPE."
No Wmk. Perf. 11.**

Issued February 12, 1933.

The likeness of General Oglethorpe was engraved from a photograph furnished the Post Office Department by the Georgia Bicentennial Commission. In submitting the photograph the Commission stated that:

"This photograph was made in London from a painting, the only authentic one known, and which has lately been purchased by Oglethorpe University at Atlanta. The painting is now in their possession and will be one of the important features of the celebration. The only other painting known was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds and was destroyed by fire several years ago. The artist who painted this portrait, a photograph of which is herewith, is unknown, but its authenticity is undisputed by the art critics of Europe."

We have illustrated the photograph used as a model by the Bureau artists in preparing the designs for this stamp. It will be noticed that there is a white line around the portrait. This was placed there by the artists of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing so as to have an outline for the engraving work as the dark background of the photograph would have otherwise made it hard to reproduce effectively.

The unusual design of the Penn stamp had met with such an enthusiastic reception that the Post Office Department requested the Bureau to prepare a stamp of somewhat similar design. Three sketches were thereupon prepared on which the outside frame line was omitted, (Illustrated) and the drawing prepared by C. A. Huston was finally accepted, but with some slight modifications being made. The vignette was engraved by John Eissler and the lettering was executed by E. M. Hall and W. B. Wells, all of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.



Designed by A. R. Meissner.



Designed by V. M. McCloskey.

Photographs of Original Drawings Not Used.

This stamp too was quite popular but not accorded as much praise as the Penn stamp. This was due largely to the Oglethorpe's lack of personal good looks as well as being the second stamp of a'most identical design. The entire State of Georgia had a "second day" privilege and most of the towns used a cachet similar to the one in use at Savannah for February 12th.

Sixteen plates were made and all went to press. The last four plates did not have as long use as the others and the plate numbers from these are somewhat scarcer. There was only a slight variation in shades. Many copies seem to have a strong offset on the back.



Designed by C. A. Huston.

Photograph of Original Drawings Used with Modifications.

The use of "C S" on the upper right panes caused new problems to the plate number collectors. It meant that the top plate number blocks must either be collected with the number at the extreme right and the "C S" over the extreme left stamp in blocks of six, or as was generally done in blocks of ten (5x2) with the plate number and "C S" one stamp removed from each end of the block. This also meant that those who collected all positions were obliged to take the upper left in blocks of ten to show them without the "chromium plated steel" marking. The demand for upper right blocks became such a nuisance to post offices that it was decided to omit any such markings adjacent to the plate numbers in the future.

On February 12th at Savannah there were over 300,000 covers mailed and over 450,000 stamps sold. It has been reported that one collector received several covers dated February 12, 1932, instead of 1933, and that the "2" was changed to "3" by manuscript, and it was most likely caused by the use of an extra canceller on which the year date had not been changed.

There were numerous plate varieties on this issue, most of these being heavy spots of color easily seen without a glass. None, however, were of major importance.

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

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

a: Upper right with "C S" in blocks of ten.

b: Upper left without "C S" in blocks of ten.

c: Lower panes in blocks of six.

b: Shifted transfer.

c: Defective transfer.

d: Plate flaws as listed below.

- 21096—U. R. 14 Heavy dot in the "T" of "CENTS."
 21098—U. R. "C S" in the upper sheet margin thinned (defective) in lower right sections.
 21099—U. R. 62 A heavy spot of color above the first "O" of "OGLETHORPE."
 L. L. 23 A dot in the lower left "3."
 21101—U. R. 5 Heavy dot under "P" of "POSTAGE."
 U. L. 61 A slight shifted transfer of the lower left corner showing as a doubling of the lower left frame line, also background of left "3" causing it to appear almost solid.
 L. L. 96 A stain in the "C" of "CENTS."
 100 A scratch and a dot over the numeral "1" of "1733."
 21102—U. L. 10 A strong scratch looking like a "fish hook" to the right of the "1" of "1933." Also without.
 U. R. 41 A diagonal scratch in "S" of "CENTS."
 21104—U. L. 13 Defective Transfer. The upper left side of the first "T" of "STATES" is defective, part being entirely missing.
 21105—L. L. 49 A heavy spot of color below the right eye.
 21106—L. R. 31-32-41-42-43 The horizontal plate layout lines were not properly burnished out and show up quite prominently in the words "UNITED STATES POSTAGE," being most prominent in "STATES."

Plates used: 21096—97, 98, 99

21100—01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11

Quantity issued: 61,719,200

NOTES

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Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh, N. Y.
From an Engraving in the "New York Mirror" of 1834.

CHAPTER XXXIII

PEACE COMMEMORATION ISSUE

1933

THE Revolutionary War may be said to have begun with the skirmishes at Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775, with "the shot heard 'round the world." Exactly eight years later that war was over, the American colonies were victorious, and had proved themselves free and independent. April 1925 being the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Lexington and the beginning of the war, it was quite fitting that the Lexington-Concord stamps be issued at that time, and it was also equally fitting that eight years later, in 1933, another issue be promulgated to commemorate a glorious though hard fought victory.

Some months prior to the anniversary date Congressman Hamilton Fish of New York suggested that such a commemorative stamp be issued, the first day sale of which should be limited to Newburgh, N. Y., where peace was proclaimed by General Washington from his headquarters in the old Hasbrouck House. Mr. Fish presented this idea to Postmaster General Brown, who though expressing himself in favor of it, suggested that due to the coming change in the National Administration the matter be taken up with the incoming Postmaster General.

Congressman Fish, however, did not wait for the inauguration, but took the question up with President-elect Roosevelt, who immediately approved the suggestion. Colonel Fish then submitted several illustrations of Washington's Newburgh headquarters to the Post Office Department for suggestions for the proposed stamps, and these were turned over to the artists at the Bureau from

which to prepare sketches for the approval of the new Postmaster General. It was reported from Washington that President Roosevelt, an ardent philatelist, had personally selected the design used for this stamp, and as it was the first to be issued under his administration it was considered a special tribute to collectors that, in spite of the strenuous times prevailing and decisions of great importance awaiting his sanction, the President should give the necessary time to consider and finally choose a new stamp design. This was truly the beginning of a "new deal" for all the people as well as for collectors.

On March 10, 1933, the Information Service of the Post Office Department issued the following notice to newspapers for immediate release:

"Postmaster General Farley announced today that, with the personal approval of President Roosevelt, who is an enthusiastic stamp collector, he has directed the issuance of a special stamp to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the issuance of the Proclamation of Peace, at Newburgh, N. Y., April 19, 1783.

The new stamp will be of the three-cent denomination printed in purple ink. It will show Washington's headquarters at Newburgh, with his flag flying from the staff and depict the surrounding mountains and river. At the top of the stamp will be the words "U. S. Postage."

The stamp will first be placed on sale at the post office at Newburgh, N. Y., on April 19, and at the Philatelic Agency, Washington, D. C., on the day following. It will be on sale at other post offices throughout the country as soon as distribution can be made.

There will be 50,000,000 of the new stamps printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for use of postmasters.

The Hasbrouck House, at Newburgh, which Washington occupied as his headquarters and which is still standing, claims to be among our most cherished and famous Revolutionary shrines. Washington occupied the home from April 1, 1782 to August 19, 1783. It was from this house that he wrote his famous letter of advice to the Governor of the States, and also his reply to Colonel Nicola, disdaining the offer of a crown.

The headquarters are often referred to both as the first White House and the Cradle of the Republic. It was here, on April 19, 1783, that General Washington issued the formal Proclamation of Peace with the British and from here that many of the Continental troops were disbanded.

Martha Washington spent considerable time at the Newburgh headquarters, and helped to receive the distinguished guests and to entertain the Generals and their wives.

The headquarters and surrounding park are owned by the State of New York.

The official order, issued by General Washington, containing the Proclamation of Peace, reads as follows:

"Headquarters, Newburgh, April 18, 1783.

"The Commander-in-Chief orders the cessation of hostilities between the United States of America and the King of Great Britain to be publicly proclaimed tomorrow at 12 o'clock at the new building, and that the proclamation which will be communicated herewith will be read tomorrow evening at the head of every regiment and corps of the Army, after which the Chaplain will render thanks to Almighty God for all his mercies, particularly for his over-ruling the wrath of man to his own glory and causing the rage of war to cease among the Nations."

On March 14th the official notice announced the new stamps to postmasters and other postal officials, appearing in the *Postal Bulletin* of March 16th, as follows:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, March 14, 1933.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the department is preparing a special postage stamp in the 3 cent denomination to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the issuance by General Washington of the official order containing the proclamation of peace marking officially the ending of hostilities in the war for independence.

The stamp is the same size as the regular issue, seventy-five one hundredths by eighty-seven one hundredths inch in dimensions. The stamp is inclosed in a narrow double-line border and is printed in purple ink. At the top of the stamp in a narrow panel with solid background and ornamental ends are the words "U. S. Postage" in white Roman. Underneath this panel in three lines is the inscription "Washington's Headquarters Newburgh, N. Y. 1783-1933" in small dark Gothic lettering.

The central design is a representation of the Hasbrouck House at Newburgh, N. Y., used as headquarters by General Washington at the time the proclamation was issued. The Hudson River is pictured at the left of the house and in the background are ranges of hills following the course of the river. In the lower right corner of the central design is a large tree with rocks and plants around the base. In the opposite lower corner is a cannon partly hidden by shrubbery. In front and to the left of the house is a staff bearing a flag representing the first stars and stripes. The large numeral "3" in dark Gothic is inclosed within a shield-shaped panel with light background at the center of the lower edge. On either side of the panel containing the denomination numeral is a ribbon with folded ends bearing the words "three" at the left and "cents" at the right.

The proclamation of peace commemorative stamp will be first placed on sale April 19, 1933, at the post office in Newburgh, N. Y. The stamp will be available for sale at other offices as soon as production will permit. For the benefit of stamp collectors the new commemorative stamp will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., on April 20, 1933. The agency will not, however, prepare covers for mailing on that date.

Postmasters at direct and central-accounting post offices may submit requisitions to the department on Form 3201-A, indorsed for identification purposes "Newburgh," for a limited supply of the new commemorative stamp. Postmasters at district-accounting post offices may obtain a small quantity of the proclamation of peace stamp by requisition on the central-accounting postmaster, with remittance to cover the value of the stamps desired.

Stamp collectors desiring first day cancellations of the proclamation of peace stamp may send a limited number of addressed covers, not to exceed a total of 25, to the postmaster, Newburgh, N. Y., with a cash or postal money order remittance to exactly cover the value of the stamps required for affixing. Other postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment.

Covers will be accepted from individual subscribers only, and each cover must be properly and legibly addressed. Special care must be taken when addressing covers to bear blocks of stamps to allow sufficient clear space for the attaching of the stamps and impression of the postmark. Compliance can not be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate number or for the irregular placing of the stamps on the covers, etc.

Requests for a supply of uncanceled stamps of the new commemorative issue should not be included with orders for first day covers. Such stamps when desired for mailing purposes should be purchased at the local post office. Stamps of selected quality needed for collection use may be obtained on mail orders to the Philatelic Agency of the department.

C. B. EILENBERGER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

On March 28th the Postmaster General approved the die proof and work was immediately started making the plates, actual printing being started on April 11th, 1933.

This being the first new issue by the Post Office Department under Postmaster General James A. Farley, a special ceremony was observed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing when the first stamps were printed, and prior to starting the rotary press the Postmaster General said:

"It is with the utmost gratification that this, my first visit to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, has given me the opportunity of witnessing the initial printing of the Proclamation of Peace commemorative postage stamp.

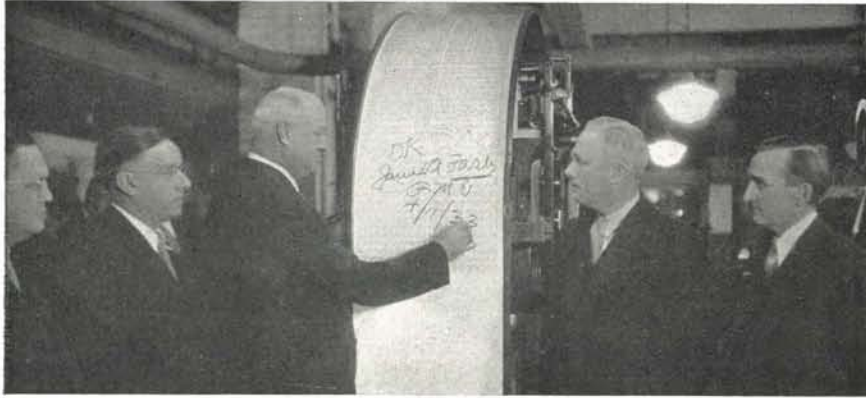
It is fitting that the first stamp to be issued under the authority of the administration of President Roosevelt is to mark one of the closing chapters in the War for Independence, the formal ending of hostilities.

It was from the Hasbrouck House at Newburgh, N. Y., which is depicted on this stamp, that General Washington penned that historic document proclaiming peace between the Armies of the Colonies and Great Britain.

The old Hasbrouck House, which is still standing, and the surrounding park, are now owned by the State of New York, but this famous Revolutionary shrine belongs to no single State, but to the entire nation.

From the viewpoint of the historical record, it is appropriate, therefore, that the first day sale of the new stamp on April 19, is to be at Newburgh, N. Y., where this memorable drama was enacted."

After a few sheets had been printed Director Hall ordered the press stopped so that one of the first sheets might be removed and sold to the President. This sheet was endorsed "For President F. D. Roosevelt, for his collection, 4-11-33."



1 2 3 4 5

Postmaster General James A. Farley Affixing His Signature of Approval to the First Printing of the Newburgh Stamps.

1—Wm. W. Howes, 2nd Asst. P. M. G.; 2—C. B. Eilenberger, 3rd Asst. P. M. G.; 3—James A. Farley, The Postmaster General; 4—A. W. Hall, Director of the Bureau; 5—U. C. O'Mahoney, 1st Asst. P. M. G.

Other sheets were autographed by Postmaster General Farley for each of his three children. The first sheet printed was "okeyed" by the Postmaster General, (Illustrated.) The first allotment of these stamps was sent to Newburgh on April 12th, a week later the stamps were placed on sale at that post office and the first stamp sold was placed on a letter sent to President Roosevelt on behalf of the Postmaster General. The sale before the first day was over was approximately 500,000 stamps, and it was reported that 383,140 first day covers were postmarked on that day.

These stamps were printed on rotary presses from four hundred subject plates, the sheets being divided into post office panes of one hundred by horizontal and vertical gutters. The plate numbers were in the four outside corners of the plate, one to each pane. The design being horizontal the stamps were naturally curved sidewise to fit the cylinder of the press, the result being that when the finished sheets were held in normal position the plate numbers appeared in the upper and lower corners above and below the first vertical row on the left panes, and the tenth vertical row on the right panes. To avoid confusion the panes are generally recognized by the location of the plate number when the stamps are held in this horizontal or normal position, the upper left pane having the plate number in the upper left corner above the first stamp, the upper right pane above the upper right stamp in the pane (No. 10) etc.

#727—3 Cent Violet. "WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS."
No Wmk. Perf. 10½x11.

Issued April 19, 1933.

Of the several pictures presented by Col. Fish the Department selected an engraving that had been printed in the *New York Mirror* of 1834. (Illustrated.) This was a particularly artistic view of the old Hasbrouck House that had been engraved by Smillie after a painting by Robert Walter Weir.

This engraving was turned over to the three artists at the Bureau of Engraving and printing who each prepared two drawings, a design by A. R. Meissner being finally approved. We have illustrated three of the drawings which



Photographs of Original Drawings Not Used.

Designed by C. A. Huston.



Designed by V. M. McCloskey, Jr.

Photograph of Original Drawing Not Used.

were not used, as being of particular interest in showing each artist's conception of the problem. All three emphasize the anniversary of the peace treaty, while the accepted design merely mentions "Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, N. Y.," and the year dates, "1783-1933." The vignette was engraved by L. S. Schofield, the frame and lettering being executed by E. M. Hall and W. B. Wells, all of the Bureau.

When Postmaster General Farley autographed the first four panes of these stamps they were, of course, still unperforated, and before the stamps from this press reached the perforating machine these sheets, together with two others, were removed. They did not, however, remain in this condition, as these sheets were intended as a good will gesture by the Postmaster General, with no intention of creating a special type of issue, they were forthwith perforated. To assure perfect centering these were perforated on the flat bed perforating machines. After the six sheets had been delivered to the Postmaster it was discovered that they were still a special type of issue after all, perf. 11×11 , instead of $10\frac{1}{2} \times 11$. This was called to Mr. Farley's attention and the six full sheets were returned to the Bureau and after being checked the ENTIRE LOT was destroyed in the presence of witnesses. None are therefore in existence.

It will be noted that these stamps are perforated $10\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ instead of the usual $11 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$. Although perforated on the same machine as were the previous rotary stamps, this may be readily understood as wheels making the $10\frac{1}{2}$ gauge perforations ran along the horizontal instead of vertical side, the stamps coming through the machine sidewise.

There were no worthwhile plate varieties and but little difference in the shade. Six plates were made but as one of these was defective and could not be used, another one was prepared and went to press along with the other five.

