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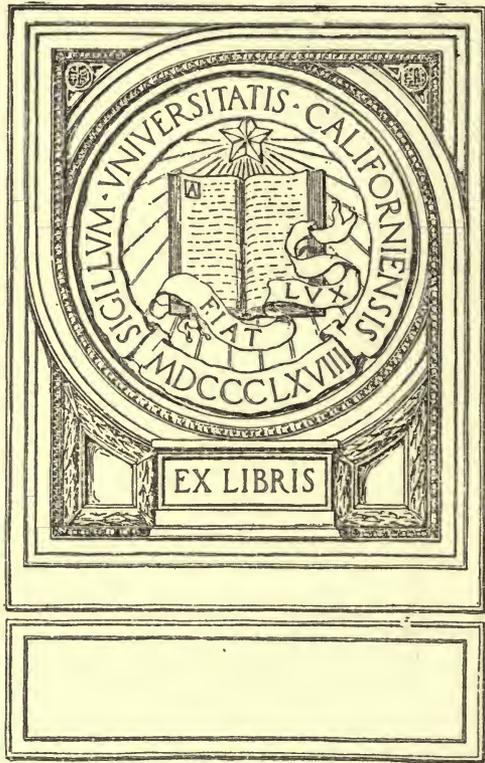
*United States
Stamps*

STANLEY GIBBONS, Inc.

198 Broadway, New York
591 Strand, London

YC 25090

W. M. RICHARDSON.



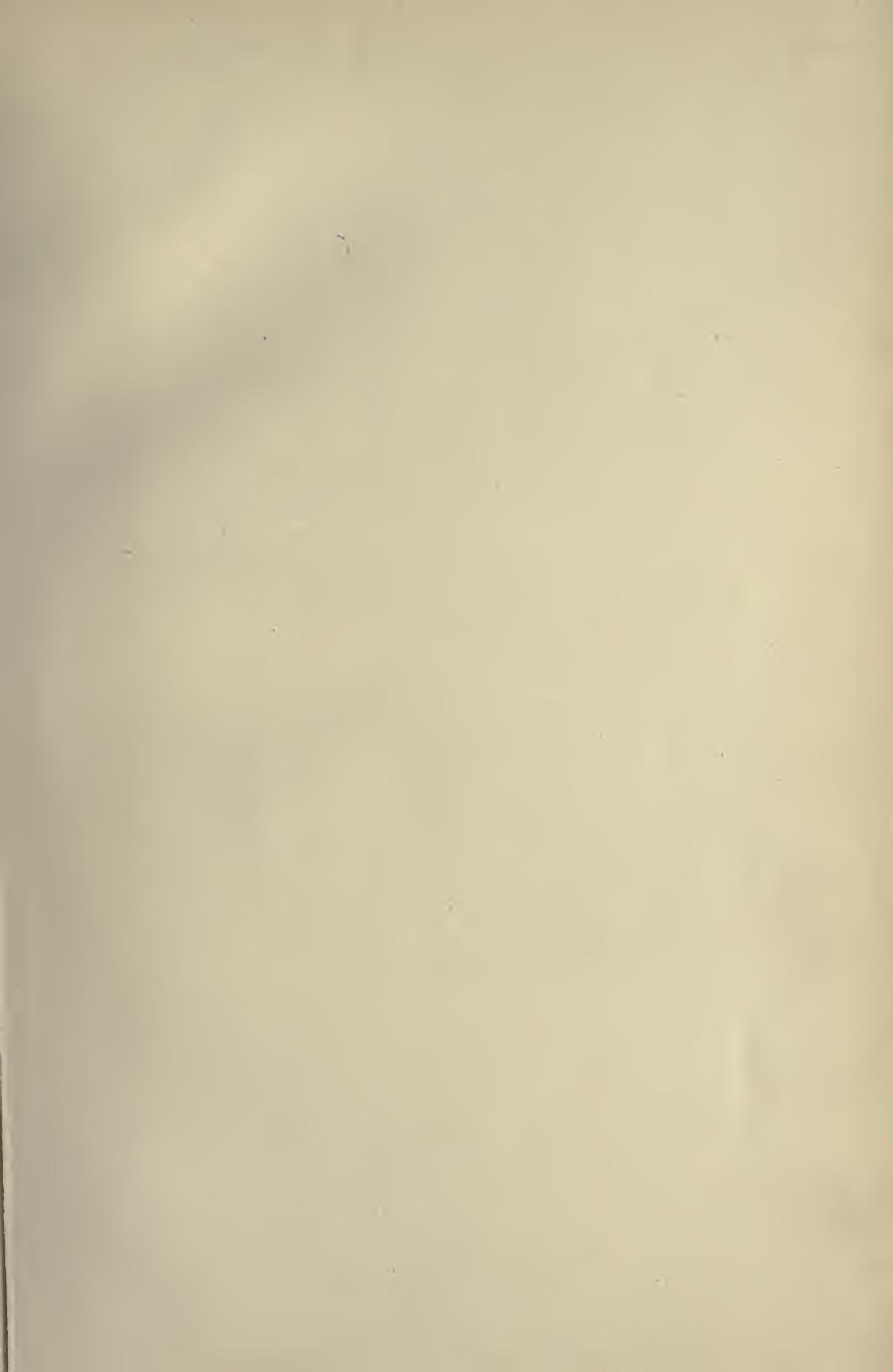
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THE GENERAL ISSUES
OF
UNITED STATES STAMPS

THEIR SHADES AND VARIETIES

TO WHICH IS AFFIXED

A HISTORY OF THE PRIVATE PERFORATING
MACHINES AND THEIR PRODUCTS

BY

EUSTACE B. POWER

//

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

1909

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FIRST EDITION

NEW YORK
STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED
198 BROADWAY

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FOREWORD

In offering this work to the collector of United States Stamps I do so with the full knowledge that there are more exhaustive works already published, and I do not claim any originality in the work. It has been produced in response to many requests for a guide to shades, and also as a kind of warning to collectors what to avoid and what not to avoid. In the present day the value of unused stamps is often so stupendous that unscrupulous people are tempted to turn a dishonest penny by cleaning pen-struck copies, perforating and gumming proofs, erasing the word "specimen," etc., and it is to warn collectors of these practices that I have at times gone into seemingly minute descriptions. I am exceedingly indebted to the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Mr. C. H. Mekeel, Mr. John N. Luff and many others for use of portions of their copyright works.

EUSTACE B. POWER,

November, 1909.

198 Broadway, New York.

450019

THE ISSUE OF 1847.

These two stamps do not require any particular attention, inasmuch as there are no varieties to trouble the general collector. We have the five cents in various shades of brown and the ten cents in black. The paper is invariably a greyish blue, sometimes considerably varying in its thickness. The yellowish white papers have in my humble opinion been reduced to this state by discharging the blue from the original paper, whilst the lilac-grey laid paper varieties, the Gibbons' catalogue states are fraudulent—experimental, I think, would be a better description of them. Certainly, they were never made in 1847.

VARIETIES.

Ten Cents with shifted impression which makes the words "Ten Cents" or "Post-office" appear double lined or with a double impression.

COUNTERFEITS.

The Government, when preparing sets for the Centennial Exhibition, held in Philadelphia in 1876, not having the original plates of this issue ordered the Government Bureau of Engraving and Printing to make imitations of these two values, which they did and managed it excellently. The ink on these imitations is always uniform in color, whilst the original printing of the Five Cents nearly always shows little blotches, or better described, dark and light spots of colour. The gum on the 1847 is dark brown and crackly,—

on the 1875 issue, very smooth. Perhaps the best test for the Five Cents is that the cravat above the letter I of FIVE is more hollowed out in the counterfeit. The best test for the Ten Cents is that the shading of the collar of the coat and of the cravat is not as distinctly separated as it is on the original. Washington also has a sleepy look not found on the originals, and the 1875 imitation has, for want of a better term, a misty appearance.

FRAUDS.

The favorite pastime for unscrupulous people is to take these two stamps, wash off the pen cancellations with eradicator, apply a nice clean and generally very white gum to the backs and pass them off as bargains! at half catalogue. The operation is: cost of one copy, one dollar — wash, regum, sell at half catalogue for unused, five dollars, which makes the gum work out at about four dollars profit per application.

Cancellation dies were uncommon in 1847 and pen-struck copies are plentiful, but the cleaned stamps usually show a faint yellow-brown mark where cleaned, and if one trains the eye to look for it one can often see the two parallel scratches in the paper made by the two sides of the pen-point.

VALUES.

5c Brown,	unused \$10.00	used \$1.00 to \$1.50
5c Deep Brown,	unused 15.00	used 1.00 to 1.50
5c Red Brown,	unused 10.00	used 1.25
5c Light Orange Brown,	unused 30.00	used 5.00
10c Two shades of Black,	unused 30.00	} 4.50 postally used. } 3.00 pen-struck.

Pairs of the Five Cents are worth two dollars and a half and are not rare. Pairs of the Ten Cents are very

uncommon and worth twelve to fifteen dollars. Green cancellations in this issue are also rare; blue, red and black cancellations are common. The Ten Cents is known bisected and used as Five Cents, and is worth \$35.00, but care must be exercised when purchasing this variety as forged splits are known.

THE ISSUE OF 1851—60.

These issues present considerable difficulty to the amateur. Here we find descriptions of one cent stamps with or without scrolls—three cent stamps with or without lines—five cent stamps with all, or part, or no projections—and ten cent stamps with or without side scrolls, so that perhaps a careful description of the varieties will make things easier.

THE ONE CENT, BLUE, FRANKLIN, IMPERFORATE.

Here we have four really distinct types, although the catalogues usually make only three.

Scott calls them I. II. III. Gibbons calls them A. B. C. Either term is as good as the other.



TYPE I.

The first type I or A is generally described as "*full ornaments*," sometimes as "*full scrolls*," whilst the official description of the Post Office Department goes to the extreme of calling them "*convolute scroll-work ornaments*," but a better, (though not so euphonious) a description would be "*with curls*," because it is the curls that consti-

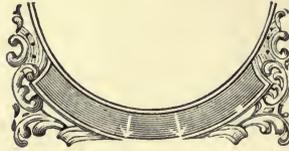
tute the variety or type. With these curls the stamp is as originally engraved and produced. The original *die* from which the plates were made was so engraved AND SO REMAINED as the reprint with curls made in 1875 proves. In my opinion it is the scarcest of all the regular U. S. stamps in prime unused condition. Washed and cleaned copies are met with, mint copies hardly ever. The forger usually tries to paint in the curls from a copy of type II or B, whilst another trick is to cut off the perforations of the perforated issue and add margins. This, however, is not often done, since the color of the perforated stamp is never the deep rich blue of the imperforate issue.



TYPE II.

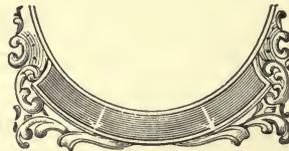
Type II or B is much like type I, inasmuch as the curved line still remains intact, but the curls and sometimes the tips of the left and right corners at the bottom have been cut away. This is the variety most commonly met with and does not require further description except to warn collectors to look out for cleaned copies.

Interesting cancellations are those of "United States City Delivery," "United States Mail," etc., showing their employment as government carriers from the post-office to the destination.



TYPE III.

Type III or C is generally described in the catalogues as the "broken circle." The same line which in type I had curls beneath it, in type II had the curls cut away, in type III has the circle broken and is a hard stamp to find with satisfactory margins, and these are essential because the broken circle in the perforated stamp is its commonest state. The forger usually endeavors to work a poorly impressed circle away by scratching, and any specimen that is offered for sale will bear careful scrutiny. *Hold the stamp flat with the light* and look along the surface for any irregularities or roughening of the paper.



TYPE IV.

Type IV, not in either catalogue, is Type III with the broken circle recut. This recutting is apparent by the heavier line of color which very often does not precisely join the old line. The variety is not rare, in fact it is quite as common if not commoner than Type II or B.

FRAUDS.

The only things to look out for are, as I have before mentioned, the painting in of the curls or the taking out

of the curved line. The stamps are plentiful pen-struck—which means harvest-time to the cleaner, but as a rule the same tell-tale brown line shows the attempt. The original brown gum is smooth and thick, the *fraud* gum is generally lumpy and whiter. A regummed stamp usually has a distinct curl to it and the gum often shows along the edges on the color side of the stamp.

VALUES.