Shades: Light violet, violet, deep violet.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

b: Plate flaws as listed below:

21121—U. R. 93 A stain in "C" of "CENTS" and in the margin below the stamp.
L. R. The plate number of this pane has a distinct break in the center of the last "1" of "21121."

Plates used: 21118—19, 20, 21, 23, 24

Plates not used: 21122

Quantity issued: 73,382,400

NOTES

CHAPTER XXXIV

CENTURY OF PROGRESS ISSUE

1933

EARLY in January 1933 the Committee in charge of the Century of Progress World's Fair, to be held in Chicago during that summer, requested the Post Office Department to issue a series of stamps ranging in value from one to ten cents, inclusive. Postmaster General Brown suggested that this idea be taken up with the incoming administration, which would have ample time prior to the opening of the fair to consider the matter.

The request was made to Postmaster General James A. Farley immediately after the inauguration of President Roosevelt and official sanction was given for a series of three values, one, three and five cents. However, due to the press of work at the Bureau turning out new paper money plates carrying the signature of the new Secretary of the Treasury, as well as Commissions for newly installed officials, and Government bonds, it was decided to omit the 5 Cent stamp, and designs were prepared for only the two lower values. It was hoped to issue these stamps early in May to properly advertise the Fair well in advance of the opening.

On March 21st the die proofs were approved, and announcement was made that the one cent stamp would show a replica of Fort Dearborn with the old stockade, and the three cent value a view of the Administration Building. This latter information was incorrect, as all of the three cent designs prepared but not used, and the stamp, as issued all showed the Federal Building.

On March 28th Postmaster General Farley authorized the preparation for a special canceling die to be used on all letters emanating from Chicago during the duration of the Fair. This die read "Century of Progress, World's Fair, Chicago, June 1, November 1," in two lines, enclosed by a single line border. These were first used about the middle of April.

The press of work at the Bureau made it impossible for the stamps to be ready by May 1st, and it was decided to issue them towards the end of that month. On May 2nd the Department announced that the stamps would go on sale at the Chicago General Post Office on May 25th. At this time the Postmaster General also announced that in spite of the contemplated reduction of local letter rate to two cents, no Century of Progress stamp of this denomination would be issued. The official notice follows:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, May 3, 1933.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the Department is preparing to issue two special postage stamps in the 1-cent and 3-cent denominations, to commemorate the Century of Progress International Exposition to be held in Chicago, Ill., from June 1 to November 1, 1933.

The stamps are of the same size as the regular issue, 0.75 inch by 0.87 inch in dimensions, arranged horizontally. Both stamps are enclosed in narrow double-line borders. The 1-cent stamp is printed in green and the 3-cent stamp in purple.

The central design of the 1-cent stamp depicts old Fort Dearborn, pioneer outpost at Chicago, as restored in 1816. A blockhouse of the old fort appears in the foreground, partly overshadowed below and with a stockade fence extending from either side to the edge of the stamp. In the background are trees and other buildings of the fort. In a short ribbon panel at the top of the stamp are the words "U. S. Postage" in solid gothic. On either side opposite the lower edge of this panel are the dates "1833" at the left and "1933" at the right. Above the blockhouse in a curved line are the words "Chicago Century of Progress" in solid gothic. In each lower corner is a circular panel with light ground and double-line border enclosing the denomination numeral "1" in solid Roman. In a narrow panel with curved ends and solid background at the base of the stamp is the word "Cent" in white Roman. Above the base panel in solid block lettering are the words "Fort Dearborn."

The 3-cent stamp has for a central design a reproduction of the Federal building, with its three massive towers, on the exposition grounds. In a short narrow panel with solid background, and white border at the top of the stamp are the words "U. S. Postage" in white Roman. Below this top panel and on either side of the upper part of the central tower are the inscriptions "Century of Progress" at the left and "Chicago 1833-1933" at the right in solid gothic lettering arranged in two lines. In a horizontal line at the base of the central design are the words "Federal Building" in small solid block letters and directly underneath is the word "Cents" in white Roman. Within a circular panel with white border and solid background in each lower corner is the white Roman numeral "III."

The century of progress commemorative stamps will be first placed on sale May 25, 1933, at the main post office at Chicago, Ill., but the stamps will not be available for purchase at the branch post office in the exposition grounds until June 1, the official opening date. The new stamps will be placed on sale at other post offices as soon after May 25 as production will permit. Should advance shipment of the new commemorative stamps be received, the postmaster is directed to see that the same are not offered for sale before May 26.

For the benefit of stamp collectors, the Century of Progress stamps will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, and the post office, Washington, D. C., on May 26, 1933. However, neither the agency nor the Washington post office will prepare covers for mailing on this date.

Postmasters at direct and central accounting post offices may submit requisitions to the Department on form 3201-A, endorsed for identification purposes "Century of Progress," for a limited supply of the new commemorative stamps. Postmasters at district-accounting post offices may obtain a small quantity of the century of progress stamps by requisitions on the central-accounting postmaster, with remittance to cover the value of the stamps desired.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the century of progress stamps may send a limited number of addressed covers, not to exceed a total of 25 altogether, to the postmaster, Chicago, Ill., with a cash or postal money-order remittance to exactly cover the value of the stamps required for affixing. Other postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment. First-day covers should reach the Chicago post office not later than May 22. Covers will be accepted from individual subscribers only, each to be properly and legibly addressed. Special care must be taken, when addressing covers to bear blocks of stamps, to allow sufficient clear space for the stamps and postmark impression. Compliance cannot be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate number or for the irregular placing of the stamps on the covers, etc.

Requests for a supply of uncanceled stamps of the new commemorative issue must not be included with orders for first-day covers. Such stamps when desired for mailing purposes should be purchased at the local post office. Stamps of selected quality needed strictly for collection use may be obtained on mail orders to the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department.

C. B. EILENBERGER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

On May 18th the initial shipment of these stamps, consisting of one million each of the 1 Cent and 3 Cent stamps, left Washington by air mail for Chicago. One week later the stamps were placed on sale at the main post office in Chicago with a great deal of ceremony, bands played, speeches were made and philately again made newspaper headlines. On the first day 232,251 covers were mailed and a total of 2,425,900 three cent stamps and 1,586,409 of the ones were sold. Many covers mailed had a combination of 1893 Columbian and 1933 Century of Progress stamps affixed, an interesting tie-up of these two events, forty years apart.

On May 27th the Philatelic Agency at the Fair was opened, and a special cancellation was used at this station. The postmark read "Chicago, Ill. Century of Progress Station." A short time later the Post Office Exhibit was opened, which included a Railway Postal Car, and another special cancellation was provided, reading "U. S. Ry. Postal Car Exhibit—Century of Progress Exhibition."

These stamps were printed on the rotary press from four hundred subject plates. They were as usual divided into four panes by vertical and horizontal gutters. The full sheets were cut into panes of one hundred through these gut-

ters, and so issued to post offices. There were four plate numbers, one to each pane, these being in the four outside corners of the plate.

The American Philatelic Society was scheduled to hold its annual convention in Chicago from August 21st to 26th and an exhibition had been planned for. As the Bureau of Engraving and Printing had a power press at the Fair it was suggested that a special issue be prepared similar to that of the White Plains stamp made for the International Philatelic Exhibition at New York in 1926. This met with the approval of the Postmaster General, and the Bureau was instructed to prepare layouts for 25 subject panes from flat bed presses, the model was approved June 16th.

It was originally planned to print these at the Century of Progress, return them to Washington for perforating and gumming, and then send them back again ready for sale on August 25th at the A. P. S. convention. Further consideration compelled the Department to realize that being printed on flat plate presses these would be a different variety and saw no reason for preparing a special perforating machine for the smaller sheets. It was therefore decided to issue them unperforated but only in panes of 25. This naturally led to the decision of not returning the sheets for gumming.

On July 8th for Information Service of the Post Office Department officially announced that such stamps would be issued. On July 14th the official notice described the new layout and how first day covers could be obtained. The official notice follows:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, July 14, 1933.

The attention of postmasters and employees of the Postal Service is called to a special printing of 1-cent and 3-cent postage stamps of the Century of Progress design in sheets of 25 stamps each on the stamp press included in the Government exhibit at the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition.

The sheets will be approximately 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches in dimensions, and will be issued ungummed and without perforations. In narrow margins on the four sides of the sheets in small Gothic lettering, corresponding to the color of the denominations, is the following wording: "Printed by the Treasury Department, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, under authority of James A. Farley, Postmaster General, at a Century of Progress, in compliment to the American Philatelic Society for its Convention and Exhibition, Chicago, Illinois, August 1933."

The special sheets of Century of Progress stamps will be first placed on sale August 25, 1933 at the Philatelic Station, Chicago, Ill., to be operated in connection with the annual convention of the American Philatelic Society, held at the Medinah Michigan Avenue Club, Chicago, August 21-26. The stamps will also be on sale beginning August 28, 1933, at Chicago Century of Progress Postal Station, Exposition Grounds, for the convenience of visitors. Mail orders will not be accepted, and as this special issue of stamps will be sold without the usual perforations and gumming, and in full sheets only, no provision is being made at the Chicago post office for the preparation of first-day covers.

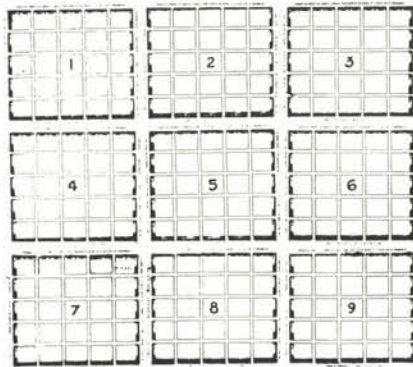
Stamps of this special printing will not be placed on sale at other post offices, and postmasters are directed not to submit requisitions therefor to the Department. The stamps will, however, be valid for all postage purposes.

For the benefit of collectors, the special stamps will also be placed on sale, beginning August 28, 1933, at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. Collectors may obtain the desired quantity of full sheets of this special printing of the Century of Progress stamps on mail orders to the Philatelic Agency, at the rate of 25 cents for sheets of the 1-cent denomination and 75 cents for the 3-cent sheets, remittances for which must include allowance for return postage and registration. Remittance should be made by postal money order or registered letter. Sales will positively be restricted to full sheets, and the Philatelic Agency cannot undertake to remove stamps from sheets ordered by collectors for use in payment of postage and registration fees on shipments. To facilitate shipment, orders to the Agency for these special sheets should be drawn separately with separate remittance.

Postmasters may furnish local patrons with information to the above effect in connection with any inquiries that may be received regarding this special issue of Century of Progress commemorative stamps.

C. B. EILENBERGER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The plates for the imperforate sheets consisted of 225 subjects, divided into nine panes of twenty-five each, divided by one inch horizontal and vertical gutters. The plate was laid out in three rows of three panes each. The individual panes have five rows of five subjects each. On the border around each pane was the following inscription: "Printed by the Treasury Department, Bureau of Engraving and Printing," at the left, "Under the Authority of James A. Farley, Postmaster General at the Century of Progress," at the top; "In compliment to the American Philatelic Society for its Convention and Exhibition," at the left, and at the bottom, "Chicago, Illinois, August 1933, Plate No."



Full Nine Pane Plate Layout.

The panes from each plate were all alike and had the plate number below the twenty-fourth stamp. There was no identifying mark to designate the position of the pane on the plate. But for the work of Arthur E. Owen, who found certain constant characteristics on each pane of the four plates used, it would have been impossible to reconstruct the full sheets.

At first only one plate of each was authorized, but with the decision to have a hand press in operation at the A. P. S. Convention it was decided to prepare one more plate of each value to be used on this press. A large quantity of each value was printed at the Bureau before the plates were sent to Chicago.

The imperforate sheets went on sale as scheduled on August 25th, at the Medinah Club, the headquarters of the A. P. S. Convention. The facilities here were insufficient to take care of the large number of collectors who wanted to buy them and affix them to first day covers, which in this case was quite a task as it was necessary to use glue on each one. To facilitate their sale the Department also placed them on sale at special windows of the main post office.

Certain collectors criticized the Department for this issue, claiming it was unnecessary and an unfair burden on collectors. There are many who derive pleasure from finding fault but we feel certain that had the Department decided to issue high values for the Century of Progress as was done for the Columbian Exposition in 1893, these collectors would have had less to say, and the burden on philatelists would have been much heavier. Most collectors appreciated Postmaster General Farley's compliment to Philately, and felt that the Department had kept faith with collectors by not issuing any high value commemoratives for more than thirty years.

#728—1 Cent, Green. "REPRODUCTION OF FORT DEARBORN."
Rotary Press. No Wmk. Perf. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

Issued May 25, 1933.

It was decided by the Department to use a picture of the replica of Fort Dearborn on the one cent stamp, this old fort representing the 1833 era and the start of the "Century of Progress." Photographs of various views were submitted by Lenox R. Lohr, General Manager of the Fair and these were turned over to the artists of the Bureau who prepared a series of drawings. The Postmaster General approved the design by Victor L. McCloskey, Jr., with certain



Designed by V. M. McCloskey, Jr.



Designed by C. A. Huston.

Photographs of Original Drawings Not Used.

modifications, the most prominent being the change in the numerals from Arabic to Roman. We have illustrated several of the preliminary designs, none of which were used. There were four drawings prepared by Mr. McCloskey, all showing different views of the Fort. The accepted design was certainly the most



Designs by A. R. Meissner.

Photographs of Original Drawings Not Used.

attractive and was given an enthusiastic reception by collectors. A few days after these stamps had appeared it was discovered that there were cracks in the extreme right row of the upper and lower panes of Plate No. 21133. These were similar in appearance to those found on the Bicentennials. A little study soon showed that these were in the same location on the plate as the earlier ones,

although their pane positions were numbered differently because of the design. These, too, were over the gripper slots. A short time later strips were found from the same position on Plate No. 21134, but on these the cracks seem to have been only in the strips found at a later date. We have illustrated one series of these cracks, the others are similar.

There were several other varieties of this stamp but most of them were minor. Ten plates were prepared of which eight were used, the last two being held in reserve.

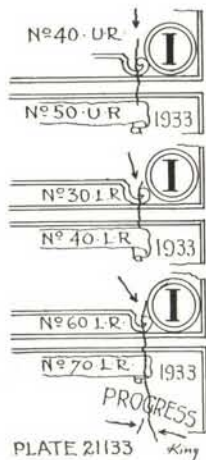
Shades: Yellowish green, deep yellowish green, green, deep green.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.

b: Cracked plates.

c: Plate flaws as listed below:

- 21131—U. L. 12 A gash in the right frame line just above where the frame passes the top of the tree. ALSO WITHOUT.
- 21133—L. L. 81 Defective circle around the left numeral.
92 Defective "F" in "FORT."
- 21132—L. R. 10 A heavy dot above the "B" of "DEARBORN."
- 21133—U. R. 10 to 100 The strip was found without any cracks and with the cracks in various stages, some being larger and more marked than others.
- U. R. STAGE I—No cracks
STAGE II—40-50 A short faint crack, (Illustrated) which starts at the scroll of #40 and runs through the gutter to the top of #50.
100 Crack below #100, only in the gutter.
STAGE III—40-50 The crack starts just below the fence in #40 and runs into the frame of #50.
100 The crack starts in the scroll to the right of "CENT."



- 21133—L. R. Here, too, the cracks varied in location, size and intensity.
- STAGE I—60-70 The crack is short, just touching the top frame of #70.
- STAGE II—10 Crack above this stamp which is a continuation of the one on the upper pane below #100. Here it runs down to the frame above the right edge of the margin.
- 30-40 A crack running from the scroll to the right of "CENT" in #30 through the gutter into the ribbon at the top of #40.
- 60-70 The crack here is much longer and stronger. (Illustrated.) In #60 is starts in the grass above the right scroll, runs through the gutter into #70 and down past the "G" of "PROGRESS."
- 21134—U. R. Crack between #70 and #80 and below #100. ALSO WITHOUT.
- L. R. A crack in the top frame line. Continuation of the crack mentioned above below #100. ALSO WITHOUT.

Plates used: 21131—32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40

Plates not used: 21141—42

Quantity issued: 292,789,300

#730—1 Cent, Green. "REPRODUCTION OF FORT DEARBORN." Imperf. No Wmk.

Issued August 25, 1933.

We have previously described the layout of these special sheets. It was the Bureau's intention that the panes of 25 be as nearly alike as possible, and there was no special marking to designate the position of the individual panes on the plate. However, through the efforts of Arthur E. Owen, the various characteristics of the various panes were noted and the plate proofs were checked, so that it is possible to locate each pane through certain characteristic markings. The drawings illustrated were made especially for *Stamps* by Mr. Owen, and are used by special permission.

Panes from the one cent plates show a side marginal row of position dots on six of the panes of each plate in the right margin about 1/2 mm. below the top of the letters of the inscription. In several instances one or more of these dots have been obliterated by the rolling in of the inscription. These position dots are lacking on panes three, six, and nine. Position dots in the bottom margin appear near the "C" of "CHICAGO," and the "P" of "PLATE." These markings are a better guide to the proper plating of these panes than the numerous scratches which in some cases are extremely faint.