	Unused	Fine Used	Ordinary Copies
1c Blue, Type I.....	\$150.00	\$30.00	\$25.00
1c Deep blue, Type I.....	150.00	30.00	25.00
1c Blue, Type II	2.50	.60	.40
1c Deep blue, Type II.....	2.50	.75	.50
1c Blue, Type III	50.00	10.00	7.50
1c Deep blue, Type III	50.00	10.00	7.50
1c Blue, Type IV	2.50	.60	.40
1c Deep blue, Type IV.....	2.50	.60	.40

A scarce shade is the light pale blue, worth double the ordinary blue price. Specimens with carrier cancellations are worth (in the common types) about one dollar each. Pairs with nice clear margins are worth three times the price of one fine copy. Red cancellations are nearly as common as black, while green cancellations are very rare, I have seen only one.

THE THREE CENTS, RED, WASHINGTON.

This stamp, of which more than twenty-eight plates were made, is the commonest of all the unperforated United States stamps.

The stamp is found in innumerable shades. Many of the impressions show considerable wear and consequent blurring. We might perhaps list them :

EARLY SHARP IMPRESSIONS—(RARE).

3c	Rose brown	Unused, \$7.50	Used, \$0.16
3c	Claret	Unused, 7.50	Used, .16
3c	Deep brown orange	Unused, 7.50	Used, .25

LATER IMPRESSIONS—(COMMON).

3c	Red	Unused, \$2.50	Used, \$0.02
3c	Pale red	Unused, 2.50	Used, .02
3c	Dull orange red	Unused, 2.50	Used, .06
3c	Yellowish red	Unused, 2.50	Used, .06

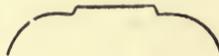
Red cancellations are uncommon and should be worth twenty-five cents each. Pairs, hitherto plentiful, are getting very scarce, since one specialist absorbs all that are offered in his attempt to reconstruct the plates. They are worth, at least, twenty-five cents a pair. Cancellations in green, "United States, Boston Express Mail," and other scarce obliterations usually command from twenty-five to fifty cents each.

FRAUDS.

I do not know of any scheme on this stamp except the usual cleaning of penstruck copies.

THE FIVE CENTS, BROWN, JEFFERSON.

This is always found with its projections on all four sides intact thus:



It is necessary to insist on good margins on all sides to distinguish the variety from its successor of 1855. The stamp is not rare and comes in two shades of red-brown. Unused it is decidedly rare *mint*, and the collector must be

cautious of the cleaner as it is a simple matter to wash a \$7.50 copy into an unused specimen at \$50.00.

		VALUES.		
		Unused	Fine Used	Ordinary
5c	Red brown	\$50.00	\$10.00	\$7.50
5c	Deep red brown	50.00	10.00	7.50

Pairs *unused* are very rare, *used* pairs and even strips are not uncommon and should command not more than a reasonable premium.

Both red and black cancellations are easily found. By some curious chance vertical pairs seem much more plentiful than horizontal pairs. I do not know why—possibly some large correspondence may have turned up with pairs in this condition.

THE TEN CENTS, GREEN, WASHINGTON.

While the Scott catalogue does not make the distinction of the two major type differences, we find the Gibbons catalogue does. The distinction lays in the complete or incomplete condition of the Arabesque scrolls.



TYPE A.



TYPE B.

In (A) it will be seen that these scrolls are complete whilst in (B) they are not so. Two shades, usually called

blue-green and yellow-green are found, but I must really decline to call either shade blue-green. Dark green and yellow green would be better.

	Unused	Fine Used	Ordinary
10c Dark green (A)	\$18.75	\$1.00	\$0.90
10c Yellow green (A)	18.75	1.00	.90
10c Dark green (B)	18.75	1.00	.90
10c Yellow green (B)	18.75	1.00	.90

Pairs are not rare, and cancellations seem equally divided between red or black. Blue and green obliterations are rare. Penstruck copies are numerous and cleaning has been greatly indulged in. From ninety cents to eighteen dollars is a great inducement. Green stamps when exposed to acid or ammonia nearly always assume a bluish cast. Therefore, any copy with blotchy gum and a suspiciously bluish cast should be put under the glass. Nine cases out of ten it has been cleaned. To my mind this value has always been a handsome stamp, and the green a beautiful heavy color. With a red dated postmark, it makes a handsome specimen.

THE TWELVE CENTS, BLACK, WASHINGTON.

This stamp is found in two very marked impressions of black, one of which is almost a grey. The stamp is very often found in pairs either with red or black cancellations. Green cancellations are very rare. The stamp is known bisected and used as six cents. Cleaned copies should be watched for and trimmed copies of the 1855 issue are sometimes found in albums.

VALUES.

		Unused	Fine Used	Ordinary
12c	Deep black	\$20.00	\$2.25	\$1.85
12c	Grey black	30.00	3.00	2.50
12c	Split and used as six cents on cover with cancellation over the split			30.00

THE 24c, 30c, 90c VALUES.

Although some albums space for these under 1851, the catalogue hooks the date '56 on the issue, and I believe these stamps were issued at the same time as the perforated set. At any rate they *do* exist unperforated. The twenty-four cents is known in singles, with large margins, in pairs and in a very large part of a sheet. The thirty cents undoubtedly unperforated and on the entire cover was sold by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons to Mr. J. C. Morgenthau, who sold it to Mr. Tuttle, of Philadelphia, in about 1899. Other copies of the Thirty Cents are known, and the stamp is always in a brownish orange tint. Mr. Luff, in his magnificent work on United States Stamps, says: a well known philatelist makes this statement "I myself bought a Thirty Cents orange imperforate at the New York post-office in 1860, and I distinctly remember having used one on a letter containing some photographs." The Ninety Cents unperforated was sold in the famous Hunter collection. There are other copies. A well known New York collection has a specimen. While none of the specimens I have seen have ever had really fine margins, there is a depth to the indigo which makes the color quite a contrast to the deep blue of the perforated stamp.

VALUES.

24c	Lilac grey	Unused,	\$150.00	Used,	* *
30c	Brownish orange	Unused,	250.00	Used,	* *
90c	Deep indigo	Unused,	450.00	Used,	* *

Pairs are so rare that no approximate price would be of any use.

THE ISSUE OF 1855.

PERFORATED 15.

This was the issue of 1851, perforated fifteen, and with various additions of varieties from a collector's point of view.

THE ONE CENT, BLUE, FRANKLIN.

Here we find the broken circle, Type III of the 1851 issue the commonest variety, while neither Type I nor Type II are nearly as scarce as in the previous issue. The shades are far more numerous than in the unperforated issue, and unused copies not very rare. The cleaning process of the forger is still much in evidence, and those copies that have gum should have a smooth dark brown variety.

THE REPRINT.

The reprint of this stamp is easily told. It was made for the Centennial in 1875, is not gummed, is perforated twelve instead of fifteen, is type I, and is always sky blue.

	VALUES.		
	Unused	Fine Used	Ordinary
1c Deep blue, Type I.....	\$20.00	\$7.50	\$6.00
1c Blue, Type I.....	20.00	7.50	6.00
1c Pale sky blue, Type I.....	30.00	10.00	7.50
1c Deep blue, Type II.....	10.00	1.25	.90
1c Blue, Type II.....	8.00	1.25	.90
1c Pale sky blue, Type II.....	12.50	2.00	1.50
1c Blue, Type III.....	.50	.30	.15
1c Deep blue, Type III.....	.50	.30	.15
1c Blue, Type IV.....	5.00	1.25	.75
1c Grey blue, Type IV.....	5.00	1.25	.75
1c Reprint (1875) Type I.....	3.00		

THE THREE CENTS, RED, WASHINGTON.

In the unperforated issue each stamp is surrounded by a rectangular line of colour, and this line is also found on the earlier plates of the perforated issue, forming the variety listed in the catalogue as "outer lines." But when it became necessary to have more room for the perforations, space at the top and bottom of every stamp was secured by providing plates without the horizontal lines, resulting in the ordinary variety "without lines" that is so plentiful today. Large quantities of this stamp seem to have been in the hands of Confederate postmasters, and when the issue was demonetized, a plentiful supply seems to have found its way into the dealer's hands, for one can purchase entire sheets even today. Red and green cancellations are very uncommon, and the darker shades are quite the better colours.

REPRINT.

The Centennial reprint is perforated twelve and is only found un gummed and printed in vermilion.

VALUES.

	Unused	Fine Used	Ordinary
3c Brown rose, Type I.....	\$12.50	\$0.25	\$0.20
3c Dull red, Type I.....	12.50	.25	.20
3c Claret, Type I.....	15.00	1.00	.75
3c Brown rose, Type II.....	3.75	.10	.06
3c Pale red, Type II.....	.12	.05	.02
3c Dull red, Type II.....	.18	.05	.05
3c Partly perforated. Used			15.00
3c Vermillion, Reprint	10.00	....	....
3c Various colours with red cancellations. Each.....			.25

THE FIVE CENTS, JEFFERSON.



Perhaps this is more of a stumbling block to collectors than any one variety. We find the design intact, partly cut away and wholly cut away. Type I has the four projections intact and is exactly similar to the unperforated variety of 1851.

Type II shows these projections at top and bottom partly cut away forming little angles, whilst in Type III we find the projections and the angles missing and part of the colourless hoops cut away.

Types II and III are found on the same sheet. Mr. Luff states that the first, third, sixth and tenth rows are Type II and the balance of the sheet Type III. This stamp in the lake brown shades of Type I is often found cleaned of its penmarks. The crackly gum and humped appearance of the stamp usually tell the story.

REPRINT.

This value was reprinted in 1875, perforated twelve. without gum, in a bright orange brown from a plate which shows both Types II and III.

VALUES.

	Unused	Fine Used	Ordinary
5c Light red brown, Type I...	\$100.00	\$7.00	\$5.00
5c Red brown, Type I.....	40.00	4.50	3.75
5c Lake brown, Type I.....	40.00	6.00	5.00
5c Deep brown, Type I.....	25.00	4.00	3.50
5c Orange brown, Type II.....	5.00	4.00	3.00
5c Deep brown, Type II.....	7.50	4.00	3.00
5c Orange brown, Type III....	3.15	3.50	2.50
5c Deep brown, Type III.....	12.50	2.50	3.00
5c Reprint, Type II.....	10.00	....	....
5c Reprint, Type III.....	10.00	....	....

Red cancellations are not rare, but Type I is very difficult to find in center, the perforations almost always cutting the design. I have quoted the nominal catalogue price on the orange brown shades of Types II and III, but to my mind this stamp is far commoner unused than used.

THE TEN CENTS, GREEN, WASHINGTON.

The two varieties of side ornaments and the two shades found in the issue of 1851 are seen here. Beyond this there is but little to describe. The stamp is as often found with red as with black cancellations.

REPRINT.

The reprint, perforated twelve, no gum, made in 1875 is always a distinct blue-green.

VALUES.

	Unused	Fine Used	Ordinary
10c Dark green, Type I.....	\$7.50	\$0.75	\$0.60
10c Yellow green, Type I.....	5.00	.75	.60
10c Dark green, Type II.....	7.50	.50	.36
10c Yellow green, Type II....	2.50	.50	.36
10c Blue green, reprint.....	10.00	...	...

The large remainder stock were all yellow-green and of Type II.

THE TWELVE CENTS, BLACK, WASHINGTON.

Perhaps this stamp may be called really hard to get well centered. The division between the stamps is very narrow, and rarely does one find a nicely centered copy. Being black it is often found cleaned and regummed. The reprint, perforated twelve, no gum, made in 1875, is always a very greenish black.

VALUES.

		Fine	
	Unused	Used	Ordinary
12c Full deep black	\$2.50	\$1.75	\$1.25
12c Grey black	2.50	1.75	1.25
12c Greenish black reprint.....	12.50	....	....

THE TWENTY-FOUR CENTS, LILAC, WASHINGTON.

I never could reconcile the term *lilac* to this stamp. Its real colour is "stone" I should say. However, it is found in four distinct shades—two of them are really more than shades. The stamp is often found cancelled with heavy black bars which spoil the appearance of used copies. Dated post-marks are considerably scarcer than these bars, and red cancellations both scarce and very pleasing to the eye on this colour.

The reprint, perforated twelve, no gum, made in 1875, is always a deep purple.

VALUES.

	Unused	Fine Used	Ordinary
24c Grey	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$3.50
24c Grey lilac	5.00	4.50	3.50
24c Deep purple	50.00	....	....
24c Reddish lilac	100.00	....	....
24c Deep purple, reprint.....	15.00	....	....

The deep purple shade and the reddish lilac are on very thin paper. All the copies I have seen came from Europe, so possibly they may be some kind of sample impressions for official interchange. There was a beautiful pair of red-lilac in the Breitfuss collection which were bought by that collector possibly forty years ago.