Three plates were prepared for this value. The first one, however, did not go to press as there was a slight change in the marginal inscriptions.

Inasmuch as some of the stamps were printed in Washington, some at the Century of Progress, and some at the A. P. S. Convention, there was a slight variation in the shades.

Shades: Green, bright green, deep green.

Varieties: Plate markings as illustrated.

1c Plate No. 21145

Pane 1

Right margin pos. dots:

Bot. margin pos. dots:

Pos. dots in lower right frame lines, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Pane 2

Right margin pos. dots:
Dot between 5 and 10 below left "I" of # 5.

Bot. margin pos. dots:
Pos. dots in lower right frame lines 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

ENT TO ↑		TY FOR ↑	ION ANI ↑
↓ CHIC	↓ 3. PLAT		
	N PHIL ↑	TY FOR ↑	
↓ CHIC	↓ 3. PLAT		

Plate 21145 (continued)

Pane 3

No right margin pos. dots:
 Bot. margin pos. dots and guide line: . . .
 Pos. dots in lower right frame lines 1,
 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Pane 4

Right margin pos. dots:

Bot. margin pos. dots:

Pane 5

Right margin pos. dots:
 Large spot under R of CENTURY on
 14.
 Light scratch below R of PROGRESS on
 23.

Bot. margin pos. dots:
 Light stain in lower part of C of CENTS
 on 6.

Pane 6

No right margin pos. dots.
 Bot. pos. dots:

Pane 7

Right margin pos. dots:

Bot. margin pos. dots:

Pane 8

Right margin pos. dots:

Bot. margin pos. dots:
 Dot in lower right corner 22.
 Faint ver. dash at right of 2nd I of 24.

Pane 9

No right margin pos. dots.
 Bot. margin pos. dots:
 Pos. dots in lower right frame line of
 21, 22, 23, and 24.



1c Plate No. 21159

Pane 1

Right margin pos. dots:

*Dot above R of PRINTING (see illustration).

Bot. margin pos. dots:
No pos. dot above G of GENERAL.



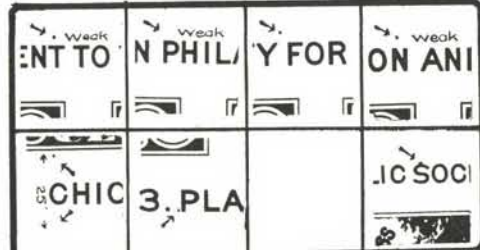
Pane 2

Right margin pos. dots:

*Light dot above S of SOCIETY (see illustration).

No pos. dot above G of GENERAL.

Bot. margin pos. dots:



Pane 3

No right margin pos. dots.

*Dot below EN of CENTS of No. 23 (see illustration).

Bot. margin pos. dots:

No pos. dot above G of GENERAL.
Light pos. at left top of A of AT.



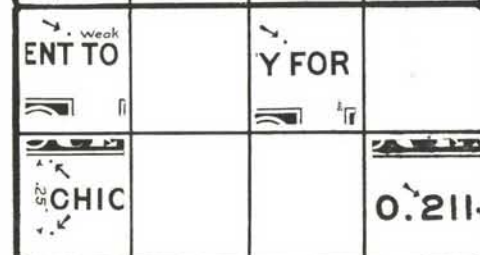
Pane 4

Right margin pos. dots:

*Dash in 2 of 21159 (see illustration).

Pos. dot above right enter of G of GENERAL.

Bottom margin pos. dots:



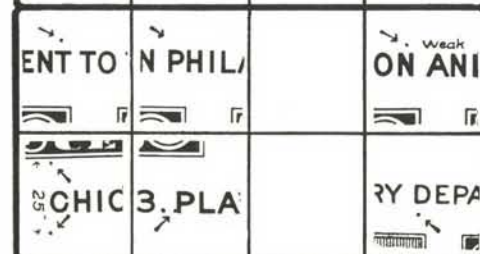
Pane 5

Right margin pos. dots:

*Light dot below D of Department (see illustration).

No pos. dot above center of G of GENERAL.

Bot. margin pos. dots:



Pane 6

No right margin pos. dots.

*Light dash above I of IN (see illustration).

Pos. dot above center of G of GENERAL.

Bot. margin pos. dots:



Pane 7

*Pos. dot in lower left corner of No. 7 (see illustration).

Right margin pos. dots:

Two pos. dots above T of COMPLIMENT. Pos. dot above right center of G of GENERAL. Dot above E of POSTMASTER. Slight right extension of bot. frame line of No. 25.

Bot. margin pos. dots:

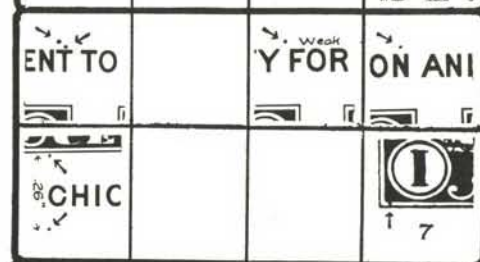


Plate 21159 (continued)

Pane 8

*Light spot at left of right I of No. 20
(see illustration).

Right margin pos. dots:

Light dot inside and touching circle
at left of right I of No. 16. Pos. dot
above left center of G of GENERAL.

Bot. margin pos. dots:

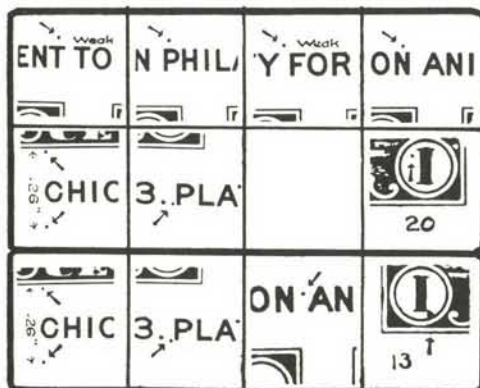
Pane 9

No right margin pos. dots.

*Large spot at lower right of left I of
No. 13 (see illustration).

Bot. margin pos. dots:

Pos. dot above center of G of GEN-
ERAL. Dot after N of CONVENTION
(see illustration).



Plates used: 21145—59

Plates not used: 21143

Quantity issued: 8,000,000*

#729—3 Cent, Violet. "FEDERAL BUILDING." Rotary Press.
No Wmk. Perf. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

Issued May 25, 1933.

The one cent stamp with a picture of old Fort Dearborn, representing the 1833 era, it was natural that a typical 1933 building be depicted on the higher value. Here, too, the photographs used were supplied by Lenox R. Lohr, General Manager of the Chicago Century of Progress Exhibition. Designs were again prepared by three Bureau artists, and the one by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr.,



Designs by A. R. Meissner.

Photographs of Original Drawings Not Used.

was selected. The vignette was engraved by J. Eissler, and the numerals and lettering by E. M. Hall, all of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Under the one cent we illustrated the design by C. A. Huston, portraying the Federal

*Delivered on orders of the Post Office Department through December, 1933.

Building. We have illustrated the drawings made by A. R. Meissner, which are similar to those prepared for the one cent. Whereas there were several major varieties in the one cent stamp, most of those found on the three cent were minor. The color varied but little. Eight plates were made and all went to press.

Shades: Violet, bright violet, deep violet.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Plate flaws as listed below:

21127—L. R. 31 Line between the "O" and "G" of "PROGRESS."
21128—L. R. 7 Shifted transfer in the bottom, particularly in the top of "CENTS" and the first background lines.
L. R. 80 Spot of color in the "O" of "POSTAGE."

Plates used: 21125—26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 37, 38

Quantity issued: 301,797,300*

#731—3 Cent, Violet. "FEDERAL BUILDING." No Wmk. Imperf.

Issued August 25, 1933.

The panes from the plate of this value show more distinctive and numerous markings than those of the companion one cent plates. On these the side position dots are in the left margin except on panes 1, 4 and 7, which have none. The markings below the "P" of "PLATE" on these panes are much more apparent than on the 1 Cent. Here, too, it is advisable to use these markings in locating the various panes of the plates rather than the scratches which tend to disappear under use.

Three plates were made and only two were used. Whereas most of the varieties listed were of little importance, there is one position that is of special interest. This is on stamp No. 8 of pane 2, in which the upper loop of the "B" of "BUILDING" is missing. This seems to be the only major variety for these imperforate stamps. Unlike the one cent, there was but little variation in the color of these stamps.

Shades: Violet, bright violet.

Varieties: a: Plate markings as illustrated.
b: Broken "B" in "BUILDING."

Plates used: 21146—60

Plates not used: 21144

Quantity issued: 6,825,000*

*Delivered on orders of the Post Office Department through December, 1933.

3c Plate No. 21146

Pane 1

Ver. guide line under P:—
No left margin pos. dots. Light hor.
scratch under first III of 2.



933. PLATE N

Pane 2

Guide line and pos. dot under P:—
Left margin pos. dots slightly to left
of position shown in illustration. Up-
per loop of B of Building missing on 8.



933. PLATE N

Pane 3

Guide lines under P:—
Left margin pos. dots as illustrated.
Large dot under U of UNDER. Scratch
from right III of 12 to E of POSTAGE
of 17. Diagonal scratch from T of
PLATE to bottom margin. Light curved
scratch from top of 23 to top of 24.



933. PLATE N

Pane 4

No Guide lines or pos. dots under P.
No left margin pos. dots. Diagonal
scratch from right III of 1 to U of 7.
Scratch from 23 to 24 and 24 to 25.
Dash above 2nd E of DEPARTMENT.

Pane 5

Guide line under P:—
Left margin pos. dots slightly to left
of position shown. Diagonal scratches
4 to 5 and 13 to 14. Short dash under
N of AND.



933. PLATE N

Pane 6

Position dot under P:—
Left margin pos. dots as illustrated.
Light hor. dash over G of GENERAL.
Diagonal scratch from R of FOR to 20.
Scratch from R margin to C of AMERI-
CAN. Scratch 12 to 17.



933. PLATE N

Pane 7

Pos. dot and guide line under P:—
No left margin pos. dots. Dot in up-
per frame line of 25. Light diagonal
scratch 9 to 14.



933. PLATE N

Pane 8

Pos. dots and guide lines under P:—
Left margin pos. dots as illustrated.
Diagonal scratch above L of FARLEY.
Light scratch left margin to E first E
of ENGRAVING.



933. PLATE N

Plate 21146 (continued)

Pane 9

Pos. dot and guide line under P:
 Left margin pos. dots as illustrated except that dot over B is burnished out. Dot in white border at left of U on 5.
 Dot in upper left corner of 25.



333 PLATE N

3c Plate No. 21160

Pane 1

No left margin pos. dots.

*Dot in C of AMERICAN (see illustration).

Dot below N of DEPARTMENT (see illustration). Scratch from S of POSTAGE of 7 through right III of 2 to center of left III of 3. Spot at upper right cor. of 22 with curved scratch to above O of POSTAGE of 23. Guide line extension below 16 (see illustration).



Pane 2

Left margin pos. dots:

*Dot in upper left cor. of 5 (see illustration).

Dot below N of DEPARTMENT (see illustration).

Light scratch from N of CENTS of 13 to S of POSTAGE of 18.

Pane 3

Left margin pos. dots:

*Lines between H, I and C, and dot below C of CHICAGO (see illustration).

Light dot above upper right cor. of 1 (see illustration).

Pane 4

No left margin pos. dots.

*Guide line between top frame lines and extending from left of 16 through 17 to right cor. of 18, also through 19.

Light dash above 6 (see illustration). Pos. dots at upper left cor. of 11 and 16. Curved scratch below AUGUST, extending to Pane 7. Eighteen light scratches on various parts of pane.



Plate 21160 (continued)

Pane 5

Left margin pos. dots:

*Dot at upper left cor. of 2 (see illustration).

Pos. dot in M of POSTMASTER (see illustration). Scratch from G at top of 21 to lower left cor. of 16. Almost vertical scratch at right of 25, extending to upper right cor. of 5 of Pane 8.

Pane 6

Left margin pos. dots:

*Guide line at upper left cor. of 3 (see illustration).

Dot below N of DEPARTMENT (see illustration). No dot in M of POSTMASTER. Scratch through A of ENGRAVING to margin, and from lower left cor. of 21 to margin, joining scratches on Pane 5. Scratch from N of AMERICAN to r. margin.

Pane 7

No left margin pos. dots.

*Dots above P and at right of T of PLATE, and scratch and spot between 23 and 24 (see illustration).

Dot above upper left cor. of 11 (see illustration). Dot in M of POSTMASTER (see illustration). Guide dots in upper right cors. of 16 and 21.

Pane 8

Left margin pos. dots:

*Pos. dot above upper left cor. of 23 (see illustration).

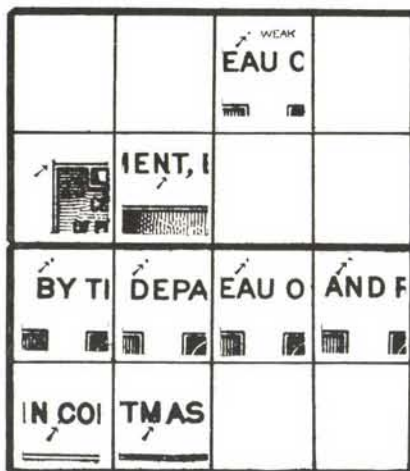
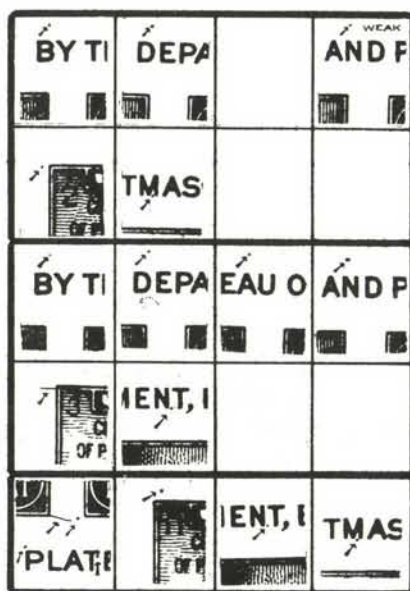
Dot below N of DEPARTMENT (see illustration). Diagonal scratch below OF and P of PROGRESS. Vertical scratch from upper right cor. of 5 to margin, see Pane 5. Light dot at bottom of M of POSTMASTER. Diagonal scratch through P of PHILATELIC to margin, see Pane 9.

Pane 9

Left margin pos. dots:

*Dot at left of C in COMPLIMENT (see illustration).

Dot in N of DEPARTMENT (see illustration). Dot in M of POSTMASTER (see illustration). Pos. dot in upper left cor. of 25. Guide line extension at top right of 5.



CHAPTER XXXV

N. R. A. EMERGENCY STAMP

1933

WHEN Franklin D. Roosevelt was campaigning for election as President he promised a "New Deal" to the country at large. His election was by the largest electoral vote in history, assuring him of the backing of almost the entire population of the nation and immediately after his inauguration President Roosevelt started to make good on his promise.

The New Deal is the term applied to the new economic policies set in motion by President Roosevelt and his administration and carried into practice by a series of recovery acts passed by the Congress of the United States. But it is far more than that, for it represents one of the greatest undertakings ever attempted by mankind, to tackle in a planned, reasoned manner the most fundamental of all problems confronting the human race—that of economic insecurity. The purposes of the National Industrial Recovery Act were to increase employment and wages, improve living conditions and to eliminate cut throat competition between members of all of the various industries. Under the Act firms in the same or similar lines of business were advised to form groups and prepare codes of fair practice for their industry and submit them to Washington for official approval. This was a new principle of governmental service regulation of business, and it is a tribute to the country's faith in President Roosevelt that competitive antagonism was set aside and groups and associations were immediately formed to draw up codes to govern the individual industries. As soon as a code had been prepared it was presented by a duly appointed committee for approval at a formal meeting in Washington.

While in Washington, attending a code meeting of the advertising specialties industry, William H. Seely, the head of this group, submitted a design for a poster to be used on delivery wagons and trucks, this poster depicted President Roosevelt urging everyone to help in the effort for national recovery. This design was called to the attention of C. R. Churchill, Deputy Chief of the Bureau of Public Relations, for the National Industrial Recovery Act, who saw in the poster the possibility of a striking design for a postage stamp. He presented the idea to his superior who then passed on the suggestion to General Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator of the N. I. R. A., and also to Postmaster General Farley.

The idea was immediately approved and the poster sent to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing where the design was modified and prepared for a postage stamp. By the evening of the following day the design had been approved by President Roosevelt.

On July 29th the Information Service of the Post Office Department released the following copy to newspapers:

"Postmaster General Farley announced today that one of Pres. Roosevelt's last official acts before leaving Washington for his Hyde Park vacation was to approve a model for a special postage stamp to assist in arousing the support of the Nation in the National Recovery Act drive.

The new stamp, which is to be known as the N. R. A. Emergency Postage Stamp, will have as its central subject the figures of a farmer, a business man, an industrial worker and a female employee, typifying American industry as they walk hand in hand in a common determination. The stamp will be of regulation size (.75 by .87 inches) and at the top of the stamp will appear the words: "U. S. Postage"; to the left of these words: "Three Cents" and in the lower left hand corner, an Arabic numeral three. In distinctive lettering to the left of the central group will appear the letters "N. R. A." The color of the stamp will be the regular purple.