THE THIRTY CENTS, ORANGE, FRANKLIN.

There is nothing particular to say about this specimen. There are two slight shades of the orange, and being easily oxidized can be found wholly or partly brown. A careful immersion in H_2O_2 , (peroxide of hydrogen), will restore the colour. This is a nasty stamp to take the cancellation, heavy bars as in the twenty-four cents being the usual obliteration.

The reprint, made in 1875, no gum, perforated twelve, is distinctly yellow in colour.

VALUES.

	Unused	Fine Used	Ordinary
30c Orange	\$8.75	\$7.50	\$6.00
30c Yellow, reprint	12.50	....	....

THE NINETY CENTS, BLUE, WASHINGTON.

This stamp is very much scarcer used than unused, and many forged obliterations are about. There is practically no shade—two tints of indigo would be all one can find. This stamp generally comes well centered, and until about ten years ago was fairly plentiful.

The reprint made in 1875, perforations twelve, is also in the indigo shade of the original.

VALUES.

90c	Indigo	Unused, \$18.75	Finely used, \$20.00
90c	Reprint, indigo	Unused, 20.00	

THE ISSUE OF 1861.

PERFORATED 12.

The first designs for this issue appeared in August, and were quickly changed into retouched or amplified designs in the following month. But little is known of this first or August issue. They were printed in very deep rich colours on a very thin brittle paper which cracks easily. The Ten Cents and Twenty-four Cents values were undoubtedly used, and I have had and sold the One Cent and Three Cents, cancelled, with three circles in the corner either "to order" or for some other purpose. To show both the original and the modified designs I put the two illustrations side by side:—but I may add that no distinctive mark has ever been found on the Twenty-four Cents or on the Thirty Cents values. Their colour, however, easily marks them out from the September issue. The August impressions are usually very clear and very heavily inked, in fact, their clearness and sharpness have often earned for them the name of *premieres gravures*.

THE ONE CENT, BLUE, FRANKLIN.



AUGUST



SEPTEMBER

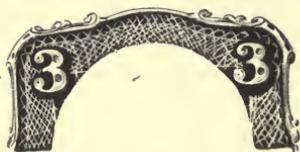
The distinguishing mark of the August is its deep rich indigo colour and the absence of the little dash under the

extreme right end of the left foliate ornament at the top of the stamp. The September issue with the little dash is, of course, quite a common stamp, seeing it was in use for over six years. Shades are numerous, and two very distinct papers are found, one of which is much thicker than the other. It is not generally known why so many unused specimens are found with full gum, but with perforations cut carelessly away by scissors. Years ago, ten of these stamps were folded up, put into an envelope and used during the war as ten cent currency. One New York dealer showed me hundreds of this stamp so mutilated, and he stated to me that he had several thousands of them at one time, years ago. I have seen a copy used with the carrier cancellation of 1851, which must be very uncommon. Red cancellations are unusual, and the deep shades decidedly rare. The stamp was reprinted for the Centennial in a bright blue on white paper with white gum, but unlike the reprints of the issues of 1847 and 1855, it is still available for postage, and is analogous to the reissues of France in 1862 &c. The original issue has been found on a distinctly laid paper.

VALUES.

	Unused	Fine Used	Ordinary
1c Indigo, August	\$600.00	....	....
1c Deep blue, September.....	1.25	\$0.36	\$0.25
1c Bright blue, September	1.25	.30	.20
1c Blue, September .....	.50	.18	.12
1c Pale grey blue, September..	.50	.18	.12
1c Blue on laid paper.....	....	15.00	....
1c Reissue (1875)	9.00	9.00	....

THE THREE CENTS RED, WASHINGTON.



AUGUST



SEPTEMBER

The difference between the designs of the August and September issues lays in the addition of a ball in each corner. The August issue *did not* and the September issue *did* have this distinguishing mark.

There is but one real shade of the August stamp, which is generally called claret, but specimens in vermilion and other fancy colours are known which are probably either essays or proofs. In the September issue we find an enormous range of shades, running from pink to deep lake. The pink has always been very highly prized and sought after—why, I do not know—there are many shades so close to it and so many shades almost as uncommon that I personally am inclined to call this shade the most over-rated United States stamp. However, the catalogues list it and the albums space for it, and great is their influence. I do not believe the deep-rose was ever issued to the postmasters, as I have never seen a used copy although I have looked through at least ten thousand of this stamp. The stamp exists unperforated, both unused and used copies in this condition being quite in evidence; and it is also found on the same laid paper as the One Cent value. It was reprinted in 1875 in a dark brownish red on white paper with very white gum. I have been asked why the reissues of this three cent stamp and the three cents of 1869 are priced so

much more than the surrounding values. The cause is easily explained; the Three Cents, both of this and of the 1869 issue, were so very common that collectors in 1875, *not realizing that the Centennial prints were varieties*, did not buy these values as they already had, (as they supposed) these specimens in their collections. Hence fewer were bought, fewer saved, and therefore their scarcity today.

VALUES.

	Unused	Fine Used	Ordinary
3c Claret, August	\$40.00	....	....
3c Pink, September	35.00	\$5.00	\$4.00
3c Deep rose, September.....	12.50	....	....
3c Deep terra-cotta, September	.25	.04	.02
3c Brown rose, September.....	.25	.04	.02
3c Pale brownish rose, Sept...	.25	.04	.02
3c Rose (Imperf.) September.	7.50	5.00	4.00
3c Rose, on laid paper.....	50.00	5.00	3.00
3c Brown red, reissue 1875....	17.50	....	....

THE FIVE CENTS, MUSTARD, JEFFERSON.



AUGUST



SEPTEMBER

The difference between the August and the September issue lies in the corner ornaments. In the September issue we find a curved foliate ornament added to the center of the design in each corner.

The August issue is a soft orange brown colour. The September colours run in ochre, brown ochre and an olive yellow. The ochre shade is always a bad one for used

copies which do not show up well, the brown ochre being more pleasing. I have seen copies of a distinctly greenish yellow colour, but consider them chemical changelings. On account of its rarity unused, cleaned specimens are not uncommon and should be guarded against.

VALUES.

	Unused	Fine Used	Ordinary
5c Orange brown, August.....	\$450.00	....	....
5c Ochre, September	40.00	\$6.00	\$5.00
5c Brown ochre, September....	40.00	6.00	5.00
5c Olive yellow, September....	50.00	12.00	10.00

THE TEN CENTS, GREEN, WASHINGTON.



AUGUST



SEPTEMBER

The difference between the August and September issues lies in the bottom ends of the lines running under the five stars at the top of the stamp. In the August issue the lines are not bounded by any line of colour, whereas in the September issue at the base of these shading lines there is a line of colour which runs from the foliate ornament at the right to the foliate ornament at the left.

The August variety is always a very deep green and is generally found with red cancellations. A large number were used on correspondence to Hamel & Co., of Habana. The September issue also comes in the exact colour of the August issue, and also in blue-green and yellow-green. I

consider the blue-green a scarce stamp either used or unused. The reprint made in 1875 is a bright green, is on the usual very white paper, and has white gum. It has a bluish cast to the colour, but nothing like the blue-green of 1861. Pen-cancellations are often removed by the cleaners and should be guarded against.

VALUES.

	Unused	Used	Ordinary
10c Deep green, August.....	\$50.00	\$7.50	\$6.00
10c Blue green, September.....	5.00	.36	.18
10c Deep green, September....	3.75	.36	.18
10c Yellow green, September...	2.00	.25	.12
10c Bluish green, reissue (1875)	12.50	....	....

THE TWELVE CENTS, BLACK, WASHINGTON.



AUGUST



SEPTEMBER

The difference between the August and September issues is easily noted. The latter has the entire corner added, bringing the design into rectangular form.

The later issue is found in two shades of black, also in a peculiar slatish black shade on very thin paper. This stamp is hard to find well centered, is often cleaned and passed off as unused, and with red cancellation is quite scarce. The reprint made in 1875 is dead black on the usual white paper with white gum.

VALUES.

	Unused	Fine Used	Ordinary
12c Black, August	\$400.00	....	....
12c Black, September	2.00	\$0.75	\$0.62
12c Grey black, September....	2.00	.75	.62
12c Slate black, September....	4.50	1.50	.75
12c Black, reissue (1875).....	17.50	....	....

THE TWENTY-FOUR CENTS, REDDISH-PURPLE,
WASHINGTON.

There is no distinguishing mark between the August and September issues except by colour. The August issue is invariably a deep soft violet, the September issue a sharp reddish purple. The stamp is very hard to find well centered. The reprint made in 1875 is called violet, but brownish violet would be a better description. It has the usual white paper and gum.

VALUES.

	Unused	Fine Used	Ordinary
24c Violet, August	\$150.00	\$50.00	\$40.00
24c Reddish purple, September	17.50	1.00	.75
24c Purple, September	17.50	1.00	.75
24c Brown violet, reissue 1875.	25.00	....	....

THE THIRTY CENTS, ORANGE, FRANKLIN.

Again no distinction between the August and September issues except colour. The August stamp is bright orange-red, the September stamp deep orange and orange-yellow, two distinct colors which should be more fully

recognized. The reprint made in 1875 is a very deep orange on the usual white paper with white gum. The originals of 1861 are very hard to get in fine used condition, the cancellations being particularly heavy and unsightly as a rule.

VALUES.

	Unused	Fine Used	Ordinary
30c Orange red, August.....	\$450.00	....	....
30c Deep orange, September...	7.50	\$1.25	\$0.75
30c Orange yellow, September.	5.00	1.00	.75
30c Deep orange, reissue 1875..	35.00	....	....

THE NINETY CENTS, BLUE, WASHINGTON.



AUGUST



SEPTEMBER

The difference between the August and the September issues lies in the arch at the top which surmounts the ribbon bearing the words United States Postage. In the August issue the white portion of this arch has no engraving, whilst the September issue shows small horizontal dashes running along the center of the white portion of the arch.

The August variety comes in a slate blue, sometimes rather mottled in appearance, whilst the September issue is found in three shades, deep blue, blue and marine blue. The reprint made in 1875 is a very deep but clear blue, is on the usual white paper, with white gum.

VALUES.

	Unused	Fine Used	Ordinary
90c Slate blue, August.....	\$650.00	....	....
90c Deep blue, September.....	15.00	\$3.50	\$3.00
90c Blue, September	15.00	3.50	3.00
90c Marine blue, September....	25.00	5.00	3.00
90c Deep blue, reissue (1875)..	35.00	....	....

THE ISSUE OF 1862 - 6.

PERFORATED 12.

Really consists of the Three, Five and Twenty-four cent stamps of the 1861 design, in changed colours, with the addition of a two Cents value.

THE TWO CENTS, BLACK, JACKSON.

This is one of the best known stamps of the United States. Ask any person who collected years ago what United States stamps he had and he will tell you "a post boy," "a steam-engine" and a stamp that was "all head." This "all head" stamp is the Two Cents Jackson of 1863. The stamp sometimes is found on what appears to be a greyish green paper, but in reality this is caused by poor wiping of the plates. Two shades, grey black and deep black constitute the only varieties of color. Stamps are known bisected and used as One Cent. This stamp has been found on the laid paper like the One and Three Cents, 1861. Specimens are known on a brown chemical paper which was an experimental production by Dr. Francis. By wetting the stamp, the paper changed color and the stamp became obliterated. The Postmaster General had ten thousand of these made. All that I have seen were used from Newport, R. I. The stamp was re-printed for the Centennial in a very deep clear black, on the distinguishing white paper and with the usual white crackly gum.

VALUES.

	Unused	Fine Used	Ordinary
2c Grey black on greyish sur- faced paper	\$0.50	\$0.12	\$0.08
2c Black on yellowish paper... Bisected and used as 1 Cent	.50.....	.12 30.00	.08
2c Deep black, reissue (1875)..	12.50	....	....

THE THREE CENTS, SCARLET, WASHINGTON.

That this stamp was really issued there can be no doubt. Mr. Scott secured some at face value from the New Orleans postmaster. The used copies I have seen have generally had cancellations of the period of 1883 and were probably cancelled "to oblige," although why any collector should desire to cancel so handsome a stamp I cannot see. The imperforate copies are undoubtedly proofs, and these are sometimes privately and fraudulently perforated. Care should be taken that the size of the stamp is correct when purchasing this variety.

VALUES.

3c Scarlet	Unused, \$90.00	Penstruck, \$35.00
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THE FIVE CENTS, BROWN, JEFFERSON.