In order that the stamp may be ready for sale at the earliest possible date, P. M. Gen. Farley has requested Alvin W. Hall, Director of the Bureau of Eng. and Ptg., to expedite the engraving and printing of the stamp in every possible way. In preparing the design for the new stamp, the Bureau broke all existing records so that it might be submitted to the President before he departed from Washington.

The Director of the Bureau has promised that by working overtime it will be ready for sale on or about August 15, possibly before. It is proposed to first offer these stamps for sale at the P. O. at Washington, immediately following which they will be placed on sale at post offices throughout the nation. Further detailed information on the issuance of the new stamp for the benefit of stamp collectors will be issued through the Postal Bulletin and the press within the near future. An order has been placed with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for an initial printing of four hundred million of the new N. R. A. Emergency Postage stamps."

The issuing of this stamp established a speed record as it was suggested one day—on the following day the design was approved, and by working night and day the Bureau was ready to distribute the stamp about two weeks later. On August 8th the Department announced that the N. R. A. stamp would be issued at Washington August 15th. The official notice follows:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, August 8, 1933.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the Department is preparing to issue a special postage stamp in the 3-cent denomination to direct attention to and arouse the support of the Nation in the National Recovery Act.

The stamp is of the same size as the regular issue, 0.75 by 0.87 inch, and is surrounded by a narrow double-line border. The stamp is arranged horizontally and is printed in purple ink. At the top of the stamp in dark Roman lettering are the words "U. S. Postage."

The principal design, spaced slightly to the right of the center of the stamp, contains figures representing a farmer, a business man, an industrial worker, and a woman employee. Rays of light, as from the rising sun, extend from the upper right corner toward the central group. In the upper part of the space, between the central subject and the left margin, in dark gothic letters, are the words "Three Cents," arranged in two lines, and some distance below in dark gothic letters of larger size is the abbreviation "NRA." The denomination is designated by "3c." within a circle with white background in the lower left corner of the stamp. In a horizontal line along the bottom of the stamp in small gothic lettering are the words "In a common determination."

The NRA stamp will be first placed on sale August 15, 1933, at the Post Office, Washington, D. C. The stamp will be available for sale at other post offices throughout the country as soon after that date as supplies thereof can be printed and distributed to postmasters. For the benefit of stamp collectors, the NRA stamp will also be placed on sale the same date at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the NRA stamp may send a limited number of addressed covers, not to exceed a total of 25, to the postmaster, Washington, D. C., with a cash or postal money-order remittance to exactly cover the value of the stamps required for affixing. Other postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment. Covers will be accepted from individual subscribers only, and each cover must be properly and legibly addressed; covers bearing pencil addresses will not be accepted. Special care must be taken in addressing covers to bear stamp blocks to allow sufficient clear space for the attaching of the stamps. Compliance cannot be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate numbers or the irregular placing of the stamps on covers, etc.

Requests for a supply of uncanceled stamps must not be included with orders for first-day covers. If uncanceled stamps of the new NRA issue are desired for collection purposes, a separate order should be sent to the Philatelic Agency, Division of Stamps, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., and it will receive prompt attention.

R. M. NORTH,
Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.

On August 9th the printing of these stamps was started with elaborate ceremony. The following copy was prepared by the Information Service of the Post Office for immediate release to newspapers:

"Shortly after noon today the first printing of the new N. R. A. emergency postage stamps was begun at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. With Postmaster

General Farley and General Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Administrator, looking on, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Alvin W. Hall, turned the switch which started the first run of the big rotary press on which the new Recovery stamps are being printed.

Also gathered around the presses as the first sheets of the new 3 Cent stamps came through were Acting Secretary of the Treasury, Thomas Hewes; First Assistant Postmaster General, Joseph C. O'Mahoney; Second Assistant Postmaster General William W. Howes; Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General Roy North; Superintendent Post Office Department Stamp Division, Michael Eideness; Director Hall of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; Charles W. Horner, Public Relations Director of the N. R. A.; Miss F. M. Robinson, Secretary to General Johnson, and Linton M. Collins, press representative of the N. R. A.

Simultaneously with the starting of the press, Postmaster General Farley made the following statement to General Johnson:

"Today you are witnessing the contribution of the Post Office Department and the Treasury Department to the high purpose of the National Recovery Act. We are here to witness the first turn of the presses on the initial order calling for 400 million N. R. A. Emergency stamps, which are to carry our sympathy and hopes to every community throughout the Nation. As they are sold and used in every city, town, village and hamlet throughout the breadth of our land, they will become the instruments of a common determination on the part of the Citizens of this Country to support our President in his determination to lead the way toward a restoration of prosperity and a greater degree of contentment to those that have long been in despair.

"My Department and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing have broken all existing speed records in the designing, engraving, printing and distribution of these stamps. This is further evidence of our determination to fully cooperate in every possible manner in the success of your undertakings."

Replying to the Postmaster General, General Johnson said: "I greatly appreciate the cooperation of yourself and your department in preparing the new N. R. A. stamp."

"Do you believe it typifies the spirit of the N. R. A.?" asked Farley.

"It does exactly that in every respect, but I miss the Blue Eagle," retorted Johnson, laughingly.

"Well, we'll arrange for that later," concluded Farley.

Following the printing of the first of the new N. R. A. stamps before the Postmaster General and National Recovery Johnson this afternoon, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing adjusted itself to the task of running off twelve million of the new stamps per day. Altogether there will be four hundred million of the new stamps printed."

A few days after it had been announced that the N. R. A. stamp was being prepared and would soon be issued it was discovered by F. A. Spielman of Fairfield, Iowa, a specialist in U. S. stamps, that a town nearby was named Nira. Upon further search it was found that this was the only town so named in the United States and also that it had borne this name for over fifty years being named, we are told, after a woman. Through the efforts of Mr. Spielman a telegram was sent to the Postmaster General by Postmaster Yoder of Nira, and by Congressman Eicher, requesting that Nira be given first day sale of the N. R. A. stamps. It was too late to grant this request, but the Department cooperated by giving Nira, Iowa, second day sale on August 17th. This decision was made August 9th, after the official notice had been issued and the information about Nira was not included.

The N. R. A. stamps went on sale at ten o'clock on the morning of August 15th, with quite some ceremony. This was more elaborate than usual as the N. R. A. stamp was issued as a reminder to all the people to cooperate with the National Industrial Recovery Act for the benefit of the entire country. Postmaster General Farley acted as the stamp clerk in selling the first sheet of 100 stamps to General Johnson, the National Recovery Administrator. In passing the stamps to General Johnson the Postmaster General said:

"Beginning with the crash in 1929, the volume of mail handled by the Post Office Department declined steadily month by month until in March of this year it was only a little more than 63% of what it was in March 1929. In April the turn of the tide came and although to date the gain has not been very great there has been a steady increase ever since.

"The Post Office Department has issued these stamps for the purpose of symbolizing the united movement of all our people to restore prosperity. We are confident, General Johnson, that the work of the National Recovery Administration and the use of these stamps by the public generally will speedily restore the Post Office business. It gives me satisfaction therefore to sell to you, General Johnson, the first printed sheet of the National Recovery Stamps."

General Johnson in return, said:

"I am glad, indeed, to buy these stamps. With you I look for a speedy recovery. Indeed, I know that all our people are cooperating most loyally to gain the objective of the Administration. Results are already appearing. I have no hesitation in predicting that the volume of mail which is, of course, the index of business activity, will continue rapidly to increase. I am certain that the issuance of these stamps will aid immeasurably in furthering the National Recovery drive throughout the nation."

In conclusion, Farley said: "I know the results of your efforts will be very successful, General."

Over one million N. R. A. stamps were sold in Washington the first day.

The August 9th announcement for second day sale at Nira, Iowa, on August 17th was too late to enable many of the philatelic magazines to give this information to their readers, *Stamps*, the Weekly Magazine of Philately, being the only one to receive this news in time for publication. As a result only about 20,000 covers were mailed from Nira on August 17th. After going to all this trouble the effect was partly nullified by the Department's effort to have these in general circulation as soon as possible as they were on sale at post offices in New York on August 16th, but as the majority of collectors failed to learn of this early issue few covers were mailed.

The demand for these stamps was exceptionally large and many of the smaller post offices did not receive their initial supply until about September 1st. As soon as they were received they replaced the ordinary issue of 3 Cent stamps in the majority of cases.

While witnessing the first printing of these stamps General Johnson was reported to have commented about the "Blue Eagle" being missing. The Postmaster General's answer, "Well, we'll arrange for that later," was the basis for the rumor that a one and two cent N. R. A. stamp would be issued about September 30th. This, however, was incorrect as the Department did not contemplate any other value at that time.

These stamps were printed from four hundred subject rotary press presses, divided into four panes by horizontal and vertical gutters. The sheets were cut through these gutters into panes of 100 and so issued to post offices. There were four plate numbers, one to each pane, in the four outside corners of the sheet. These appear on the top or bottom margins of the panes when held horizontal with the design normal. The plate number is above the upper left stamp in the upper left pane, the upper right stamp in the upper right pane, etc.

#732—3 Cent, Violet. "FARMER, BUSINESS MAN, LABORER, FEMALE WORKER." No Wmk. Perf. 10½x11.

Issued August 15, 1933.

The original design on which the N. R. A. stamp was patterned was designed by Rudolph L. Bortel, an artist who had prepared the design for use as a poster. It was based upon a painting by Henry Hintermeister, a well known painter of American historical subjects. This painting represented Roosevelt as one of a group emerging from the clouds of depression. The sketch prepared by Mr. Bortel consisted of four figures, a farmer, President Roosevelt, a laborer, and a student in cap and gown. At the request of President Roosevelt the figure of the student was changed to that of a woman, a stenographer, and a mustache was added to the figure depicting Roosevelt, who then represented a business man. The final design was prepared by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr.

The vignette was engraved by L. S. Schofield and the lettering was executed by W. B. Wells.

The issuance of this stamp and the purpose behind it was the subject of much editorial comment, almost all agreeing that the stamp might well be classed as a commemorative issue, commemorating the end of the depression and the beginning of a new era for everybody. A typical example of these comments is the one which appeared in the Washington, D. C. *Star* on August 15th, the day the new stamp made its appearance, as follows:

"The appearance of the national recovery postage stamp today illustrates again the curious and interesting manner in which philatelic issues reflect the historical development of the Nation. In itself it is only a minor incident in the great campaign against poverty. It represents only a single detail of the vast reconstruction enterprise sponsored by President Roosevelt. It is "just an advertising stunt." But in point of fact its significance is ever so much more important. It is a milestone set up by the side of the pathway which the people are blazing out of the past into the future. A century hence the tiny 'scraps of paper' placed on sale August 15, 1933, will testify for the times and the troubles which brought them forth, and providentially they may bear witness to the opening of a new era of prosperity and progress, whose fruits by that period long will have been abundantly manifest."

Some collectors, however, were not as generous in their comments. They forgot the purpose behind the issue, the speed in which it was turned out, and spent much time finding fault with the design. They criticized the figures, saying they looked "too Russian," because of the sickle and the hammer carried by the farmer and the laborer. The business man "only had one foot" and was out of step. Such criticism was needless as the stamp well served its intended purpose by portraying figures from the various walks of life marching "in common determination" into a happier future under the N. R. A.

In spite of the speed in which the plates for these stamps were made the issue is singularly free from major defects in workmanship, such as double and shifted transfers, none having been found up to the end of October.

There were a few plate varieties which were of major importance. In making Plate No. 21151 the transfer roll became broken. A small piece was chipped off in the upper corner of the right frame line. This first occurred on stamp No. 41 of the upper left pane. These stamps were rocked in sidewise, that is from bottom to top. On the printed sheets the designs which had been entered first are the left row of the left panes starting at the bottom. The relief having broken on stamp No. 41 (the first one on the fifth horizontal row) those below are the only ones in the full sheet that are unbroken. The broken relief was not used on any of the other plates.

On the right row of Plate No. 21153 U. R. and L. R. gripper slot cracks made their appearance on the early printing as they were found on first day covers from Nira, Iowa. The cracks vary in size on various printings and collectors have found five different stages of the upper right strips and five of the lower. We have illustrated the various stages, as one picture is better than all possible descriptions.

There is one other major variety which is easily seen. This is stamp No. 47 of the upper right pane of Plate No. 21151, which is recut between the figure of the woman and the right frame line, the horizontal shading lines are more numerous and much heavier than on the other stamps.

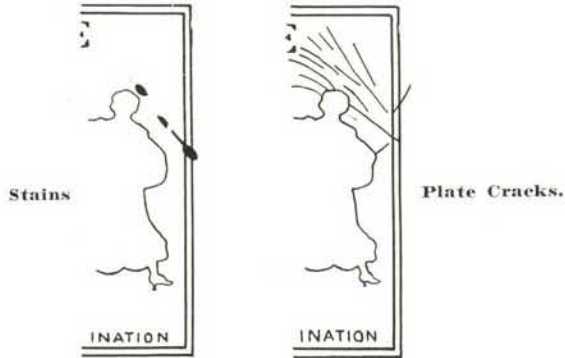
Up to January 15, 1934, twelve plates had been made and all went to press. In spite of the large printing the shade of these stamps varied but little.

Shades: Violet, bright violet, deep violet.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
 b: Cracked plate.
 c: Recut.
 d: Broken relief.

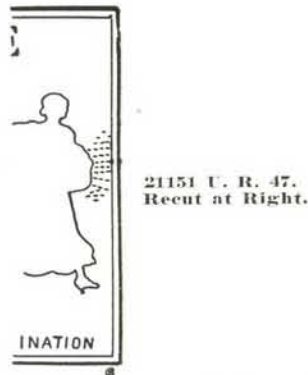
e: Plate flaws as listed below:

- 21151—U. L. Broken Relief. The five lower stamps in the first vertical row, # 51, 61, 71, 81, 91 are normal. The balance of the pane shows the break in the upper corner of the outside right frame line.
- 11 Has a marked scratch through the "S" of "POSTAGE."
- L. L. All ten of the stamps in the first vertical row are normal, the balance of this pane as well as both right panes show the break.
- L. L. 73 This stamp has been found with two types of varieties, one showing a series of heavy stains as illustrated. The other stage shows a series of cracks to the right and above the woman's head. (Illustrated.) From the copies seen it seems likely that this impression became damaged in some way and in trying to burnish out the defect the plate became cracked. The cracks have been found in two stages, one as illustrated and an earlier one showing fewer evidences of the crack. Also without.



21151 L. R. 73.

- 21151—U. R. 47 Recut. The horizontal shading lines have been strengthened as has the frame to the right of the woman's arm. (Illustrated.)



- 21152—L. R. 3 This has a mark running downward through the "M" of "DETERMINATION" that looks like a crack. This is, however, a plate defect of some kind, no doubt caused by a foreign substance being pressed into the plate, part of which fell out before printing as part of the lower inside and outside frame lines are missing below this mark. (Illustrated.)



21152 L. R. 3.

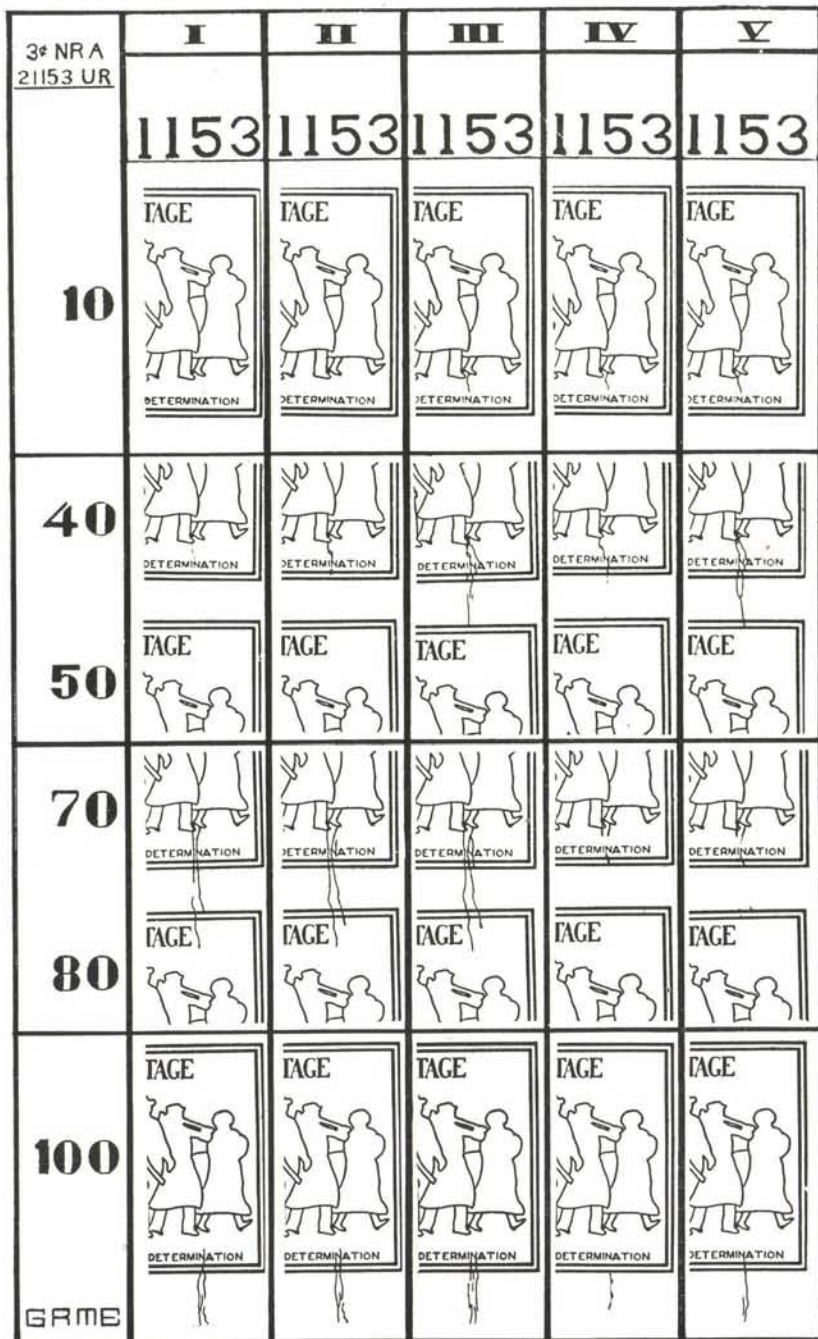
- 21153—U. R. 55 Has a long heavy dot of color to the right of the upper part of the right frame line.
- 70 A series of short horizontal dashes above the woman's head between the rays of the sun.
- L. R. Cracked Plate. The cracks in this pane have also been found in five stages. These are as illustrated and show mainly various increases in the length and intensity of the cracks in #60-70. The crack above #10, (a continuation of the one below #100 in the upper pane) also varies in length and intensity. There is also a faint crack in #100 of the strip on the later stage.
- 21158—L. R. 18 A curl below the first "A" in the slogan at the bottom of the design.

3¢ NRA 21153 L R		I	II	III	IV	V
10	FAGE	FAGE	FAGE	FAGE	FAGE	FAGE
	DETERMINATION	DETERMINATION	DETERMINATION	DETERMINATION	DETERMINATION	DETERMINATION
	FAGE	FAGE	FAGE	FAGE	FAGE	FAGE
	FAGE	FAGE	FAGE	FAGE	FAGE	FAGE
100	FAGE	FAGE	FAGE	FAGE	FAGE	FAGE

21153 L. R. Stages of the Cracks.
Drawing by George R. M. Ewing.

21153—U. R. Cracks as listed below. On the various stages cracks may be found on stamps #10, 40-50, 70-80, 100, and below the latter. The cracks are not on all of these positions on all of the five different stages, being missing on #10 in the first two. The length of the cracks varies on the various strips, being longer on some stamps on one stage than another.

The various strips have been numbered stages I to V, the determining factor being in each the combined length of all the cracks in each strip, as in some strips one crack may be shorter than on others while another one may be longer on these and shorter on others. These strips were drawn and arranged by George R. M. Ewing on mats made especially for "STAMPS" by Allen White, and used by special permission. The various stages as illustrated may be described as follows:



21153 U. R. Stages of the Cracks.
Drawing by George R. M. Ewing.

- Stage I—No crack # 10—Short faint crack # 40—Two cracks not continuous # 70-80—Marked series of cracks below # 100.
- Stage II—No cracks # 10—Longer and stronger crack # 40—Two cracks now joined the one on the right going into the design of the lower stamp # 70-80—Stronger and more continuous cracks below # 100.
- Stage III—Short crack # 10—Stronger and still longer cracks now running to the frame of the lower stamp # 40-50—A third crack joins the others which are again lengthened # 70-80—The cracks below # 100 are more numerous and stronger.
- Stage IV—The crack is slightly longer and more marked on # 10—Cracks are less numerous and shorter # 40-50. Except for a strong mark by the laborer and woman's foot and below the "D" of "DETERMINATION" there is no evidence of the earlier crack # 70-80. The mark below # 100 is stronger but seems to resemble a gash rather than a crack.
- Stage V—The crack is stronger and slightly longer on # 10. The cracks are more numerous and stronger than on any previous stage on # 40-50. Here, too, the cracks are longer but not as strong on # 70-80. Those below # 100 are again longer but less numerous than on some of the earlier stages.

Plates used: (to January 15, 1934)

21151—52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66

Quantity issued:

Through Oct. 31, 1933—1,364,303,200

NOTES

NOTES

CHAPTER XXXVI

BYRD LITTLE AMERICA STAMP

1933

REAR ADMIRAL RICHARD E. BYRD, a leader in geographical research and one of our most popular post-war heroes, had made extensive plans for a second trip to "Little America," situated near the South Pole. This trip was to begin in the fall of 1933, and upon a farewell visit to President Roosevelt the question of mail from Little America was discussed. At this meeting the President is quoted as having said, "Don't forget to send me a cover from Little America for my stamp collection," which Admiral Byrd promised to do.

President Roosevelt, famous for his "New Deal" and his efforts on behalf of the "Forgotten Man," then thought of his fellow collectors who, too, might want such a souvenir from the land of ice, and suggested to Postmaster General Farley that a special stamp be prepared. It was the President's suggestion that as this stamp was to honor the achievements of Admiral Byrd as well as pay postage on letters from Little America, it be designed showing the various Byrd flights.

The first plan was to issue this stamp in a twenty-five cent value, but this was later changed to one of three cents. On September 22nd the Post Office Department issued the following official notice:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, September 22, 1933.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the Department is preparing to issue a special postage stamp in the 3-cent denomination in commemoration of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition of 1933 for use on letters mailed through the Little America post office to be established at the base camp of the expedition in the territory of the South Pole.

The stamp will be of the same size and shape as special delivery stamps, 0.83 by 1.42 inches, arranged vertically. The stamp is surrounded by a narrow double line border, and will be printed in navy blue. Across the top of the stamp is the inscription "Byrd Antarctic Expedition II," arranged in two lines in solid Roman. In the central part of the stamp is a large geographic globe, the sides of which are partly hidden behind the border. Routes of the several Byrd flights are depicted by dotted lines with the dates thereof in solid gothic. Proposed new flights to the Antarctic and to the South Pole are also indicated. The position of the base camp is marked by a solid dark circle, with the wording "Little America" in solid gothic extending parallel with the meridian to the west of the base. Within a circle with white ground and double line border, in each lower corner, is the large numeral "3" in solid color. At the bottom of the stamp is a narrow horizontal panel with white ground containing the word "Cents" in solid gothic. In a ribbon panel directly above, with white ground, are the words "U. S. Postage" also in solid gothic lettering. A clouded effect, heavy below and lighter at the top, forms a background for the central globe.

Since the Department has no means of providing for the transportation of this philatelic mail to Little America, other than through the facilities of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, arrangements have been made with the expedition to accept covers for mailing through the Little America post office, bearing appropriate postmark, at a service charge of 50 cents for each letter, exclusive of the postage rate of 3 cents, to cover which the special stamp is being issued. Stamps of the regular or other commemorative issues should not be used on mail matter to be sent to Little America and covers bearing such stamps will not be forwarded.

Collectors desiring the Little America cancellations may send the desired number of addressed covers under separate wrapper plainly marked: "Byrd Antarctic Expedition, c/o Postmaster, Norfolk, Va.," in time to be received not later than October 8, the announced sailing date of the expedition from that port, accompanied with a postal money-order remittance of 53 cents for each cover, the money order to be made payable to the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, Norfolk, Va. Postage stamps will not be accepted in payment.

After October 8, 1933, collectors desiring the Little America postmark will send all covers to the "Byrd Antarctic Expedition, c/o Postmaster, Washington, D. C." (accompanied with postal money-order remittance at the rate of 53 cents per cover, payable to Byrd Antarctic Expedition, Washington, D. C.,) from which point the covers will be forwarded to the Little America post office for postmarking and return. Provision is being made to have covers submitted after October 8, but not later than November 10, forwarded by regular mail steamers to Dunedin, New Zealand, in time to connect with the expedition before sailing from that point for Little America, about January 1, 1934. Covers taken with the expedition to Little America will be dispatched on the supply ship on the return trip to Dunedin. Such covers should reach addresses in the United States in the early summer of 1934.

Covers will continue to be received by the expedition office in Washington, D. C., until about November 1, 1934, approximately the latest date mail can be forwarded to Dunedin, New Zealand, in time to reach the relief ship before its departure to Little America to return the expedition from the Antarctic. These covers will reach addresses approximately 1 year later than those carried to Little America on the first trip.

As the new Little America 3-cent stamp is being issued solely for use on mail matter of the Antarctic expedition, supplies thereof will not be placed on sale in post offices for use on ordinary domestic mail.

However, stamp collectors desiring Little America stamps for collection use may obtain same from the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, where the stamp will be available at face value beginning October 9, 1933. Remittances should be by postal money order and must include, in addition to the cost of the stamps ordered, allowance for return postage and registration. To insure prompt delivery, orders to the agency must be restricted to the Little America stamp.

No provision is being made for cover service from Norfolk direct to collectors.

C. B. EILENBERGER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The bold face type is ours. This part of the official notice was the subject of much controversy, as it was assumed that these stamps were not good for postage in the United States, being only for use on covers from Little America.

The charge of fifty cents above postage for covers from the Antarctic was also the object of much criticism. As a result of these complaints the Information Service of the Post Office Department released a notice to newspapers on September 26th, as follows:

"Commenting on the fifty-cent service charge which Rear Admiral Byrd is making to carry covers bearing the new three-cent Byrd stamp to Little America, Postmaster General Farley today made the following statement:

"As the Post Office Department has no means of providing mail transportation to Little America other than through the facilities of the Byrd 1933 Expedition, which is of a most unusual and extraordinary nature, it is necessary that a 50-cent service charge be made by the Expedition.

"It was through recognizing the great historical, scientific and geographical possibilities to the country of such an Expedition, that the Department issued this commemorative stamp, and this fifty-cent service charge is intended to cover the cost of carrying mail to Little America. This is in keeping with President Roosevelt's wish that the Federal Government cooperate in every way possible with the Expedition to assure its success.

"In the past service charge requests have been made to the Post Office Department on behalf of charitable and money-making drives, but never has the Department acquiesced to such an arrangement. It is with full knowledge of the tremendous possibilities of this Expedition that my Department lends its cooperation."

The printing of these stamps was started on September 29th, in the presence of Admiral Byrd and officials of the Department. The first sheet printed was taken from the press by Admiral Byrd, who exclaimed:

"Nothing in my whole life has ever pleased me more. On behalf of the men of my expedition and for myself I want to express our great appreciation for this unprecedented action on the part of the Post Office Department in issuing this stamp in commemoration of our expedition. The issuance of the stamp has made our job much easier, so greatly has it encouraged and pleased my crew of seventy men, who have been working day and night to insure the success of this undertaking. It is an indication that the Department and the country at large are fully appreciative of our efforts

to add to the scientific knowledge of the nation. Furthermore, we hope to claim a new continent, the size of North America, for the United States."

On October 6th Dr. John Oliver La Gorce, Vice-President of the National Geographic Society, received his Commission as Postmaster at Little America. The Assistant Postmaster, whose appointment was announced at this time, is Leroy Clarke, one of the officers of the Byrd crew. This, too, was an elaborate ceremony, the oath of office was administered in the presence of the ranking officials of the Department, and marked the establishment of the first post office in the land of ice. The Little America post office will be exactly 8,810 miles south of Washington.

The official notice pertaining to the Byrd stamps made no mention of first day Washington covers, and as it was in was rather vague whether or not these stamps could be used in payment of postage on mail other than from Little America, there were comparatively few covers mailed from Washington on October 9th bearing this stamp. In spite of the words "U. S. POSTAGE" at the top most collectors were still uncertain about the status of the stamp after it had appeared, and it was found necessary for Third Assistant Postmaster General Eilenberger to announce to the philatelic press—"You are advised that the Little America stamp is being issued primarily for use on mail matter dispatched through the Little America post office as the base camp of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition. However, the stamp will be valid for postage on regular mail."

These stamps were printed on flat bed presses from 200 subject plates. The full sheet was divided into panes of fifty by horizontal and vertical arrow guide lines. The complete sheets were perforated but before being issued they were separated into panes of fifty along the perforated guide lines. There were therefore no straight edged stamps and the usual four pane position blocks may be obtained "perf. all around." There were four plate numbers, one to each pane, above and below the fifth row on the left panes and the sixth row of the right panes. The only other marginal marking was the letter "C" for "Chromium plated steel," above stamp No. 10 of the upper right pane. (Plate 21169 only.)

There is another form of issue which is also extremely interesting. This is the special small exhibition sheet issued especially for the National Stamp Exhibition.

On January 8th, 1934 Eugene L. Pollock, chairman of the exhibition, took up the matter with C. B. Eilenberger, 3rd Assistant Postmaster General and Robert E. Fellers, Superintendent of the Division of Stamps, regarding the issuing of these special sheets, Mr. Pollock having previously suggested this in a letter.

Mr. Pollock was able to convince both the 3rd Assistant Postmaster General and the Superintendent of the Division of Stamps that the National Stamp Exhibition would merit a special sheet of stamps to be printed at the show and placed on sale during the exhibition. Mr. Pollock suggested that six "Byrd Little America" stamps be printed and sold in imperforate and un gummed sheets. After further discussion with Postmaster General James A. Farley this issue was approved. It is a great credit to the efforts of Mr. Pollock that he was able to persuade the Post Office Department to issue these sheets as they make an attractive addition to this issue.

The miniature sheets will contain six stamps printed in two rows of three each. On the four borders of the sheet the following legend to be printed:

"Printed by the Treasury Department, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, under authority of James A. Farley, Postmaster General, New York, N. Y. February 10-18, 1934 in compliment to the National Stamp Exhibition of 1934."

The sheet was $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in size.

#733—3 Cent, Blue. "GLOBE DEPICTING ROUTES OF ADMIRAL BYRD FLIGHTS." No Wmk. Perf. 11.

Issued October 9, 1933.

The description of this stamp is contained in the official notice, and was designed by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr. of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, based on the suggestion of President Roosevelt. The vignette was engraved by J. C. Benzing, the lettering and frame being executed by Frank LaMasure and W. B. Wells, all of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The first design prepared was rejected by President Roosevelt as it incorrectly depicted the landing of Admiral Byrd's Trans-Atlantic flight on the Bay of Biscay, instead of the English Channel.

This stamp differed from the usual issue in many ways. The color is blue instead of purple as is usual for the three-cent value, it was on sale only at the Philatelic Agency in Washington, and was issued in panes which had been perforated along the guide lines instead of the usual straight edge. Specialists who collect split arrow and quartered center line blocks may obtain these positions without straight edges.

The stamp was exceptionally attractive and met with only favorable comment. They are not likely to be seen on other than philatelic mail, as they were only on sale at the Philatelic Agency. The first order called for the printing of ten million of these stamps. Collectors were appreciative of the opportunity afforded them by President Roosevelt and the Post Office Department to help defray some of the expenses of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition. When the "Jacob Ruppert," Admiral Byrd's flagship, left Norfolk, Va., for the South Pole, it carried over 30,000 covers for mailing from the Little America Post Office. The decision to have these stamps issued in the three cent value instead of the twenty-five cent, as originally planned, was also a gesture of goodwill to collectors by having the additional cost of having covers mailed at the Little America post office carried only by those interested in the Antarctic cancellation.

At the time of writing the stamps have been available to collectors only a short time and the information herein contained cannot be considered complete. So far four plates have been made and all have gone to press.

Shades: Bright blue, blue.

Varities: a: Plate number blocks.

b: Usual four-pane position blocks, **perforated all around.**

c: Plate flaws as listed below:

H. M. Southgate reported in the *Bureau Specialist* for Dec. 1933 various transfer roll defects of plate 21167 as follows:

- (1) A spot on the top of the first "I" of "Exhibition" shows up on the last three vertical rows of the UL and LL panes and the front vertical row of the UR and LR panes.
- (2) A spur on the back stroke of the "E" of "Cents" will be found on part of the first and second vertical rows of the UR and LR panes.
- (3) A spur on the bottom of the top stroke of the "E" in "Cents" will be found on the 6th, 7th and 8th vertical rows, UR pane, and the 7th and 8th rows of the LL pane.
- (4) A dot over the "R" of "Byrd" appears on the 1st four vertical rows of the UR and LR panes.

NOTE—Number (2) above starts in U. L. # 40 and becomes quite evident on # 10. This continues through all of the first vertical rows, both upper right and lower right; all of the second row of lower right and through upper right, # 42.

Number (3) above starts on U. L. # 46 of this plate and continues through the rest of the 6th vertical row, through all of the 7th both lower and upper left, and all of the 8th, L. L., except the last stamp in the 8th row U. P., this being stamp 8.