This is the same stamp issued in 1861 except for its new shades which run from chestnut down to a deep black brown. I have seen copies in the exact bright red-brown of the Five Cents of 1855, but the unused copies never have had gum, and I consider them changelings. The chestnut or red-brown shades are quite scarce, unused, as is also the

true black brown shade. The reissue made in 1875 is a warm brown tint, is on white paper with the usual white gum.

VALUES.

	Unused	Fine Used	Ordinary
5c Chestnut	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$3.00
5c Dark chestnut	15.00	3.50	3.00
5c Brown	3.50	.60	.50
5c Dark brown	3.50	.75	.60
5c Black brown	15.00	1.00	.75
5c Light brown, reissue, (1875)	12.50	....	....

THE FIFTEEN CENTS, BLACK, LINCOLN.

The necessity for this value arose from the regulation fixing upon fifteen cents as the rate for registration. The stamp comes in two very different thicknesses of paper but without much shade. Greyish black and full black will suffice for description. It is a very hard stamp to find well centered, and is often found with a heavy blue cancellation greatly spoiling its appearance. Being black and scarce unused, the cleaner usually endeavors with some success to wash off the pen cancellations. The usual tests will generally show the attempt. The reissue made in 1875 is a deep black on white paper and with the usual white gum.

VALUES.

	Unused	Fine Used	Ordinary
15c Grey black	\$8.00	\$0.75	\$0.50
15c Full black	8.00	.75	.50
15c Black, reissue, (1875).....	30.00	....	....

THE TWENTY-FOUR CENTS, LILAC-GREY.
WASHINGTON.

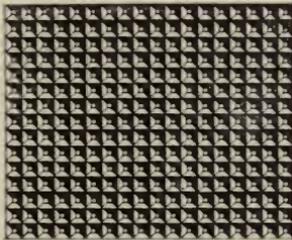
The rich red-violet shades of 1861 have been replaced by grey and stone shades, and the attempt to describe the colors is well nigh impossible. They range from grey, through grey lilacs down to a deep blue grey. I believe some of the greenish-grey colours that are about to be changelings. A copy is known printed on both sides, which is a very uncommon occurrence with such careful printers as the National Bank Note Company. This stamp is also very difficult to get in center, and the heavy form of cancellation noted on the Fifteen Cents value is much in evidence on this stamp.

VALUES.

	Unused	Fine Used	Ordinary
24c Grey	\$5.00	\$0.90	\$0.60
24c Grey lilac	5.00	.90	.60
24c Grey brown	5.00	.90	.60
24c Steel	10.00	2.50	1.50

THE ISSUE OF 1867-8. PERFORATED 12.

This issue consists of every value of the 1861-3 sets, the difference being that the 1867-8 issue is distinguished by a small rectangular impression on the back of the stamp, sometimes quite heavily marked, at other times so faint as to make measurement difficult. It will be noticed that in previous issues I have repeatedly warned collectors against the manipulations of the "cleaner," and whilst today this is done by unscrupulous people to *enhance* the value of a stamp, it was also a source of trouble to the Government away back in 1867. In this year Mr. Charles F. Steel patented a process for grilling or engrailing stamps. It would be useless in this work to go into a long and detailed description of the means employed to produce this grille, so suffice it to say that a portion of the paper was impressed with a grille thus:



ENLARGED CUT OF A GRILLE.

This grille broke the even texture of the paper *after* the stamp was printed and gummed. The general idea was that any ink falling upon the broken portion of the paper would sink into the texture of the paper and remain there,

so embedded that the "cleaner" would be unable to discharge it with the usual chemicals employed. These grilles are found in an enormous number of hairsplitting measurements which I do not propose to enumerate here, satisfying myself with the usually accepted measurements. These grilles are also found impressed from the front of the stamp, (points down), or from the back of the stamp (points up). These varieties with grille first appeared in 1867, and two years later we find an entirely new issue, so that none of them are very common except the usual three cent value. Before listing the values, I should like to say that I consider the One Cent stamp with the entire face grilled to be, at best, an essay. The variety has never been found used, and the unused specimens I have seen have never had the grille pressed out by the hydraulic press, as was always done after the impression was made. The Three Cents grilled all over, nearly always has some of its perforations missing, the grilling making the perforation points very brittle and easily damaged.

VALUES.

(A) *With embossing covering the entire stamp.*

		Unused	Fine	
			Used	Ordinary
1c	Blue (very questionable if ever issued)			
3c	Rose	\$32.50	\$8.75	\$7.50
5c	Brown	650.00	500.00	....
30c	Orange .....	....	750.00	....

The 3c value is known unperforated. I class it with the One Cent blue, grilled all over. (See previous description.)

(B) *Grilled eighteen mm. wide by fifteen mm. high.*

		Fine	
	Unused	Used	Ordinary
3c Rose	\$100.00	\$40.00	\$30.00

(C) *Grilled thirteen mm. wide by sixteen mm. high.*

		Fine	
	Unused	Used	Ordinary
3c Rose	\$20.00	\$6.00	\$5.00

This stamp is also known unperforated. Again I class it with the One Cent, grilled all over. (See previous description.)

(D) *Grilled twelve mm. wide by fifteen mm. high.*

		Fine	
	Unused	Used	Ordinary
2c Black	\$20.00	\$7.50	\$6.00
3c Rose	25.00	2.00	1.50

(E) *Grilled eleven to eleven and a half mm. wide by thirteen to thirteen and a half high.*

		Fine	
	Unused	Used	Ordinary
1c Bright blue	\$12.50	\$1.85	\$1.50
1c Blue	8.00	1.85	1.50
2c Black	4.50	.30	.20
3c Deep rose	7.50	.25	.15
3c Pale rose	5.00	.06	.04
10c Green	10.00	1.00	.75
12c Black	12.50	1.00	.75
15c Black	20.00	3.00	2.50

I consider the Ten and Twelve Cents values as very underpriced in fine condition either used or unused. Care should be taken to examine carefully for the removal of small penmarks.

(F) *Grilled nine mm. wide by thirteen to thirteen and a half high.*

	Unused	Fine Used	Ordinary
1c Deep blue	\$5.00	\$1.00	\$0.75
1c Pale blue	5.00	1.00	.75
2c Grey black	1.50	.16	.10
3c Brown rose	2.00	.06	.04
3c Pale brown rose.....	1.25	.06	.04
5c Yellowish brown	12.50	5.00	4.00
5c Deep Vandyck brown	20.00	6.00	5.00
10c Bluish green	5.00	.75	.65
10c Deep yellow green.....	5.00	.75	.65
12c Black	5.00	.85	.75
15c Black	10.00	1.25	1.00
24c Grey purple	15.00	5.00	4.50
30c Orange	15.00	6.00	4.00
90c Deep blue	50.00	10.00	8.50

The gum on this grilled issue seems to soak into the grille, forming in many cases an unsightly grey line on the face of the stamp. Taken altogether, this grilled series is a hard lot of stamps to complete in fine condition. Red cancellations are uncommon but not rare. Green cancellations are very uncommon. Quite a number of specimens have come under my notice that originally bore a small x made by a pen-mark. I am inclined to think these are presentation or sample copies of some kind.

THE ISSUE OF 1869.

PERFORATED 12.

With collectors, this issue is the most popular of all United States stamps, but the public in 1869 complained of the size, the designs, the colour, in fact with everything connected with the issue. The complaints appear to have been heeded by the officials, inasmuch as the issue was replaced in 1870, just one year after its appearance. Luckily for the collector the shades are more uniform than in previous issues, and none of the regular varieties are rarities.

THE ONE CENT, BROWN-YELLOW, FRANKLIN.

This little stamp is difficult to find in center, and on account of its almost circular design is unsightly when the design is cut by perforation. It is known as an original with grille and without, both with dark brown gum. Then we have the Centennial reissue in a deep brown ochre on hard white paper, without grille and white gum, and still a final reissue in 1880 by the American Bank Note Company, on soft porous paper in a paler yellowish brown shade. Red cancellations are uncommon, and as the One Cent value was used on circulars, we generally find heavy black obliterations which are very hard on the delicate Sienna tints.

	VALUES.		Fine	
	Unused	Used	Used	Ordinary
1c Pale yellow brown	\$1.25	\$0.75		\$0.60
1c Deep yellowish brown	1.25	.75		.60
1c Yellowish brown (no grille)	35.00	30.00		30.00
1c Dark brown ochre (1875) ..	5.00	5.00		....
1c Brownish yellow (1880)....	1.50	....		....

THE TWO CENTS, BROWN, POST BOY ON HORSE.

This stamp, so very typical of the ways and means of the mail, is found in three shades of brown. It is known as an original without grille, and was reissued for the Centennial in a bright brown on very white paper and white gum, without grille. Pen cancelled copies are not unusual, therefore cleaned specimens are met with.

VALUES.

	Unused	Fine Used	Ordinary
2c Dark brown (grilled).....	\$0.90	\$0.25	\$0.18
2c Deep yellow brown (grilled)	.90	.25	.18
2c Pale brown (grilled).....	1.25	.25	.18
2c Pale brown (no grille).....	35.00	20.00	....
2c Bright brown (no grille) (1875)	6.25	6.25	....

THE THREE CENTS, BLUE, LOCOMOTIVE.

One of the old faithfuls of Philately. As I previously wrote of the Two Cents Jackson of 1863, this stamp is always remembered by collectors who have long ago ceased collecting. Considering the quantity issued it is remarkable that the colour does not run to more shades. We have a dark and a light ultra-marine and that is all. Like the rest of the set, the stamp exists as an original without grille, and as a reissue in 1875, the latter being rare in fine condition. Many very faintly grilled copies are sometimes mistaken for the reissue, but the latter is always a bright ultra-marine on very white paper with white gum.

VALUES.

	Unused	Fine Used	Ordinary
3c Pale ultramarine	\$0.75	\$0.06	\$0.04
3c Deep ultramarine	1.00	.06	.04
3c Pale ultramarine (no grille)	30.00	10.00	7.50
3c Bright ultramarine (1875)..	11.25	11.25	10.00

THE SIX CENTS, BLUE, WASHINGTON.

Only two shades of this stamp are of sufficient tint to warrant notice. We have a dull ultra-marine and a deep clear ultra-marine. No specimen has been found of the first issue without grille, and the Centennial issue has the usual white paper and white gum.

VALUES.

	Unused	Fine Used	Ordinary
6c Pale ultramarine	\$3.75	\$0.75	\$0.50
6c Bright ultramarine	5.00	.75	.50
6c Deep ultramarine (1875)....	7.50	7.50	....

THE TEN CENTS, YELLOW, EAGLE AND SHIELD.

One of the most difficult of all United States stamps to find well centered and lightly cancelled. The usual black cork and wooden obliterating stamps give the used copies an awful appearance. I should say not one copy in twenty comes really fine. Two shades are found in addition to the reissue for the Centennial on the usual white paper with white gum.

VALUES.

		Unused	Fine Used	Ordinary
10c	Orange yellow	\$6.00	\$1.00	\$0.75
10c	Yellow	6.00	1.00	.75
10c	Orange yellow (1875).....	11.25	11.25	....

The brownish shades are caused by oxidization and can be removed by bathing in Peroxide of Hydrogen.

THE TWELVE CENTS, GREEN, STEAMSHIP.

I believe I am right in stating that the design for this value was copied from the heading of a menu published by the White Star Line and that the ship was the Arctic of that company. The stamp runs but little to shade. The actual description of the colour is Milori green. The usual reissue was made in 1875 in a deep blue-green on white paper with white gum.

VALUES,

		Unused	Fine Used	Ordinary
12c	Blue green	\$3.75	\$0.75	\$0.62
12c	Deep blue green (1875)....	8.75	8.75	....

THE FIFTEEN CENTS, BROWN AND BLUE.

This value is the only one of the entire set that shows any distinct variety. There are two of these known as with or without "the diamond or frame." The variety is often hard to see because the blue portion depicting the landing of Columbus almost always covers the crucial point. However, if looked at closely, one sees as follows :



TYPE A



TYPE B.

In the "no diamond" or A variety, it will be noticed that the top of the point under the ST of Postage is devoid of any surrounding lines, whereas in Type B, or "with diamond," there are lines surrounding the space for the picture which meet under the ST of postage in a diamond shape. Variety B, is known with the blue center upside down. Variety A exists as an original, without grille, and the Centennial reissue on white paper with white gum is also from a die without the diamond. Years ago it was supposed that the errors with reversed centers existed as a variety in a sheet of which the other surrounding copies were normally printed. But later years have shown the existence of pairs and even blocks of the Fifteen and Twenty-four Cents values with reversed centers, thus conclusively proving that at least one sheet must have been so issued. Specialists pay considerable attention to the various dots and guide lines on the plate, and an interesting by-path is the collection of a series showing misplacements of the center ending with the climax of an inverted center. Two slight shades of the blue and two of the brown portions of the stamp finish all the varieties found. The blue portion showing the landing of Columbus is copied from the picture at present in the Capitol at Washington, D. C.