21167 L. R., # 2 double transfer. This shows in the "T" of "Arctic" and at the left top of the "X" of "Exhibition." Numbers 42, 43, 44 and 48 show what seems to be a plate layout line in between the inner and outer left frame lines. This is most obvious in # 48.

21168—L. R. 11 Spot in color in Europe.

Plates used: 21167—68, 69, 70

Quantity issued: 10,000,000 ordered on first printing.

NOTES

NOTES

CHAPTER XXXVII

KOSCIUSKO COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE

1933

GENERAL THADDEUS KOSCIUSKO was another foreigner who came over to the United States to help the Colonies during our War of Independence. He fought with much distinction in the battles around New York and at Yorktown, and his most lasting work being the fortifications at West Point. He was a Polish patriot who, like Casimir Pulaski, fought for freedom for his native land as well as for that of the Colonies. In 1783, after helping us to win our liberty, he became a naturalized American citizen, later returning to his former home he helped try to free Poland from the tyrannical rule of Russia but he kept his American citizenship.

In 1931 when the Pulaski stamp was issued there had been a similar request for a Kosciusko stamp but this was rejected. The members of the Polish National Alliance kept the issue alive by, from time to time writing to the Department requesting such an issue.

In December 1932 a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Charles A. Wolverton of New Jersey to provide a special stamp to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the naturalization of General Kosciusko. Early in 1933 a further bill was introduced by Congressman Francis B. Condon of Rhode Island authorizing the issue of a special series of stamps for this event, and on April 11th Senator Robinson of Arkansas introduced a Joint Resolution, "S J RES 39" requesting the issuance of a Kosciusko commemorative stamp. This read in part: "That the Postmaster General is authorized and directed to issue a special series of postage stamps of the denomination of 3 Cents, of such design and for such period as he may determine, commemorative of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the naturalization as an American citizen in 1783 of Brigadier General Thaddeus Kosciusko, a hero of the Revolutionary War." None of the bills were ever acted upon.

The request for this stamp continued as the anniversary date approached. Saturday, July 22nd, was "Polish Day" at the Century of Progress, in Chicago, and the Postmaster General announced his decision to issue the Kosciusko commemorative stamp on that day in a telegram to John Romaszkievitz, President of the Polish National Alliance. This read as follows:

"On this date when the Polish National Alliance of America are observing Polish Day at A Century of Progress, I am most happy to convey my high regards for the American citizens of Polish extraction. Several years ago the Post Office Department honored the immortal Casimir Pulaski, who fell in defense of our country at the Battle of Savannah, by the issuance of a special postage stamp to commemorate his career. Today I am glad to inform you, and through you the members of the Polish Alliance of America, that I have authorized the issuance of a special five-cent stamp to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of admission to American citizenship of General Thaddeus Kosciusko. America has paid tribute to both these heroes through the erection of statues in the National Parks of Washington.

The name of Kosciusko will be forever perpetuated in the hearts of American people. His work on the old West Point fortifications was the most important of his labors in the American cause, and is rightly associated with the memory of this great Polish engineer. It is proposed to first offer for sale the Kosciusko commemorative stamp on October eighteenth at Chicago, Detroit, and Boston, and plans are being perfected to have them available for sale at other post offices on the nineteenth.

"May I extend to you my greetings and express my personal satisfaction in being privileged to honor the revered Kosciusko."

As mentioned in the telegram three cities were to have first day sale, Chicago being selected because it was the headquarters of the Polish National Alliance, Boston was where Kosciusko landed in 1777, and Detroit was the home of Congressman Lesinsky, one of the most active sponsors for this stamp. Before the stamp appeared this list had been increased to include four more cities.

The official notice which follows added St. Louis, Mo., and Buffalo, N. Y., because they, too, were centers of large Polish centers. Kosciusko, Miss., was added because it had been named after the Polish General.

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, September 20, 1933.

Postmaster and employees of the Postal Service are notified that the Department is preparing a special issue of postage stamps in the 5-cent denomination in honor of Gen. Thaddeus Kosciusko in recognition of his services to the American cause during the Revolutionary War. The stamp is being issued in connection with the 150th anniversary of the naturalization of Kosciusko as an American citizen.

The stamp is of the regulation size, 0.75 by 0.87 inch, printed in blue. Surrounding the stamp is a narrow panel ruled diagonally, bordered by a single inner line with double lines along the outer margin. The likeness of General Kosciusko, modeled from a statue in Lafayette Park, Washington, D. C., appears at the right of the center with the top of the pedestal base resting in the lower right corner. In a horizontal line in the upper left portion of the stamp are the words "U. S. Postage" in dark Roman. Immediately below this inscription are the words "Five Cents" in solid gothic lettering, beneath which is a scroll-like ornament. In the space below is the name "Kosciusko" in solid gothic with the dates "1783" and "1933" directly below, arranged in two lines. The denomination designation, "5c." is enclosed in a circular panel with light ground in the lower left corner. Back of this circle, extending across the lower part of the stamp and upward behind the statue, is a clouded effect.

The Kosciusko stamp will be first placed on sale October 13, 1933, at the post offices in Chicago, Ill., Boston, Mass., Detroit, Mich., Kosciusko, Miss., St. Louis, Mo., and Buffalo, N. Y. The new stamp will be placed on sale at other post offices as soon after October 14 as production will permit.

For the benefit of stamp collectors, the Kosciusko commemorative stamp will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, and the post office, Washington, D. C., on October 14, 1933. However, neither the Agency nor the Washington post office will prepare covers for mailing on this date.

Postmasters at direct- and central-accounting post offices may submit requisitions to the Department on Form 3201-A, endorsed for identification purposes "Kosciusko," for a limited supply of the new commemorative stamp. Postmasters at district-accounting post offices may obtain a small quantity of the Kosciusko stamps by requisition on the central-accounting postmaster, with remittance to cover the value of the stamps desired.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancelations of the Kosciusko stamp may send a limited number of addressed covers, not to exceed a total of 25, to the postmaster at each of the five designated post offices, with a cash or postal money-order remittance to exactly cover the value of the stamps required for affixing. Other postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment. First-day covers should reach these post offices not later than October 11. Covers will be accepted from individual subscribers only, each to be properly and legibly addressed. Special care must be taken, when addressing covers to bear blocks of stamps, to allow sufficient clear space for the stamps and postmark impression. Compliance cannot be made with unusual requests, such as for the affixing of stamps bearing plate numbers or for the irregular placing of the stamps on the covers, etc.

Requests for a supply of uncanceled stamps of the new commemorative issue must not be included with orders for first-day covers. Such stamps when desired for mailing purposes should be purchased at the local post office. Stamps of selected quality needed strictly for collection use may be obtained on mail orders to the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department.

C. B. EILENBERGER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

On October 7th the Post Office added Pittsburgh to the list. This was too late for the philatelic magazines, and only *Stamps*, the Weekly Magazine of Philately, carried the news. The number of first-day covers from this city is therefore likely to be much smaller than from any of the others. It was too late

to prepare another notice, and in an effort to cooperate with collectors the Department sent out the following to certain post offices:

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, October 7, 1933.

Postmasters and employees of the Postal Service are advised that Pittsburgh, Pa. has been added to the list of post offices to have the first-day sale of the Kosciusko commemorative stamp on October 13, 1933.

This notice supplements the information printed in the POSTAL BULLETIN of September 22, and October 3.

The complete list of post offices authorized to participate in the first-day sale of the Kosciusko commemorative stamp is as follows:

Chicago, Ill.,
Boston, Mass.,
Detroit, Mich.,
Kosciusko, Miss.,
St. Louis, Mo.,
Buffalo, N. Y.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Postmasters are directed to advise local stamp collectors to the above effect, so far as it may be practicable to do so.

C. B. EILENBERGER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

These stamps were printed on flat bed presses from 400 subject plates, divided into the conventional panes of 100 by horizontal and vertical guide lines, they were cut along these guide lines into post office panes and so distributed. There were four plate numbers, one to each pane, above and below the fifth vertical row of the left panes, and in similar position on the sixth row of the right panes. A letter "C" was placed above the tenth stamp on the upper right pane. This again was a symbol for "chromium plating."

#734—5 Cent, Blue. "GENERAL KOSCIUSKO." No Wmk.
Perf. 11.

Issued October 13, 1933.

Due to an error in the telegram sent by Postmaster General Farley to the National Polish Alliance, it was first thought that these stamps would be issued on October 18th. However, the anniversary date being October 13th the stamps were issued on this date. The statue of the Polish patriot of the Revolutionary War is in Lafayette Park, depicting General Kosciusko attired in the uniform of a Polish General. This statue was made by Anton Popiel and unveiled on May 11, 1910, being presented to the United States Government by the Polish-American Alliance of this country. The design of the stamp is especially attractive and has met with great favor. It was designed by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr. The vignette was engraved by J. C. Benzing and the lettering was executed by E. M. Hall, all of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

At the time this article was written but four plates had been made, and all have gone to press. No variation in color has been noted to date. Only one variety has been reported, this consisting of a transfer roll break up near the top of the right inside frame line on Plate No. 21176. This is found only on the left panes of this plate, as the right panes which were examined have shown the complete design. No double this break was discovered before the plate was completed as it occurs only on the left seven rows of the left panes of this plate.

These stamps were rocked in from bottom to top of the design, as well as being entered in vertical rows at the lower left hand corner of the printed sheet. The original order called for about fifty million stamps.

Shades: Bright blue.

Varieties: a: Plate number blocks.
b: Usual four-pane position varieties.
c: Broken relief as mentioned above.

Plates used: 21173—74, 75, 76

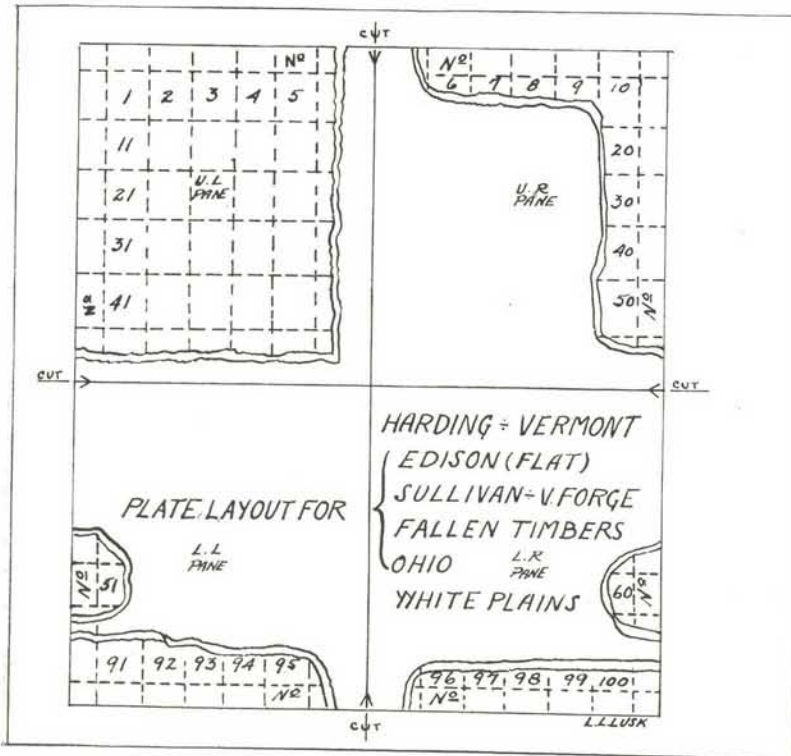
Quantity Issued: 22,403,600. Through October 31, 1933.

NOTES

CHAPTER XXXVIII

PLATE LAYOUTS

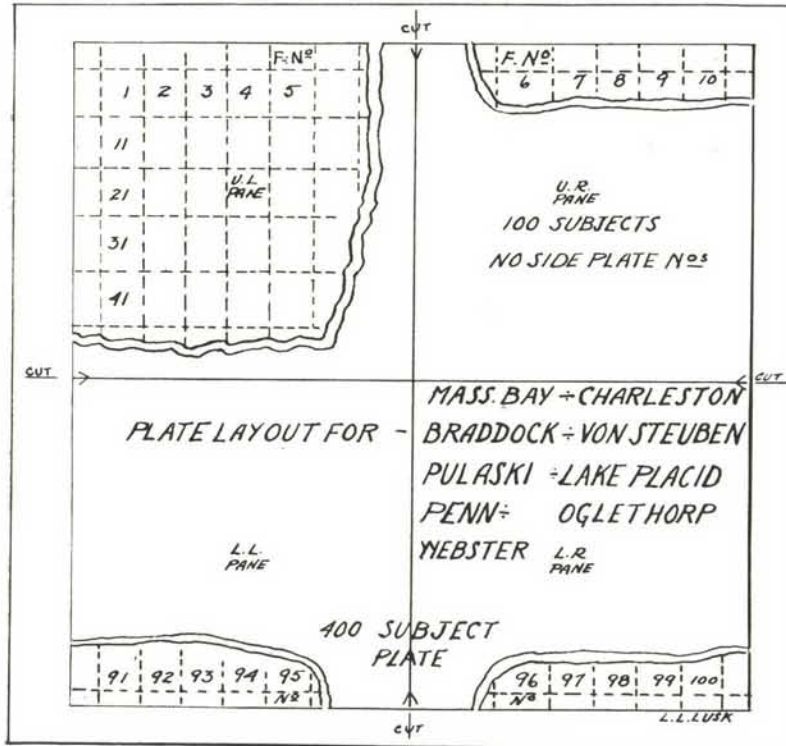
DRAWINGS BY LOUIS L. LUSK.



Normal Sized Designs. 400 Subject Sheets.

Cut Vertically and Horizontally. Issued in 100 Subject Panes.

These had plate numbers at top, bottom, and at the sides.

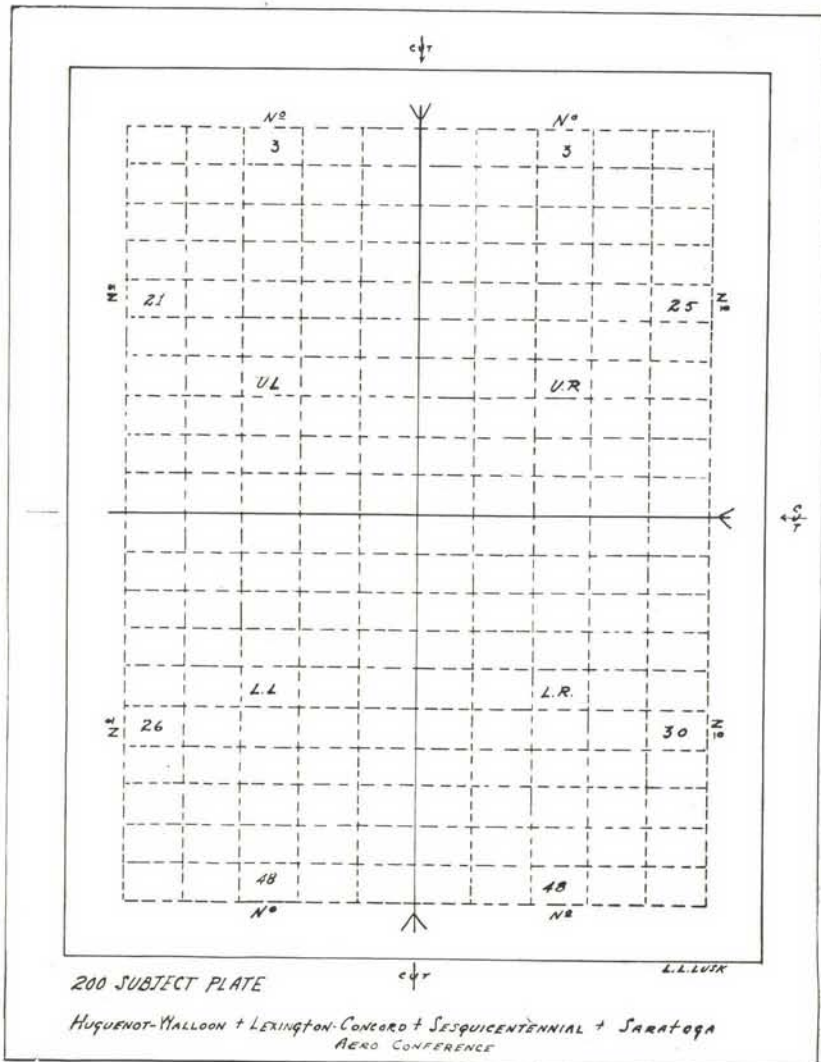


Normal Size Designs.