		VALUES.		
		Unused	Fine Used	Ordinary
15c	Brown and blue, Type A..	\$11.25	\$4.00	\$3.50
15c	Brown and blue, Type B..	5.00	1.50	1.25
15c	Brown and blue, Type A, no grille	50.00	....	....
15c	Brown and blue, Type B, reversed center	2500.00	150.00	....
15c	Brown and blue, Type A, re-issue 1875	10.00	....	....

THE TWENTY-FOUR CENTS, GREEN AND VIOLET.

The picture of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence is from the original in the Capitol at Washington, D. C. There are some slight shades in the violet portion of the stamp, and as this value was usually used on letters we find the cancellations a little lighter. Like the Fifteen Cents, it is known with the center reversed and also as an original without grille. The reissue for the Centennial is on white paper and gum, without grille, and the colors are a little deeper and much brighter than the originals.

		VALUES.		
		Unused	Fine Used	Ordinary
24c	Purple and green	\$12.50	\$4.50	\$3.75
24c	Purple and green, no grille	50.00	....	....
24c	Purple and green, reversed center	2500.00	150.00	....
24c	Purple and green, 1875 Re- issue, no grille	10.00	10.00	....

THE THIRTY CENTS, ULTRAMARINE AND CARMINE.

The national coat-of-arms makes a difficult proposition to produce in two colors. A careful study of this stamp

will show but very few copies in which the red portion is accurately set to the surrounding ultramarine. Almost always the eagle's head is lost in the blue shading or the bottom point of the shield is misplaced. The stamp would bear a careful study by philatelists. It comes in three colors which we might call ultramarine and pale carmine, dark ultramarine and carmine and a third shade which I have only seen, unused. I would call it dull blue and brownish lake. I am inclined to think the last mentioned stamp is of the earliest impression. There are large blocks of this value used. I have seen blocks of eighteen unsevered, so that *used*, it is not very rare. It exists with the carmine portion reversed in which condition it is exceedingly rare. The original exists without grille, and inasmuch as a large part of a sheet has been unsuccessfully offered around of late years, the catalogue price is out of all proportion to the supply on hand. The reissue for the Centennial is on the white paper with white gum and is very light ultramarine and bright carmine.

VALUES.

	Unused	Fine Used	Ordinary
30c Pale ultramarine and pale carmine	\$12.50	\$4.00	\$3.00
30c Ultramarine and carmine..	12.50	4.00	3.00
30c Dull blue & brownish lake	25.00	....	....
30c Original, no grille.....	25.00	....	....
30c Reversed center	2000.00	600.00	....
30c Re-issue (1875), no grille..	17.50	17.50	....

THE NINETY CENTS, CARMINE AND BLACK.
LINCOLN.

This is a pleasing stamp to look at but unfortunately hard to find lightly cancelled. The stamp was listed years

ago as existing with reversed center, but it is certain that this is not correct. There are two distinct colors in the carmine portion. The stamp is known as an original, without grille, and was reissued in 1875 for the Centennial. The reissue is a brilliant carmine and is on white paper with white gum without grille. The stamp is found with the head poorly centered to the frame, in fact, collection of all misplaced centers of this issue would be interesting.

VALUES.

		Unused	Fine Used	Ordinary
90c	Deep carmine and black...	\$30.00	\$15.00	\$12.50
90c	Bright carmine and black..	30.00	15.00	12.50
90c	Deep carmine and black, no grille	75.00	....	....
90c	Bright carmine and black, (1875) Reissue	30.00	30.00	....

This brings to a close an exceedingly interesting issue. A difficult undertaking for some patient collector would be to complete the set with town cancellations. He would find it a hard task. Red cancellations are occasionally met with but are not common.

THE ISSUES OF 1870 - 82.

PERFORATED 12.

From 1870 to 1882 the issues of twelve years, by three different printers, and with innumerable varieties all brought together under one heading appears at first sight to be rather a sweeping treatment of the designs, but I have come to the conclusion that these issues are more puzzling than any others to collectors. Besides design, we have, for the first time, distinctions of paper and also the re-engraving of designs, and the best way to separate the issues is to figuratively imagine that we have a handful of one value to sort. I treated this subject on exactly these lines in some articles which appeared in *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*, and several amateurs very kindly wrote to me that these articles were helpful to them, so I proposed to follow the same course now.

THE ONE CENT, BLUE, FRANKLIN.



(1) *Printed by the National Bank Note Co., 1870-1.*

The first emission of this design appeared in 1870 with the usual grille on the back. As this precaution was becoming less in favor than previously, we very often find the grille points only were pin-pricks. Its size was from eight and a half to nine mm. by ten and a half to eleven

mm., and more often than not with but a few points showing.

The blue color varies but little in the grilled issues, but without grille we find deep blue, bright blue, and pale greyish blue. Specimens with pen cancellations removed are often offered as unused, but beyond this I think the collector has plain sailing. The stamps were printed on a thin hard white paper with brownish gum.

(II) *Printed by the Continental Bank Note Co., 1873.*

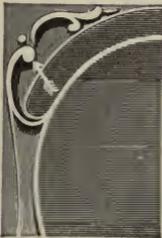


When the National Bank Note Co. turned over the plates of the 1870 issue to the Continental Bank Note Co. the latter company cut a small mark in the ball to the left of the serif of the numeral I to distinguish their work from that of the previous holders of the contract. The same hard white paper was used and the value is known with a grille. The shades in the Continental printing are more prolific. We find deep ultramarine, bright ultramarine, grey-blue and greenish-blue as the leading colors. It is not generally known that the Continental Company began using the soft porous paper just previous to their turning over the plates to the American Bank Note Co. in 1879, and the One Cent stamp printed in a milky blue shade, usually assigned to the American Co., was in reality produced by the Continental Co. probably in 1878. Although the stamp was in use at the time of the Centennial, it appears that a special printing was made for that event. This special print was in ultramarine on a very white un-gummed paper, and most specimens appear to have been

cut apart with scissors, as the perforations nearly always are found thus mutilated.

(III) *Printed by the American Bank Note Co., 1879.*

The soft porous paper always showing heavy meshes in its texture was first used in the last printings of the Continental Co. The American Co. never printed stamps on anything but this soft paper, and therefore specimens are easily assigned to this issue. The range of shade is large, the principal colors are indigo, deep blue and milky blue. There was a special printing made in 1880, for what purpose no one has even been able to find out. Speaking of this special printing, Mr. Luff's book says: "the paper and perforation are the same as were then in regular use and the stamps were not gummed. The colours are slightly deeper and richer than usual, but the differences are not easily expressed. Very careful comparison with a set known to have been purchased at the period is the only certain way to identify specimens. The stamps are of extreme rarity—only five complete sets and a few odd copies are known to exist." The colour of the special print is dark ultramarine.



ORIGINAL



RE-ENGRAVED

(IV) *Printed by the American Bank Note Co., 1881-2.*

The plates of the One Cent stamp appeared to have become so worn that they required re-engraving. In 1881

we find this has been done. The ornamental scrolls at the top have been shaded and the background, heavily lined. The best test is in the foliate ornament at the left and right top corners. Starting immediately under the band which contains the U. S. Postage, just under the U is a scroll which curls upward, ending in a drooping ball. In the re-engraved stamp, this ball has a small curve of colour. Just above this drooping ball is another ball. In the re-engraved issue it is so heavily shaded as to almost disappear in the lines of the retouched background. The shades of this re-engraved stamp are dull grey blue and chalky ultramarine.

VALUES.

National Bank Note Co. With Grille. 1870.

	Unused	Finely Used	Ordinary
1c Ultramarine	\$7.50	\$0.50	\$0.36

SAME, WITHOUT GRILLE. 1871.

1c Deep blue	2.50	.15	.12
1c Bright blue	2.50	.15	.12
1c Greyish blue	2.00	.15	.12

Continental Bank Note Co. With Grille. 1873.

1c Ultramarine
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SAME, WITHOUT GRILLE.

	Unused	Finely Used	Ordinary
1c Deep ultramarine	\$2.00	\$0.10	\$0.06
1c Bright ultramarine	1.00	.10	.04
1c Grey blue	1.00	.10	.04
1c Greenish blue on soft paper	5.00	.25	.15

SPECIAL PRINTING, WITHOUT GUM. 1875.

1c Ultramarine	Unused	\$50.00
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American Bank Note Co. 1879.

	Unused	Finely Used	Ordinary
1c Indigo	\$1.25	\$0.06	\$0.04
1c Deep blue	1.25	.06	.04
1c Milky blue	2.50	.10	.06

SPECIAL PRINTING, WITHOUT GUM. 1880.

1c Dark ultramarine	Unused, \$100.00		
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Re-engraved, 1881-2.

1c Dull grey blue	Unused, \$0.12	Used, \$0.02	
1c Chalky ultramarine	Unused, .12	Used, .02	

THE TWO CENTS, BROWN OR VERMILION.
JACKSON.

The difference between the National and Continental design consists in the addition, by the latter company, of a diagonal stroke under the ball of the scroll that curls out between U and S.



NATIONAL



CONTINENTAL

(1) *Printed by the National Bank Note Co. Hard paper with grille. 1870.*

	Unused	Finely Used	Ordinary
2c Reddish brown	\$4.50	\$0.25	\$0.18

Without Grille. 1871.

2c Reddish brown	1.25	.06	.04
2c Chestnut	1.25	.06	.04

(II) *Printed by the Continental Bank Note Co. Hard paper with grille. 1873.*

2c Reddish brown

Without Grille. 1873.

	Unused	Finely Used	Ordinary
2c Reddish brown	\$1.25	\$0.10	\$0.06
2c Deep brown	2.00	.10	.06
2c Black brown	2.00	.20	.12

SPECIAL PRINT. 1875.

2c Deep brown on very white paper, ungummed... Unused, \$40.00

Change of Colour. 1875.

	Unused	Finely Used	Ordinary
2c Deep vermilion	\$1.25	\$0.06	\$0.04
2c Yellowish vermilion	1.25	.06	.04

VARIETIES.

2c Vermilion, unperforate Unused pairs, \$15.00
 2c Vermilion, with grille..... Unused, 15.00

SPECIAL PRINTING, 1875.

2c Carmine vermilion on very white paper, ungummed,
 Unused, \$60.00

(III) *Printed by the American Bank Note Co. 1879.*

	Unused	Finely Used	Ordinary
2c Vermillion	\$0.25	\$0.04	\$0.02
2c Yellowish vermilion .....	.25	.04	.02

SPECIAL PRINTING, 1880.

2c Black brown Unused, \$100.00
 2c Scarlet vermilion Unused, 100.00

This special printing Two Cents brown in 1880 is easily distinguished from the special printing of 1875 by its being on the soft paper. Before finishing this value I

would say that there are a number of Two Cents brown, apparently unperforate. The margins are so ample that trimmed copies still allow liberal margins, and unless a pair is shown, collectors may view the imperforate varieties with suspicion. The Two Cents vermilion was never re-engraved, and continued in use until replaced by the Two Cents Washington in 1883.

THE THREE CENTS, GREEN. WASHINGTON.

This being the letter rate and millions of the stamp being used, it is only natural that shades should be numerous. The grilled issue, however, is none too plentiful for so common a stamp. Again in this issue we find so-called imperforate copies which probably have been shorn of their perforations. Copies have been sometimes found in blue which are merely colour changelings, probably through contact with ammonia or some acid.



NATIONAL

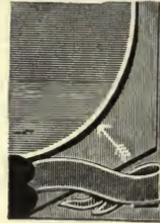


CONTINENTAL

The National has but slight shading under the upper prong of the tail ribbon of THREE, while the Continental has a heavy shading.



ORIGINAL



RE-ENGRAVED

In the re-engraved stamp of 1881-2 the curved shading around the outer colorless line encircling the medallion has been greatly reduced and the background heavily touched up. The re-engraved issue is always in a blue green, but the shades of the National and Continental printings are so numerous that I shall merely list the more marked tints.

(I) *Printed by the National Bank Note Co.*

Hard paper, with grille. 1870.

	Unused	Finely Used	Ordinary
3c Green	\$2.50	\$0.06	\$0.04

Without Grille. 1871.