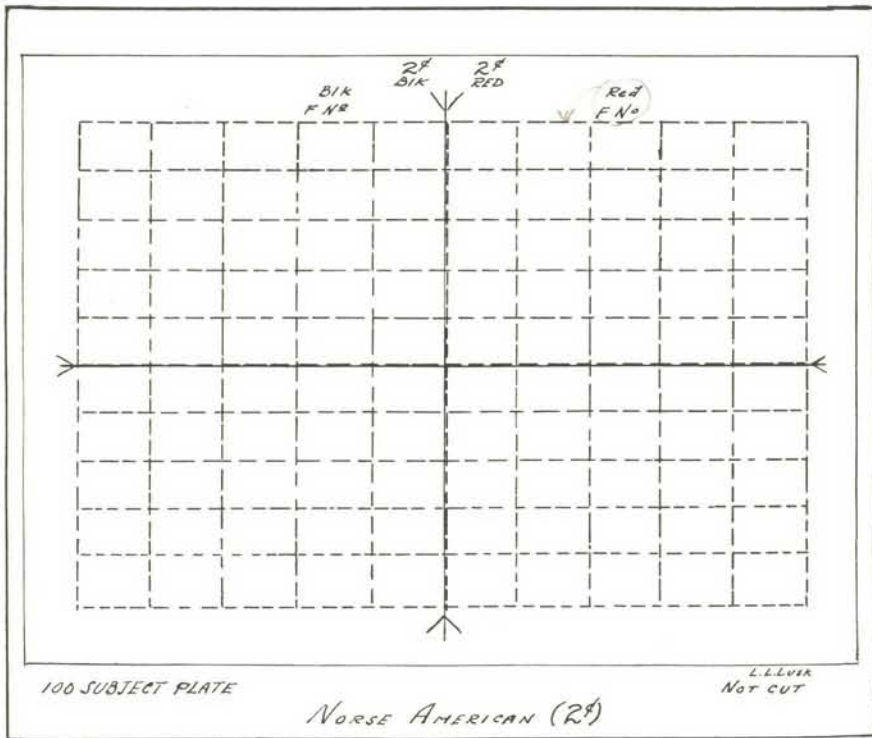
400 Subject Sheets. Cut Vertically and Horizontally.

Issued in 100 Subject Panes. Plate Numbers at Top and Bottom Only.

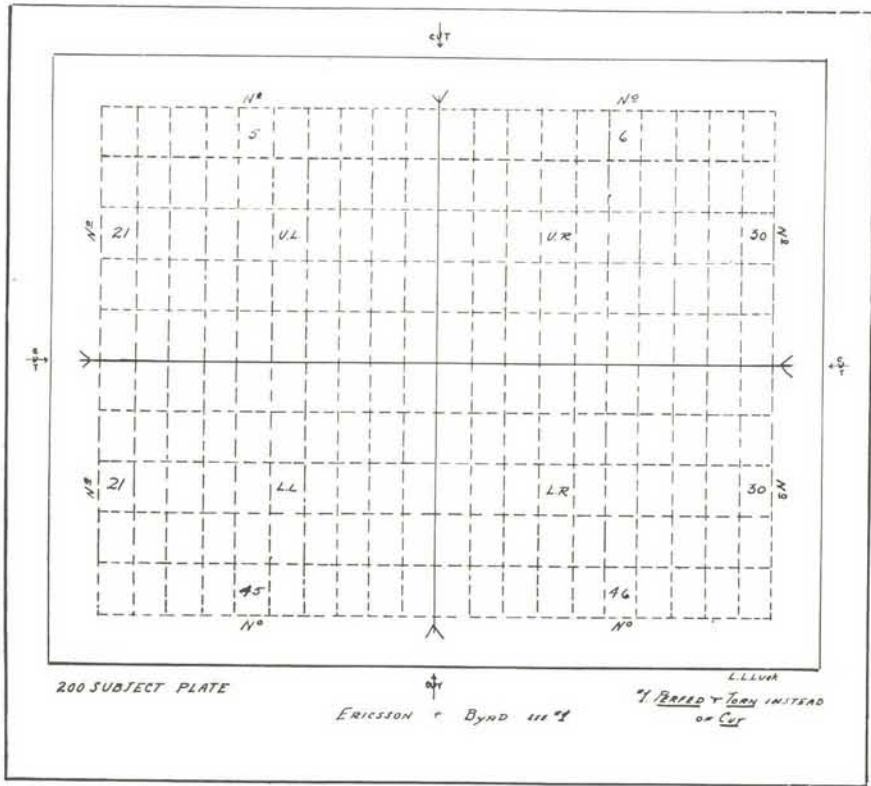
Also used for Kosciusko. On the Oglethorpe there was a "C. S." over stamp #4 of the upper right pane and on the Kosciusko there was a "C" over stamp #10 of the same pane. These signified "Chromium Plated Steel."



Large Horizontal Design.
Cut Vertically and Horizontally.
Issued in 50 Subject Panes.



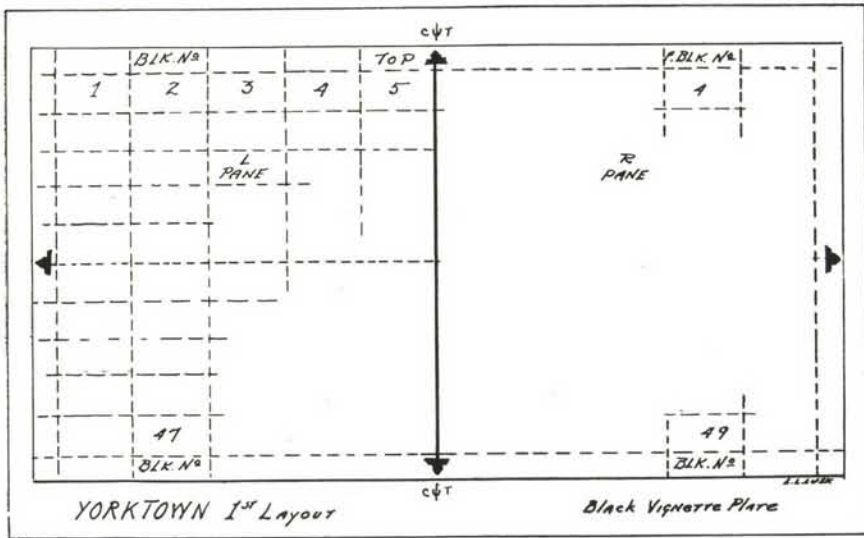
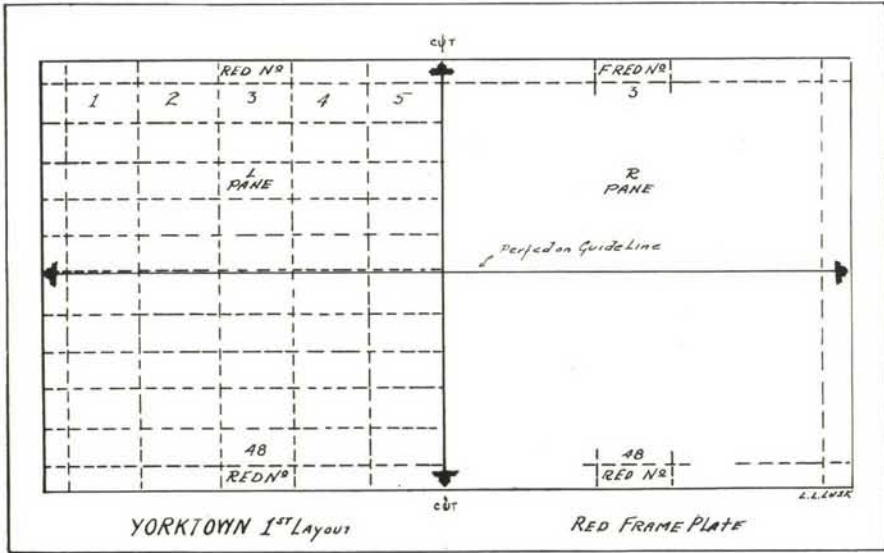
Norse American 2c and 5c.
 Printed and Issued in 100 Subject Sheets.
 Complete center line block and all arrows complete.



Vertical Design.

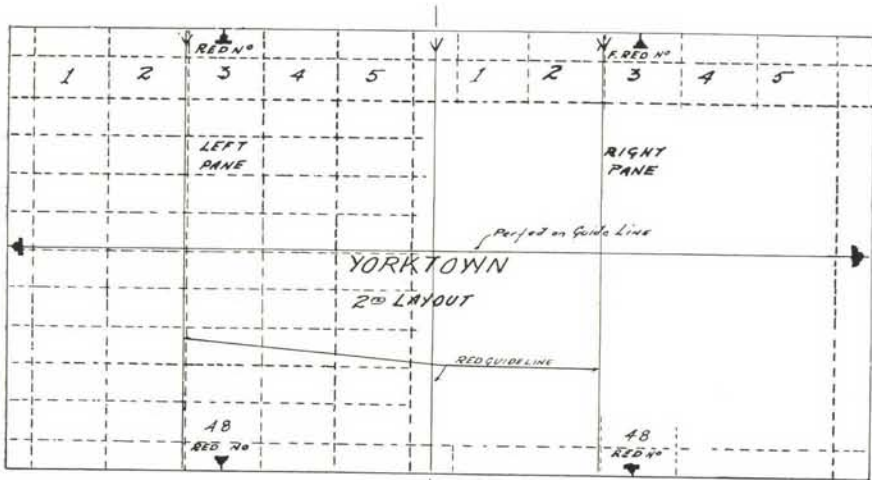
200 Subject Plate. Issued in Panes of 50.

The Ericsson was cut and the Byrd torn along the Horizontal and Vertical Guide Lines. The former is straight edge along these lines, while the latter is perforated. The Byrd plates had no side plate numbers.



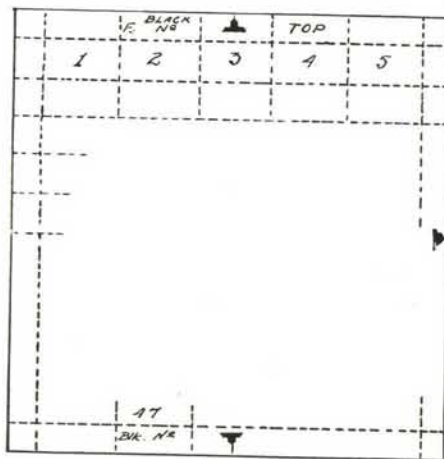
Yorktown First Layout.

100 Subject Plates. Cut Vertically Into Panes of 50.



RED FRAME PLATE

100 Subject Plate.

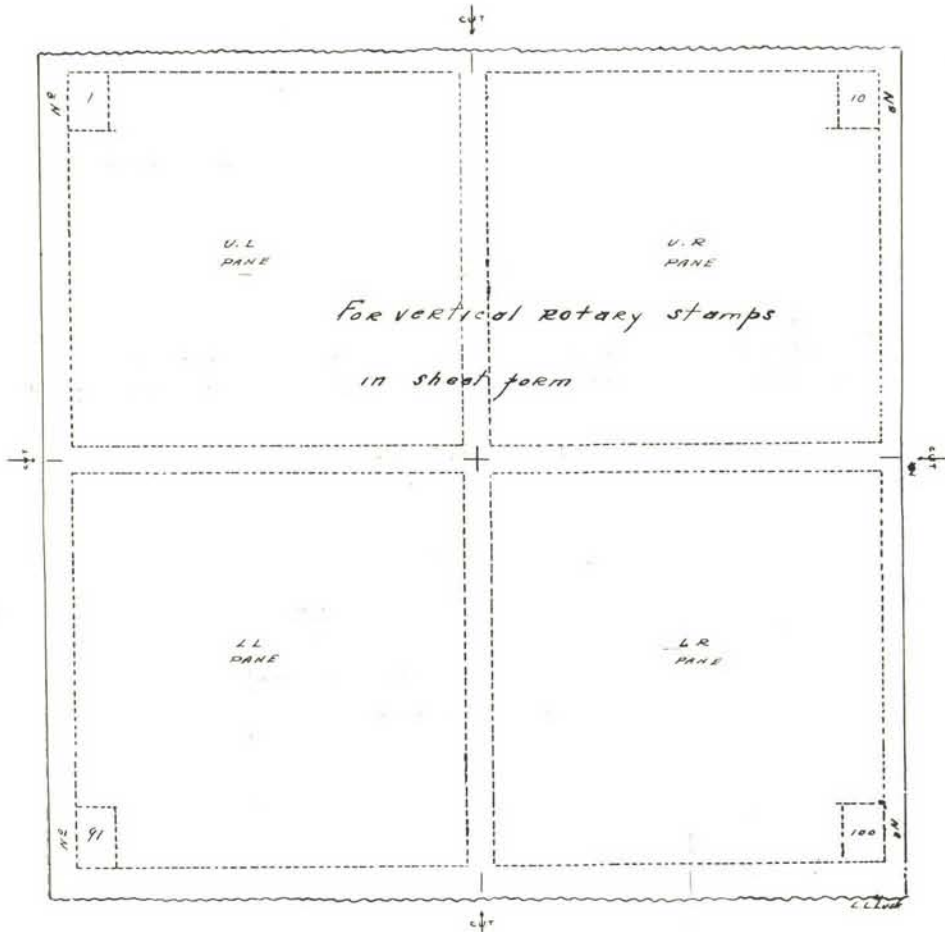


BLACK VIGNETTE PLATE

50 Subject Plate.

Yorktown Second Layout.

The frame plate sheets were cut vertically into panes of fifty before the vignette was printed.



Rotary Press.

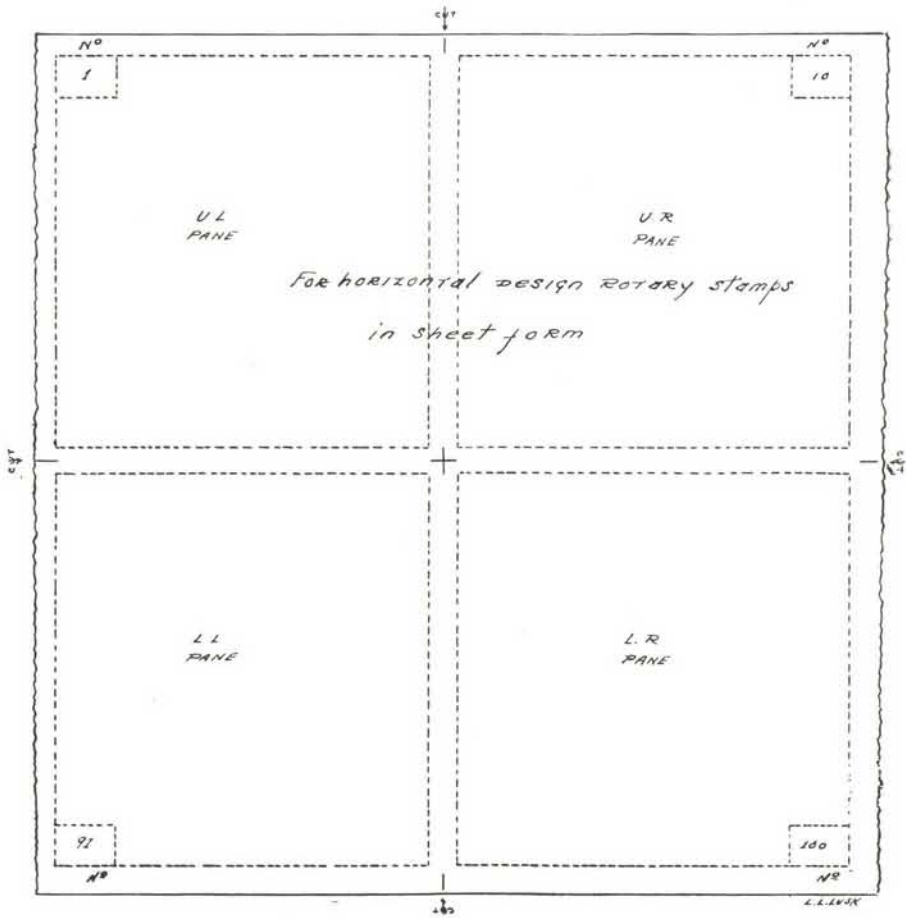
Vertical Design—400 Subject Plate.

Cut Horizontally and Vertically. Issued in 100 Subject Panes.

Harding Perf. 10. Edison Perf. $11 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$.

George Washington Bicentennials.

Arbor Day. Olympics.



Rotary Press.
 Horizontal Design. 400 Subject Plate.
 Cut Horizontally and Vertically.
 Issued in 100 Subject Panes.
 Newburghs.
 Century of Progress.
 N. R. A.
 Perf. 10½x11.