3c Pale green	Unused, \$1.50	Used, \$0.02
3c Deep green	Unused, 1.50	Used, .02

(II) *Printed by the Continental Bank Note Co. 1873.*

With Grille.

3c Green	Unused, \$12.50
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Without Grille.

3c Deep green	Unused, \$1.00	Used, \$0.02
3c Pale green	Unused, .75	Used, .02
3c Deep bluish green	Unused, 1.00	Used, .02

SPECIAL PRINTING, 1875, ON A VERY WHITE PAPER,
 UNGUMMED.

3c Blue green Unused, \$50.00

(III) *Printed by the American Bank Note Co., 1879.
 Soft porous paper.*

3c Green Unused, \$0.36 Used, \$0.02
 3c Dark green Unused, .36 Used, .02

SPECIAL PRINTING, 1880. UNGUMMED.

3c Blue green Unused, \$100.00

RE-ENGRAVED, 1881-2.

3c Pale green Unused, \$0.18 Used, \$0.02
 3c Deep green Unused, .18 Used, .02

THE FIVE CENTS, BLUE. TAYLOR.

Is an easier stamp to handle. Not being issued till 1875, the Continental Bank Note Co. was the designer of the frame while the Government Bureau furnished the medallion, which had been used for some years on a tobacco revenue stamp. This stamp has been often described as on bluish paper. Such, however, is not the case, but we *do* find it printed from insufficiently wiped plates, which gives the appearance of bluish surfaced paper. The shades are very marked and the stamp, unused, in fine condition, is greatly under-priced. The deep indigo shade always comes on white paper, while the other shades are on the bluish surface as a rule.

(I) *Printed by the Continental Bank Note Co. Hard paper, with grille, 1875.*

5c Deep blue Unused, \$20.00

Without grille, 1875.

	Unused	Finely Used	Ordinary
5c Blue	\$2.50	\$0.10	\$0.08
5c Deep blue	2.50	.10	.08
5c Deep indigo	5.00	.50	.25

SPECIAL PRINTING ON VERY WHITE PAPER, UNGUMMED.

5c Bright blue Unused, \$60.00

(II) Printed by the American Bank Note Co., 1879, on soft porous paper.

	Unused	Fine Used	Ordinary
5c Blue	\$1.50	\$0.06	\$0.04
5c Deep blue	1.50	.06	.04

SPECIAL PRINTING, 1880, UNGUMMED.

5c Dull blue Unused, \$100.00

THE SIX CENTS, RED. LINCOLN.



NATIONAL



CONTINENTAL

The stamp as originally printed by the National Bank Note Company always comes in a carmine or rose carmine colour. When the Continental Co. took over the plates, they cut in four heavy lines of shading in the ribbon. The exact location of these lines is where the ribbon at the left curls round and shows its reverse side to the left of the word SIX.



ORIGINAL



RE-ENGRAVED

The re-engraved stamp produced by the American Co. is exceedingly hard to find in good used condition. The unsightly cancellations sinking deep into the soft texture of the paper. In used condition, the "American" is five times as rare as the "Continental."

The whole frame-work has been heavily lined, but for instant identification, the inside curls of the ribbon containing the words SIX CENTS have, at least ten heavy color lines, so heavy as to make it appear solid colour. This is a most difficult stamp to find in nice used condition and is much underpriced.

(I) *Printed by the National Bank Note Co. on hard paper, with grille, 1870.*

	Unused	Finely Used	Ordinary
6c Rich carmine	\$15.00	\$3.00	\$2.50

Without grille, 1871.

6c Rich carmine	3.00	.16	.12
6c Pale carmine	3.00	.16	.12

(II) *Printed by the Continental Bank Note Co. on hard paper, with grille, 1873.*

6c Dull rose red	Unused, \$15.00
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Without grille, 1873.

	Unused	Finely Used	Ordinary
6c Dull rose	\$3.00	\$0.08	\$0.06
6c Brownish rose	3.00	.08	.06

SPECIAL PRINTING, 1875. VERY WHITE PAPER, UNGUMMED.

6c Dull rose	Unused, \$50.00		
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(III) Printed by the American Bank Note Co., 1879, on soft porous paper.

	Unused	Finely Used	Ordinary
6c Pale red	\$3.00	\$0.12	\$0.06
6c Dull pink	3.00	.12	.06

SPECIAL PRINTING, 1880, UNGUMMED.

6c Soft pink	Unused, \$100.00		
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(IV) Re-engraved in 1881.

	Unused	Finely Used	Ordinary
6c Indian red	\$1.50	\$0.50	\$0.20
6c Dull red	2.50	.36	.20
6c Brownish pink	5.00	.50	.20

THE SEVEN CENTS, VERMILION. STANTON.



NATIONAL



CONTINENTAL

There are but two slight shades of this stamp, which might be called deep vermilion and orange vermilion. The American Bank Note Co. only used this value once, to make the special printing of 1880, consequently any copy found on the soft porous paper used by that company must of necessity be this special print.

The Continental Company added a crescent-shaped line round the two points of the curve in the lower right corner.

(I) *Printed by the National Bank Note Co. on hard paper, with grille, 1870.*

	Unused	Finely Used	Ordinary
7c Deep vermilion	\$12.50	\$3.00	\$2.50

Without grille, 1871.

7c Deep vermilion	5.00	.75	.62
7c Orange vermilion	5.00	.75	.62

(II) *Printed by the Continental Bank Note Co. on hard paper, without grille, 1873.*

	Unused	Finely Used	Ordinary
7c Orange vermilion	\$5.00	\$0.75	\$0.62

SPECIAL PRINTING, 1875. UNGUMMED ON VERY WHITE PAPER.

7c Bright vermilion	Unused, \$40.00
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(III) *Printed by the American Bank Note Co.*

SPECIAL PRINTING, 1880.

7c Vermilion	Unused, \$100.00
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THE TEN CENTS, BROWN. JEFFERSON.



NATIONAL



CONTINENTAL

One is so accustomed to see the full face portrait of Jefferson on the Five Cents values of 1851 to 1868, that

the profile in this issue makes the portrait appear of a much younger man. The Continental Company cut a small curve of colour in the ball under the E of POSTAGE, and I have in my possession a pair of this stamp printed by the American Co. on soft paper, one of which *has*, and the other *has not* this curve. The stamp, both with and without the "secret" marks come on the soft paper, those without the curve being described as "printed from the original plate." Theories have been advanced as to the wearing away of the curve line, but I hardly credit them, as the cut is deep and full of colour. Possibly one stamp or more than one on the plate was not altered. Anyhow, whatever the cause may be, this unsevered pair that I have still stands out as the great unsolved puzzle of this issue. The black brown of the 1879 issue is an excessively rare colour and much undervalued.

So called imperforate copies are numerous and are probably trimmed copies of perforate stamps.

The re-engraved stamp never has a curl of colour in the ball, and can be distinguished from the National plate by the heavy lines of shading in the shield and the outer frame lines.

(I) *Printed by the National Bank Note Co. on hard paper, with grille, 1870.*

	Unused	Finely Used	Ordinary
10c Pale brown	\$35.00	\$8.50	\$7.00

Without grille, 1871.

10c Pale brown	7.50	.20	.15
10c Deep brown	7.50	.20	.15

(II) *Printed by the Continental Bank Note Co. on hard paper, without grille, 1873.*

	Unused	Finely Used	Ordinary
10c Pale brown	\$4.00	\$0.10	\$0.06
10c Deep brown	4.00	.10	.06
10c Yellowish brown	5.00	.10	.06

SPECIAL PRINTING, 1875. VERY WHITE PAPER, UNGUMMED.

10c Pale brown Unused, \$50.00

(III) *Printed by the American Bank Note Co. Soft porous paper.*

	Unused	Finely Used	Ordinary
10c Brown	\$3.00	\$0.10	\$0.06
10c Dark brown	3.75	.10	.06
10c Black brown	50.00	2.50	1.00

Variety without curve on the ball.

10c Pale brown 5.00 .06 .04

SPECIAL PRINT, 1880. UNGUMMED.

10c Deep brown Unused, \$100.00

(IV) *Re-engraved in 1882.*

10c Brown	Unused, \$0.75	Used, \$0.44
10c Bistre brown	Unused, .25	Used, .02
10c Red brown	Unused, 5.00	Used, .06
10c Black brown	Unused, 5.00	Used, .18

THE TWELVE CENTS, PURPLE. CLAY.



NATIONAL



CONTINENTAL

Is another stamp in which the varieties are easy to see. In the National plate the upper and lower balls of the

numeral 2 are plain, while in the Continental plate they have been hollowed out. Two shades are about all there are in the way of colour in the regular issues, and with grille it is very scarce. Forged grilles are known, and the stamp should only be bought from or passed by a reputable dealer.

(I) *Printed by the National Bank Note Co. on hard paper, with grille, 1870.*

	Unused	Finely Used	Ordinary
12c Dull purple	\$200.00	\$75.00	\$60.00

Without grille, 1871.

12c Dull purple	7.50	.62	.50
12c Deep purple	7.50	.62	.50

(II) *Printed by the Continental Bank Note Co. on hard paper, with grille, 1873.*

12c Purple black
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Without grille, 1873.

	Unused	Finely Used	Ordinary
12c Purple black	\$10.00	\$0.62	\$0.50

SPECIAL PRINT, 1875, ON VERY WHITE PAPER, UNGUMMED.

12c Deep purple	Unused, \$50.00
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(III) *Printed by the American Bank Note Co. on soft porous paper.*

SPECIAL PRINT, 1880.

12c Purple black	\$100.00
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THE FIFTEEN CENTS, ORANGE. WEBSTER.



NATIONAL



CONTINENTAL

As originally produced, this stamp had no extra lines in the left triangle. The Continental Co. added a heavy V shaped line to the lower angle of the triangle. The stamp is a difficult one to separate and the shades hardly worth mention. I once heard the Continental described as having the white portions of the stamp "whiter," which is really not a bad description. The white lines surrounding the inscription and in the triangles seem, in the Continental issue, to be clearer and to stand out more.

(I) *Printed by the National Bank Note Co. on hard paper, with grille, 1870.*

		Finely	
	Unused	Used	Ordinary
15c Bright orange	\$25.00	\$7.50	\$6.50

Without grille, 1871.

15c Pale orange	5.00	.75	.60
15c Deep orange	5.00	.75	.60

(II) *Printed by the Continental Bank Note Co.*

		Finely	
	Unused	Used	Ordinary
15c Orange	\$17.50	\$1.00	\$0.85

SPECIAL PRINT, 1875, ON VERY WHITE PAPER, UNGUMMED.

15c Bright orange	Unused, \$50.00
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(III) *Printed by the American Bank Note Co. on soft porous paper, 1879.*

		Finely	
	Unused	Used	Ordinary
15c Orange	\$2.50	\$0.50	\$0.25
15c Orange red .....	.50	.25	.18

SPECIAL PRINT, 1880. UNGUMMED.

15c Pale orange Unused, \$100.00

THE TWENTY-FOUR CENTS, VIOLET. SCOTT.

In this value, and also in the two remaining high values, no secret marks have ever been discovered, and the colour is the only means of identification. This Twenty-four Cents value is exceedingly rare with grille, and should only be purchased from a reliable dealer, as forged grilles are occasionally met with. In the Continental printings the colour is a blue-purple, almost the exact shade of the Three Cents Justice in bluish purple, and is a rare stamp. I have only had one unused copy, which I purchased from a semi-dealer who had offered it for five dollars to a well known Nassau Street dealer who refused it!!!

(I) *Printed by the National Bank Note Co. on hard paper, with grille, 1870.*

24c Bright violet Unused, \$300.00 Used, \$100.00

Without grille, 1871.

	Unused	Finely Used	Ordinary
24c Pale violet	\$9.00	\$1.25	\$1.00
24c Deep violet	9.00	1.25	1.00

(III) *Printed by the Continental Bank Note Co. on hard paper, with grille.*

24c Bluish purple

Without grille.

24c Bluish purple Used, \$10.00

SPECIAL PRINT, 1875, ON VERY WHITE PAPER, UNGUMMED.

24c Dull purple Unused, \$40.00

(III) *Printed by the American Bank Note Co. on soft porous paper, 1880.*

SPECIAL PRINTING, 1880.

24c Dull purple Unused, \$100.00

THE THIRTY CENTS, BLACK. HAMILTON.

Here again our division must be by colour. The National prints are dull black on yellowish paper. The Continental prints are greyish black and even greenish black, on a greyish surfaced paper, while the American prints are on the usual soft paper in grey-black and a very solid heavy black. I consider the National print a hard stamp to find used, while the Continental print is very common.