ILLUSTRATIONS

	Page
Alexander Hamilton's Battery	39
Arbor Day Issue	181, 183, 184
Braddock's Field Monument	103
Burgoyne's Surrender	48
Century of Progress Issue	220-230
Charlestown (2-Cent) Sketch	99, 100
Clara Barton Portraits	116
Clark, George Rogers	69
Cook, Captain James	55
Edison Sketch (Second)	74
Ericsson Memorial Issue	33, 34, 35
Fallen Timbers	85
Federal Building, Chicago Stamp	226-230
Grasse, Admiral de	127
Georgia Bicentennial Issue	205, 208
Green Mountain Boy	45
Huguenot-Walloon Issue	7-10
Lake Placid Issue	178-179
Lexington, Battle of	15, 16
Liberty Bell	29, 30
Massachusetts Bay Colony Issue	94-96
Minute Man	18
Molly Pitcher	59
Newburgh, N. Y. Issue	211, 214, 215
N. R. A. Issue	236-238
Oglethorpe, General	208
Ohio River Canalization	89
Olympic Game Stamp Designs	178, 187-191, 194
Penn, William	197, 199
Plate Layouts	251-261
Pulaski Issue	111-114
Ribaut Monument	11
Red Cross Issue	115, 116
Restaurationen Sloop	23
Rochambeau, Count de	127
Sackville, Surrender of Fort	68
Sesquicentennial Issue	29
Surrender of Fort Sackville	68
Sullivan, Maj.-General John	81
Vermont Sesquicentennial	43, 44
Viking Ship	25
Von Steuben	107
Walloons (Landing at Albany)	9
Washington Bicentennial Issue	132-174
Washington, George	52, 127, 132-174
Wayne, General Anthony	86, 87
Webster, Daniel	201, 203
White Plains Stamp	37-39
Wright Machine	64

INDEX

By HARRY M. KONWISER

—A—

	Page
Ackerman, E. R.	58, 73, 131
Air Mail Rate Raised	194
Aeronautics Conference	63
Aeroplane Flight (Wright)	63
Air Mail Rate 1928	63
Albany, N. Y.	8, 9
Allen, Chauncey N.	201
Alexandria, Va. Special Cachet	138
American Army	17
American Flag	24
American Flag Act	47
American Legion	47
American Red Cross	115-118
Anderson, Magnus	23, 24
Arabella (Ship)	94
Arbor Day Issue	181-185
Atheneum Portrait (Washington)	134, 149, 151, 172
Avery, S. P. C. (Vaughn Portrait)	135

—B—

Bain, Jarvis J.	91
Barton, Clara	115, 116
Batchelder, Frank Roe	93
Battle of Bennington	43
Benners, A. H.	128
Bennington Banner	43
Benzing, J. C.	17, 18, 25, 64, 65, 76, 101, 143, 157, 160, 244, 249
Birth of Liberty	17
Blue Eagle Stamp Rumor	234
Booklets	140
Boone, L. A.	109
Bortel, Rudolph L.	233
Boston Museum of Fine Arts	134, 151
Boy and Girl Planting Tree	183
Boy Scouts of America	47
Braddock	103
Braddock's Field Issue	252
Brandywine Battle	111
Brazer, Clarence W.	199
Brevort, J. C.	170
Brown, Postmaster General	75, 80, 85, 104, 108, 113-131, 205
Bureau of Engraving and Printing	1, 2, 9, 17, 20, 40, 49, 64, 65, 73, 82, 85, 88, 89, 93, 95, 101, 105, 109, 114, 116, 119, 128, 191, 207, 213, 226, 232, 244
Bureau Specialist	137, 140, 244
Burgoyne Campaign	43, 79
Burgoyne Campaign First Day	49
Burgoyne Campaign Issue	47
Burgoyne Surrender	43, 47, 48, 49
Byrd, Richard	73, 241, 242, 243
Byrd Little America Stamp	241-243, 255

—C—

Cachets	49, 64, 124, 137, 138, 139, 140
Cambridge	17
Cambridge Stamp	15, 17
Campbell, Congressman	131
Capital at Washington	64
Carolina-Charlestown Issue	99
Carolina Militia	47
Century of Progress Issue	217-230, 261
Charles I	97

Charlestown City Council	99
Charlestown Stamp	98, 100, 101, 252
Charlestown Stamp Club	99
Chicago	24, 217-220
Chromed Steel	206, 243
Church, H. F.	99, 100
Civil War	33
Clafin, Albert	120
Clark, George Rogers	67, 68, 256
Clark, Jennie L.	38
Clark Memorial Commission	67
Clark, Thomas B.	173
Cleveland Stamp Exhibition	52
Coil Stamps	5, 75, 77, 140
Cook, Frederick W.	97
Cook, James (Captain)	55, 56
Cologne, Admiral	8
Coolidge, President	15, 63
Comfort, Guy	79
Concord (Lexington-Concord)	15, 16, 19
Cornwallis, Lord	123
Counterfeits, Hawaiian	58
Counterfeits, Molly Pitcher	58, 61
Crown Prince of Sweden	33

—D—

Dallinger, F. W.	15
Dawson, H. P.	9
Declaration of Independence	28
de Rochambeau	123, 127
Dinwiddie, Governor	104
Discus Thrower	190, 193-195
Doolittle	17
Duquesne, Fort	103
Durand, A. B.	127
Dutch West India Co.	8
Draves, Albert W.	30, 43

—E—

Earle, Howard I.	109
Edison Commemorative Issue	73, 251
Edison First Day	74
Edison's Lamp	76, 77
Edison, Thomas Alva	73, 75
Eidness, M. L., Jr.	1, 11, 84
Eilenberger, C. B.	213, 218, 219, 241, 248, 249
Eissler, John	30, 40, 49, 82, 105, 114, 119, 128, 144, 151, 163, 184, 191, 199, 207, 225
Engineer's Corps of U. S. A.	89
Ericsson First Day	33
Ericsson, Lief	25
Ericsson Memorial Issue	33, 255
Ewing, George R. M.	141, 237, 238

—F—

Fallen Timbers Issue	85, 86, 87, 251
Fallen Timbers First Day	87
Farrar, F. M.	37
Farley, Postmaster General	212, 213, 217, 220, 231
Federal Hall Cachet Service	139
Field Columbian Museum	24
Finger Lakes Association	78
First Day Covers	1, 7, 16, 22, 29, 40, 44, 51, 60, 63, 68, 80, 81, 82, 87, 90, 96, 113, 115, 123, 124, 136, 137, 177, 179, 182, 189, 198, 199, 202, 206, 207, 212, 213, 219, 231, 233, 234, 241, 248
First International Broadcast	73
First Two-Type Printing	2
Fish, Hamilton	211
Fitzgerald, R. F.	123
Flick, Alexander C.	44, 48, 79, 81
Ford, Henry	73

Fort Dearborn	217, 221-223
Fort Orange	9
Franklin Discovery of Electricity	76
Freehold, N. J.	59
French, D. C.	19

—G—

Gates, General	43, 47
Georgia Bicentennial Issue	205-209
Georgia Historical Society	111
George Rogers Clark Commemorative Issue	67, 68
George Rogers Clark First Day	68
Gibbs-Channing Portrait	174
Globe and Modern Aeroplane	65
Glover, W. Irving	1, 7, 11, 16, 22
Goulet, Peter	133, 173
Grasse, de, Admiral	123, 127
Great Lakes	24
Green Mountain Boy	44, 45
Griesemer, Douglas	116
Guilford Court House, Battle of	47

—H—

Hall, A. W.	93
Hall, Edward M.	1, 9, 11, 23, 25, 30, 40, 45, 52, 64, 69, 76, 82, 88, 91, 97, 105, 109, 110, 114, 119, 128, 151, 166, 173, 178, 184, 191, 193, 199, 207, 225, 249
Hall, H. B.	112
Hamilton's Battery	39, 40
Hamilton, Chas. A.	80
Harding Die Proofs	1
Harding Imperforates	2, 3
Harding Issue (2 Cents)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Harding Plate Layout	251
Harker, George.	37
Hasbrouck House, Newburgh	211
Hawaiian Counterfeits	58
Hawaiian Historical Society	55
Hawaiian Issue	55, 57
Hawaiian Philatelic Society	55
Hawaiian Stamps Valid in U. S.	56
Hays, John	59
Hein, E. J.	23, 52, 171, 174
Helmuth, E.	82, 88, 144, 167
Herkimer	48
Historical Society of Pennsylvania	197
Historical Societies	48
History of Georgia (Jones)	110, 112
Hoffman, Harold G.	59, 75
Honolulu	55
Hoover, President	73, 84
Houdon	132, 133, 134
Huguenot-Walloon First Day	7
Huguenot-Walloon Issue	7, 12
Huguenot-Walloon Society	12
Huston, C. A.	3, 9, 23, 30, 34, 40, 45, 49, 64, 65, 69, 82, 88, 91, 95, 97, 101, 111, 112, 119, 128, 143, 151, 157, 166, 171, 173, 181, 203, 207, 215

—I—

Incandescent Lamp Anniversary	73
Independence Hall	29
Indiana Historical Society	67
International Civil Aero First Day	63
International Civil Aero Conference	63
International Olympic Games	177-180
International Stamp Exposition	40
Inverted Centres (Clark)	70
Irving, Washington	142

—J—

Javelin Thrower	194
Johnson, Hugh S.	233

—K—

Kautert, Karl	107
Kealakekua Bay	55
Kelley, Clyde	104
Keystone State Emblem	199
King, Phillip	97
Kitty Hawk	63
Kitty Hawk Cachet	64
Kosciusko Issue	247-249

—L—

Lafayette College	189
Lake Placid Winter Olympics	177-180, 252
La Masure, Frank	35, 49, 101, 160, 244
Lamb's History of New York	9
Laville, Bruce Wilder	85
Lexington	17
Lexington-Concord First Day	16
Lexington-Concord Issues	15
Liberty Bell	29
Light's Golden Jubilee	73
Lincoln	2
Little America	73, 241, 243
Local Rate Reduced	185
Lock and Dam (Ohio Issue)	2
Lusk, Louis R. (Plate Layouts)	251-261

—M—

MacDonald, J. Ramsay	89
Mare, J. de	142
Marion First Day	1
Masonic	133, 135, 138, 139, 172, 173
Massachusetts Bay Charter	97
Massachusetts Bay Colony	92, 97
Massachusetts Bay Colony Issue	93, 252
Massachusetts Bay Colony First Day	96
Massachusetts Historical Society	95
Mayport Monument	11
McCloskey, V.	111, 112, 191, 193, 199, 203, 215, 221, 225, 233, 244, 249
McLeod, Donald R.	97, 143, 157
McCrea, John C.	52
Mekeels Weekly Stamp News	24
Meissner, A. R.	45, 65, 76, 97, 101, 105, 109, 112, 114, 119, 144, 160, 163, 167, 174, 178, 184, 199, 203, 213, 221, 227
Memin, Charles B. J. Saint	135, 170
Menlo Park, N. J.	74, 75
Metropolitan Museum of Art	133, 135, 142
Midland, Texas, Post Office	109
Mid-Western Philatelic Station	52
Miller, M.	133
Minute Man	18
Monmouth, Battle of	59
Monmouth First Day	60
Monongahela River Lock	90
Mount, H. S.	11
Monument at Mayport, Fla.	17
Monitor and Merrimac Designer	33
Morton, J. Sterling	181-182
Mt. Vernon, Va. Postmark	137
Musin, A.	8

—N—

National Geographic Society	243
National Polish Alliance	247, 249
Nebraska State Board of Agriculture	181
Nederland, Ship Nieu	8
New Deal	231
New, Harry S.	9, 11, 29, 37, 43, 48, 67, 68, 79, 85, 197
Newburgh, N. Y., Issue	211-215, 261
New Netherland	7
N. R. A. Emergency Stamp	231-239, 261
New York Historical Society	134, 163
New York State Legislature	79
Niedringhaus, Henry F.	108
Nira Post Office	232
Norse-American First Day	22
Norse-American Series	21, 254
North, R. M.	232
Northwest Territory	67
Norway	25
Norwegian Immigrants	23
Nutter, H. S.	163, 174

—O—

Official Notes	101
Oglethorpe, James Edward	205-209, 252
Ohio Opened	85
Ohio River Canalization Issue	88, 89, 90, 251
Ohio River Canal	90
Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society	85
Olympic Games Stamps	177-180, 187-190
Oriskany Battle	47
Owen, A. E.	3, 220

—P—

Paddock, Charles	189
Pan-American Issue	22
Parcel Post Postage	173
Part Perforate No. 689	109
Parker, Herbert	93
Parker, Dr. Jason S.	37, 38, 40
Patten, William	134, 160
Peace Commemorative Issue	211-215
Paulding, F.	1, 11, 17, 91
Payne, Alton	105
Peale, Charles Wilson	133, 134, 142, 144, 149, 151, 157, 160, 163
Peale, Rembrant	173
Peel, Robert	131, 133
Penn, William	197-199, 252
Pennsylvania Historical Society	197, 199
Pettitt, George D.	131
Pitcher, Molly	59
Plate Varieties (Chicago Stamp)	228-230
Plate Varieties (Olympic)	179
Plate Varieties (Red Cross)	120
Plate Varieties (Washington Bicentennials)	140, 141-175
Plate Varieties (Various Issues)	251-261
Poland	111, 112, 247
Polish Ambassador	113
Polish Society	112, 247
Postal Bulletin	124, 125, 136, 182
Precancelled Stamps	56
Private Perfs. (Hardings)	5
Proctor's Artillery	59
Pulaski First Day Covers	113
Pulaski Issue	111-114

—Q—

Quakers Concerned About Stamps	198
Quinlan, J. F.	73

—R—

Red Cross First Day	115
Red Cross Issue	115, 116, 119, 120, 121, 257
Red Cross Nurse	117, 118
Red Cross Society	115
Regar, R. S.	29, 34, 38, 40, 44, 49, 51, 52, 56, 60, 63, 67, 74, 82
Restaurationen, Sloop	23
Revere, Paul	15
Revolutionary War	131, 211, 247
Ribaut Monument	11
Robinson, W. S.	10
Roosevelt, President (Franklin D.)	211-213, 231, 233, 241
Roosevelt, President (Theodore)	57
Ryder, E. R. (Cachet)	49

—S—

Sackville, Fort	67
Salem, Mass.	94
Sandham, Henry	15, 17
Saratoga	48, 49
Savannah	111
Schofield, Louis S.	9, 17, 18, 35, 40, 45, 52, 64, 65, 69, 88, 109, 166, 167, 173, 193, 235
Schuyler, Fort	47
Schuylerville	49
Second Day Mailing (Oglethorpe)	207
Sesquicentennial Envelope	30
Sesquicentennial Exposition	29
Sesquicentennial First Day	29
Sesquicentennial Issue	29
Shadoo Indian	100
Sloane, George B.	58
Sloop Restaurationen	23
South Carolina	100
Southgate, Henry M.	91, 119, 140, 244
Smallest Commemorative Issue	22
Smith, Alfred E.	47
Spargo, John	43, 44, 48
Special Cancellation (Wayne Stamp)	88
Special Stamps Issued	197
Ski-Jumper	178-179
Special Plate for Collectors	91
Stamps (Publication)	248
Stamps For Collectors	22
Stamp Printing Costs	38
Stanwix, Fort	47, 48, 49
State Normal School (Pennsylvania)	134
Steuben, Von	107, 109, 252
Steuben Society	108
Stoudt, John Baer, Dr.	7
Stuart, Gilbert	135, 149, 174
Sullivan-Clinton Campaign	79, 81
Sullivan Expedition Issue	79, 82, 251
Sullivan Issue First Day	80, 81, 82
Sullivan, Major-General	82
Surcharged Molly Pitcher Stamps	60
Surcharged Hawaiian Stamps	56, 57

—T—

Thirty Year War	7
Three Cent Rate Restored	141, 152, 159, 166, 184, 188, 191
Tilton, F. A.	70, 93, 94, 96, 101, 104, 108, 113, 117, 123, 124, 136, 137, 138, 140, 173, 177, 182, 189, 198, 202, 206
Toledo Philatelic Society	85
Treaty of Paris	67
Trumbull, John	47, 127, 135, 160, 161, 165, 167
Two-Cent Local Rate	152, 185

—V—

Valley Forge	51, 106
Valley Forge Commemorative Issue	51, 52, 251
Valley Forge First Day	51
Vaughan Portrait	135, 174
Vermont Sesquicentennial First Day	44
Vermont Sesquicentennial Issue	43, 44, 251
Viking Ship	24, 25
Vincennes, Battle of	69
Vincennes, Indiana	67
Vittor, Frank	104, 105
Von Steuben Issue	106, 252
Vordenbaum, Everett A.	187

—W—

Wainwright, J. M.	37
Wakefield, Va.	132, 137, 138
Walloons	7, 8
Ward, Edmund L.	38
Washington Bicentennial Issue	131, 136, 142-175, 260
Washington, George	16, 17, 38, 47, 51, 52, 103, 104, 105, 123, 131, 142-175, 157, 212-215
Washington, de Grasse and Rochambeau Issue	127-130
Washington and Lee University	134, 149
Washington, Martha	157
Washington Monument	64, 131, 174
Wayne First Day	87
Wayne, General Anthony	85, 86, 87, 88
Webster, Daniel	201-203, 252
Weeks, E. M.	17, 18, 25
Wells, William B.	23, 45, 97, 105, 171, 204, 207, 244
Wertmuller, Adolph Ulrich	167
West, Joseph	100
Westmoreland Club	131
Wethersfield Cachet	124
Wethersfield, Conn.	123
White Plains First Day	40
White Plains Issue	37, 38, 39, 40, 219, 251
Wilbur, Laurence	117
Williams, W.	135, 138, 172, 173
Winthrop, John	94
Wittenauer, G. F.	119
Wolverton, Charles A.	247
World's Columbian Exposition 1893	24
Wright Aeroplane	64
Wright Brothers	62

—Y—

Yale University	135, 165
Yohn, Frederic C.	68, 69
Yorktown	106
Yorktown First Day	123, 124
Yorktown Issue	123, 124, 125, 126, 136, 258, 259
Yorktown Plates	124, 125, 258