(I) *Printed by the National Bank Note Co. on hard paper, with grille, 1870.*

	Unused	Finely Used	Ordinary
30c Black	\$25.00	\$12.50	\$10.00

Same, without grille.

30c Black	10.00	.62	.50
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(II) *Printed by the Continental Bank Note Co. on hard paper, without grille.*

	Unused	Finely Used	Ordinary
30c Grey black	\$10.00	\$0.50	\$0.36
30c Greenish black	12.00	.50	.36

SPECIAL PRINT, 1875, ON VERY WHITE PAPER, UNGUMMED.

30c Greenish black Unused, \$50.00

(III) *Printed by the American Bank Note Co., 1879, on soft porous paper.*

	Unused	Finely Used	Ordinary
30c Deep black	\$1.50	\$0.25	\$0.20
30c Greenish black	5.00	.25	.20

SPECIAL PRINT, 1880, UNGUMMED.

30c Greenish black Unused, \$100.00

THE NINETY CENTS, CARMINE. PERRY.

The two printings of this value are closer in colour than any other denomination of the set. The National might be termed a deep carmine, the Continental a duller shade of carmine, with a distinctly yellowish cast to it. The American print is in lake and is known imperforate.

(I) *Printed by the National Bank Note Co. on hard paper, with grille, 1870.*

	Unused	Finely Used	Ordinary
90c Carmine	\$30.00	\$7.50	\$6.25

Without grille, 1871.

90c Carmine	12.50	1.25	1.00
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(II) *Printed by the Continental Bank Note Co., on hard paper.*

	Unused	Finely Used	Ordinary
90c Dull carmine	\$6.25	\$2.50	\$2.00

SPECIAL PRINT, 1875, ON VERY WHITE PAPER, UNGUMMED.

90c Violet carmine Unused, \$50.00

(III) *Printed by the American Bank Note Co. on soft porous paper, 1879.*

	Unused	Finely Used	Ordinary
90c Carmine lake	\$7.50	\$1.50	\$1.00
Same, but imperforate.....		Unused pairs,	\$60.00

SPECIAL PRINT, 1880, UNGUMMED.

90c Dull carmine lake Unused, \$100.00

This brings to a close a difficult set of stamps. There were many essays and trials made by the Continental Company to do away with cleaning and other illegal practices. Some values are known on a deep yellow chemical paper, also on violet paper with laid lines impressed upon it, and also upon a double paper. The re-engraved One and Three Cents stamps exist with a circular device that had small holes punched in the paper. The last is known as "Fletcher patent," the idea being that in soaking the stamp the holes would become apparent. Specimens on a distinctly ribbed paper were formerly catalogued, but are no more collectable than the many other varieties found in the issue. Stamps of abnormal size—that is with large margins on all four sides—are found in the 1879 printings, and, all in all, the whole set is a perplexing one and of great interest to a specialist. Some of the denominations would bear further investigation.

THE ISSUES OF 1882-8.

PERFORATED 12.

I am omitting from this issue the One Cent, Three Cents, Six Cents and Ten Cents re-engraved, inasmuch as I have already treated these stamps.

THE FIVE CENTS, BROWN. GARFIELD.

For many years this stamp was listed as having two varieties—one, showing the cross lines of the shading in the medallion, the other variety showing only the horizontal lines. There was only one *die* for this variety, and the absence of the diagonal lines is caused by the wearing of the plate or by very poor impression. There are three distinct colours, yellow-brown, bistre-brown and grey-brown; the yellowish shade being considerably the scarcer. There was a special printing of this stamp in 1888 which is also on the soft paper, but it is without gum and is in a very light brownish shade.

VALUES.

	Unused	Fine Used	Ordinary
5c Yellow brown	\$0.75	\$0.04	\$0.02
5c Bistre brown .....	.75	.04	.02
5c Gray brown50	.04	.02

SPECIAL PRINTING, 1888.

5c Light brownish gray	Unused, \$25.00
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THE TWO CENTS, CLARET. WASHINGTON.

There are a large number of shades of this stamp which I should prefer to call light red brown, dark red brown and terra cotta. An interesting study is also the condition of the plate. If a quantity of this stamp is examined carefully, it will be noticed that there are two very distinct impressions, one of which is very sharp and clear and generally in dark colours, while the other impression is quite blurred and is usually found in lighter tints. The special printing of the stamp made in 1888 was in a pale red-brown, and unlike the other special printings, it was gummed. There were only two thousand impressions made of this special printing, and the plate from which it was made bore the imprint of "Steamer" on the top of it.

VALUES.

2c	Light red brown	Unused, \$0.10	Used, \$0.02
2c	Red brown	Unused, .10	Used, .02
2c	Deep terra cotta	Unused, .15	Used, .02

THE FOUR CENTS, GREEN. JACKSON.

Is described in the catalogues as deep green. There are, however, three distinct shades of the stamp which we shall call dark green, blue green, deep blue green. There was also a special printing of this stamp made in 1888 without gum, in very dark blue-green, but the colour is so close to the ordinary printing that it is hard to describe. This special printing did not have any gum and there were only two thousand of it ever printed.

VALUES.

4c	Blue green	Unused, .18	Used, .02
4c	Deep green	Unused, .18	Used, .02
4c	Deep blue green	Unused, .18	Used, .02

SPECIAL PRINTING, 1888, WITHOUT GUM.

4c	Deep blue green	Unused, \$25.00
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THE ISSUE OF 1887-8.

With the exception of the One Cent stamp, this issue is merely a change of colour from designs which we have already examined. The One Cent blue appeared in 1887 and was of a design very similar to the previous issue. The Two Cents stamp changed from red-brown to green. The Three Cents changed from green to vermilion. The Four Cents changed from dark green to carmine. The Five Cents changed from gray-brown to blue. The Thirty Cents changed from the black used in 1879 to a chestnut or light brown colour, and the Ninety Cents changed from the carmine of 1879 to a deep purple. The catalogue is apt to slur over the different shades, and as most of the stamps are very common there does not appear to be sufficient attention paid to the colours. The following list, however, covers such shades as have come under my notice. The 5c Garfield is known on a pinkish paper, and also imperforate. The 30c also exists imperforate.

VALUES.

1c	Green blue	Unused, \$0.08		Used, \$0.02
1c	Deep ultramarine	Unused, .08		Used, .02
1c	Bright ultramarine	Unused, .08		Used, .02
2c	Pale yellow green	Unused, .08		Used, .02
2c	Deep yellow green	Unused, .08		Used, .02
2c	Deep green	Unused, .08		Used, .02
3c	Vermilion	Unused, .12		Used, .10
4c	Rosy carmine	Unused, .18		Used, .04
4c	Deep carmine	Unused, .18		Used, .04
5c	Pale indigo	Unused, .62		Used, .06
5c	Deep indigo	Unused, .25		Used, .04
30c	Chestnut	Unused, 1.00		Used, .36
90c	Dull purple	Unused, 3.15		Used, 1.10
90c	Bright purple	Unused, 3.15		Used, 1.10
5c	Deep indigo, imperforate.....		Pair,	30.00
30c	Chestnut, imperforate		Pair,	30.00

THE ISSUE OF 1890.

This little issue of stamps is so well known that but short description is necessary for the listing of the colours. The stamps are all very common, and while some of the shades are a little difficult to get, the entire issue can be represented for a very small cost. Some of the values are known in unperforated condition but I do not think they were ever issued thus, and the only interesting point in the entire issue lies in the little caps which are sometimes found over the top curve of the numeral in the Two Cents value. I hardly think that a cap is a good description of the variety. It is really a colourless line which is sometimes found over the "2," sometimes over the right numeral, sometimes over the left numeral, and sometimes over both numerals, and they were caused by damaged transfer rolls.

VALUES.

1c	Deep ultramarine	Unused,	\$0.04	Used,	\$0.02
1c	Pale ultramarine	Unused,	.04	Used,	.02
1c	Sky blue	Unused,	.10	Used,	.02
2c	Deep lake	Unused,	.36	Used,	.04
2c	Carmine lake	Unused,	.06	Used,	.02
2c	Crimson	Unused,	.08	Used,	.02
3c	Violet	Unused,	.10	Used,	.02
4c	Sepia	Unused,	.12	Used,	.02
5c	Dull brown	Unused,	.25	Used,	.04
5c	Chestnut	Unused,	.12	Used,	.02
6c	Brown red	Unused,	.50	Used,	.04
6c	Brown lake	Unused,	.18	Used,	.04
8c	Puce	Unused,	.16	Used,	.02
10c	Pale green	Unused,	.25	Used,	.02
10c	Deep blue green	Unused,	.25	Used,	.02
15c	Indigo	Unused,	.36	Used,	.08
15c	Prussian blue	Unused,	.75	Used,	.25
30c	Black	Unused,	.75	Used,	.10
90c	Deep orange	Unused,	1.85	Used,	.50
90c	Yellowish orange	Unused,	1.85	Used,	.5c

THE ISSUE OF 1893.

Generally known as the Columbian issue, this series of stamps probably made more collectors than any one issue. There seems to have been a general idea that these stamps were going to be rare, because we find large quantities of them were speculated in and subsequently sold out at considerable loss. Until a quite recent date the high values of this issue have been quoted at a discount below their face value, but now the market seems to have absorbed the supply. Columbians, as they are generally known, are on the up grade again. The earlier printings which were of deep colour always had dark brown gum. In some denominations the shades are very marked, and I list the principal shades in my table of values, but before disposing of the issue, it would, perhaps, be well to describe it.

The One Cent represents Columbus in sight of land, after the painting by W. H. Powell.

The Two Cents represents the Landing of Columbus, our old friend who first appeared on the Fifteen Cents stamp of 1869, and is after the painting in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington.

The Three Cents represents the Flagship of Columbus, the Santa Maria, from a Spanish engraving.

The Four Cents, also from a Spanish engraving, depicts the fleet of Columbus composed of the three caravels, the Santa Maria, the Nina and the Pinta.

The Five Cents is after a painting in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, and depicts Columbus soliciting aid of Queen Isabella.

The Six Cents, representing Columbus being welcomed at Barcelona, is taken from one of the panels of the bronze doors in the Capitol at Washington.

The Eight Cents represents Columbus restored to favor, after a painting of Jover.

The Ten Cents represents Columbus presenting natives, after the painting by Gregori in the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana.

The Fifteen Cents represents Columbus announcing his discovery, and is after a painting by Baloca, now in Madrid.

The Thirty Cents represents Columbus at La Rabida, and is after a painting by Maso.

The Fifty Cents represents the Recall of Columbus, and is from a painting by Heaton in the Capitol at Washington.

The One Dollar represents Queen Isabella pledging her jewels, and is from the painting by Degrain, now in Madrid.

The Two Dollars represents Columbus in chains after the painting by Lentzo, now in Providence, R. I.

The Three Dollars represents Columbus describing his third voyage, and is from a painting by Jover.

The Four Dollars contains a portrait of Queen Isabella on the left and of Columbus on the right. The portrait of the Queen is from a painting in Madrid and that of Columbus after the Loto painting.

The Five Dollars shows a profile of Columbus, and is taken from a cast of the souvenir fifty cent piece issued at the World's Fair.

There is a well known error in this set, which is usually called "the four cents in the colour of the one cent." This

is hardly a good description of it. Some years ago a prominent philatelist of Cleveland, Ohio, who is now dead, obtained from the post-office a sheet of four cent stamps printed in a very dark blue, totally unlike any four cent stamp and very nearly similar to the colour of the one cent stamp, although not exactly that shade. No more have ever been found, and I have no doubt but that it is a genuine error.

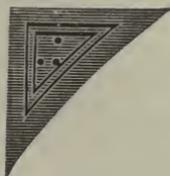
VALUES.

1c	Deep blue	Unused,	\$0.04	Used,	\$0.02
1c	Blue	Unused,	.04	Used,	.02
1c	Pale blue	Unused,	.10	Used,	.02
2c	Rosey purple	Unused,	.04	Used,	.02
2c	Purple	Unused,	.04	Used,	.02
3c	Green	Unused,	.08	Used,	.06
4c	Deep ultramarine	Unused,	.12	Used,	.04
4c	Light ultramarine	Unused,	.12	Used,	.04
5c	Sepia	Unused,	.10	Used,	.02
5c	Chocolate	Unused,	.10	Used,	.02
6c	Reddish purple	Unused,	.16	Used,	.12
6c	Mauve	Unused,	.16	Used,	.12
8c	Magenta	Unused,	.16	Used,	.04
10c	Deep brown	Unused,	.25	Used,	.04
10c	Deep gray	Unused,	.36	Used,	.04
15c	Dark green	Unused,	.45	Used,	.25
15c	Dark bluish green.....	Unused,	.45	Used,	.25
30c	Reddish brown	Unused,	.75	Used,	.50
30c	Cinnamon	Unused,	.50	Used,	.45
50c	Steel blue	Unused,	.75	Used,	.45
\$1.00	Scarlet	Unused,	2.50	Used,	2.50
2.00	Lake	Unused,	3.00	Used,	2.00
3.00	Yellow green	Unused,	4.00	Used,	4.00
3.00	Olive green	Unused,	4.00	Used,	4.00
4.00	Crimson	Unused,	5.25	Used,	5.00
4.00	Deep pink	Unused,	5.25	Used,	5.00
5.00	Black	Unused,	6.50	Used,	6.00
	Error of colour 4c, deep blue.....	Unused,		Used,	25.00

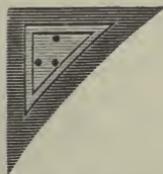
With the completion of the Columbian issue the United States Government henceforth printed its own stamps.

THE ISSUE OF 1894 - 5. NO WATERMARK.

With the exception of the Government fac-simile of the two stamps of 1847 which were made for the Centennial, the Postal authorities of this country up to 1894 always contracted with private firms for the supplies of stamps needed for its use. The 1847 issue was printed by Rawdon Wright, Hatch and Edson, of New York, the 1851-60 issues, by Messrs Toppan, Carpenter & Co., of Philadelphia. The 1861 to 1873 issues by the National Bank Note Co., of New York. The 1873 to 1879 issues by the Continental Bank Note Co. From 1879 down to and including the Columbian issue of 1893 the stamps were printed by the American Bank Note Co., but in 1894 the Bureau of Printing and Engraving underbid the American Company and therefore became the printers, and for the first time in the history of the United States we find the Government department doing the work. The first attempt was far from satisfactory. The lower values, especially the One Cent and Two Cents denominations, were so poorly gummed that the public complained loudly, while the perforating also caused a decided protest from philatelists. The perforating machines appear to have failed to thoroughly punch the paper and the ragged perforations are characteristic of this issue.



TYPE I



TYPE II



TYPE III

There are three varieties of the Two Cents value. The

design with the shading lines of equal thickness running through the triangles is known as Type I. With these lines through the triangles, lightened, is Type II. With the lines entirely removed is Type III. Some varieties are known in unperforated condition, the three four, five and ten cent denominations thus existing. The portraits on the Fifty Cents is that of Jefferson, on the One Dollar, that of Perry, on the Two Dollars, that of Madison, on the Five Dollars, that of Marshall.

VALUES.

	Unused	Finely Used	Ordinary
1c Pale ultramarine	\$0.08	\$0.04	\$0.02
1c Bright ultramarine .....	.12	.04	.02
1c Indigo .....	.10	.04	.02
1c Dull blue .....	.10	.04	.02
1c Pale blue .....	.10	.04	.02
2c Scarlet triangle, I.....	.04	.02	.02
2c Carmine triangle, I.....	.04	.02	....
2c Deep lake triangle, I.....	.25	.02	....
2c Pink triangle, I.....	.06	.02	....
2c Pale pink triangle, I.....	.06	.02	....
2c Scarlet triangle, II.....	.45	.25	.15
2c Scarlet triangle, III.....	.30	.04	.02
3c Violet .....	.08	.04	.02
3c Dark violet .....	.08	.04	.02
4c Sepia .....	.10	.02	....
4c Brown .....	.12	.02	....
5c Chocolate .....	.25	.02	....
5c Deep chestnut .....	.12	.02	....
5c Pale chestnut .....	.16	.02	....
6c Dull brown .....	.18	.04	.02
6c Lake brown .....	.18	.04	.02
8c Puce .....	.18	.08	.06
8c Brown purple .....	.18	.08	.06
10c Dark green .....	.25	.02	....
10c Pale green .....	.25	.02	....
15c Deep indigo .....	.36	.10	.08
50c Orange	1.00	.36	.25
50c Yellow orange	1.25	.36	.25

POSTAL ISSUES.

79

\$1.00	Black	1.60	1.25	1.00
2.00	Dark blue	4.25	3.00	2.50
2.00	Sapphire blue	5.00	4.00	3.50
5.00	Dark green	7.50	4.50	4.00

Imperforate pairs of this issue are worth about \$7.50 a pair.

THE ISSUE OF 1895.

WATERMARKED U. S. P. S.

Here for the first time we find a watermark introduced. The letters U. S. P. S. (United States Postal Service) being repeated so that one or more letters or parts of these letters fall upon each stamp. The watermark was probably adopted as a precaution against forgery, as in 1894 a counterfeit was made and extensively circulated to defraud the government. The revenue stamps, printed by the government, have for many years been watermarked U. S. I. R. (United States Internal Revenue), and by chance a copy of the Eight Cents postage stamp was discovered on this paper. To be absolutely certain of the variety, one must, of course, clearly see the I. or the R. to distinguish them from being portions of the letters U. or P. The three varieties of shading in the triangles are again found in this issue, plate 170 of the Two Cents showing a curious make-up of Types II and III, which results in pairs of the stamp, one showing Type II, the other Type III. The entire issue exists unperforated but it is questionable if they were ever issued, having more probably been secured by favor from some official in Washington or elsewhere.

VALUES.

		Unused	Finely Used	Ordinary
1c	Indigo	\$.10	\$.02	....
1c	Dark blue .....	.10	.02	....
1c	Prussian blue .....	.12	.02	....
1c	Dull blue .....	.10	.02	....
2c	Carmine triangle, I.....	.30	.10	....
2c	Carmine triangle, II.....	.36	.10	....

2c	Carmin triangle, III....	.04	.02	....
2c	Pale scarlet triangle, III.	.04	.02	....
3c	Purple .....	.12	.02	....
3c	Deep red violet.....	.08	.02	....
4c	Sepia .....	.08	.02	....
4c	Deep brown .....	.08	.02	....
5c	Chestnut .....	.25	.02	....
5c	Deep red brown.....	.12	.02	....
5c	Light red brown .....	.12	.02	....
6c	Lilac brown .....	.18	.04	....
6c	Lake brown .....	.25	.04	....
8c	Puce .....	.16	.02	....
8c	Purple brown .....	.16	.02	....
10c	Deep green .....	.18	.02	....
10c	Pale green .....	.18	.02	....
15c	Indigo .....	.36	.08	....
50c	Deep orange	1.25	.18	.12
50c	Pale orange	1.25	.18	.12
50c	Red orange	2.00	.25	.20
\$1.00	Black	1.25	.50	.36
2.00	Dark blue	3.00	2.00	1.50
2.00	Sapphire blue	5.00	2.00	1.50
5.00	Green	8.00	2.25	1.75

The imperforate varieties from One Cent to Ten Cents inclusive are worth about \$2.50 per pair. From Fifteen Cents to Five Dollars inclusive slightly above the price for perforated copies. The Eight Cents with U. S. I. R. watermark is worth at least \$50.00, used. As far as I know, no unused copy has ever been found.

THE ISSUE OF 1898.

This issue, which is really one of changed colours from those first issued in 1895, is destined to greatly appreciate in value in the coming years. The cause of the change was the adoption of the uniform colours for the three common values, viz: One, Two and Five Cents, agreed upon by delegates to the International Postal Union. The One Cent becoming green, necessitated a change in the Ten Cents. The Five Cents becoming blue changed the hitherto brown stamp, while the Two Cents, though nominally red, in reality changed its colours to two distinct shades, usually called orange red and rose carmine. Considering that this issue ran from 1898 to 1902, it is remarkable that the varieties should be so uncommon in unused condition.

VALUES.

1c	Deep yellow green	Unused,	\$0.04	Used,	\$0.02
1c	Yellow green	Unused,	.04	Used,	.02
2c	Orange red	Unused,	.25	Used,	.02
2c	Rose carmine	Unused,	.75	Used,	.02
2c	Deep pink	Unused,	.75	Used,	.02
4c	Yellowish brown	Unused,	.20	Used,	.02
4c	Maroon	Unused,	.75	Used,	.02
4c	Rose brown	Unused,	.25	Used,	.02
4c	Lilac brown	Unused,	.36	Used,	.02
5c	Deep indigo	Unused,	.12	Used,	.02
5c	Blue	Unused,	.12	Used,	.02
5c	Pale blue	Unused,	.25	Used,	.02
6c	Lake	Unused,	.36	Used,	.04
6c	Purple lake	Unused,	.75	Used,	.04
6c	Claret	Unused,	.50	Used,	.04
6c	Terra-cotta	Unused,	.36	Used,	.04
10c	Deep brown	Unused,	.75	Used,	.02
10c	Pale brown	Unused,	.75	Used,	.02
10c	Orange brown	Unused,	.50	Used,	.02
15c	Olive	Unused,	.50	Used,	.04
15c	Olive yellow	Unused,	.50	Used,	.04

SPECIAL ISSUE OF 1898.

FOR THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION AT OMAHA.

Nine denominations form the complete set of this issue, and with the exception of the Two and Ten Cents values, but little shade can be found. The One Cent represented Father Marquette on the Mississippi River. The Two Cents, Farming in the West; the Four Cents, Indian hunting buffalo; the Five Cents, Fremont on the Rocky Mountains; the Eight Cents, Troops guarding an emigrant train; the Ten Cents, The hardships of Emigration; the Fifty Cents, Western miner prospecting; the One Dollar, Western cattle in a storm; and the Two Dollars, the Eads bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis.

VALUES.

1c	Deep yellow green.....	Unused, \$0.02	Used, \$0.02
2c	Copper red	Unused, .04	Used, .02
2c	Brown red	Unused, .04	Used, .02
4c	Orange	Unused, .08	Used, .06
5c	Deep blue	Unused, .16	Used, .10
5c	Bright blue	Unused, .16	Used, .10
8c	Puce	Unused, .25	Used, .08
10c	Purple black	Unused, .75	Used, .08
10c	Purple grey	Unused, .30	Used, .06
50c	Sage green	Unused, .85	Used, .35
\$1.00	Black	Unused, 2.00	Used, 1.25
2.00	Orange brown	Unused, 4.00	Used, 3.00

THE ISSUE OF 1901.

Often called the Pan-American issue, consisted of six values, and was produced to celebrate the Buffalo Exposition. Hardly had the issue appeared, when the One Cent was reported with the center reversed. Shortly after, the Two Cents was discovered, and while an entire sheet of the Four Cents was produced with a similar catastrophe to the automobile, this sheet was never issued, and all copies known are from a "Specimen" sheet, whether so marked or not. The One Cent depicted one of the steamers plying the great lakes. The Two Cents a fast express train. The Four Cents an automobile. The Five Cents the Suspension bridge at Niagara Falls. The Eight Cents the Ship Canal Locks at Sault Sainte Marie, and the Ten Cents one of the American line steamers.

VALUES.

	Unused	Used
1c Deep green and black.....	\$0.04	\$0.02
1c Deep green and black (center reversed)	25.00	25.00
2c Carmine and black .....	.06	.02
2c Carmine and black (reversed center)...	175.00	150.00
2c Vermilion and black .....	.25	.02
4c Brown and black .....	.10	.06
4c Brown and black, rev. center (specimen)	30.00	....
5c Ultramarine and black.....	.12	.06
8c Brown, violet and black.....	.16	.10
8c Purple, brown and black.....	.50	.10
10c Yellow brown and black.....	.25	.06

THE ISSUE OF 1902.

For the first time in our history we find the portrait of an American woman on our stamps, the Eight Cents showing an exceptionally good portrait of Martha Washington. The entire set bears the inscription, "Series of 1902," and the portraits are One Cent, Franklin, a new design, with face to the right, Two Cents Washington, Three Cents Jackson, head to the right, Four Cents Franklin, Five Cents Lincoln, Six Cents Garfield, Eight Cents Martha Washington, Ten Cents Webster, Thirteen Cents (a new value for registration on foreign letters) Harrison, Fifteen Cents Clay, Fifty Cents Jefferson, One Dollar Farragut, Two Dollars Madison, Five Dollars Marshall.

The issue runs to considerable shade, the One Cent and Eight Cents values being the most prolific in this respect. Nearly all values can be found on what appears to be laid paper, specimens immersed in benzine showing vertical lines very distinctly. The cause is in the printing, and the paper is *not* a true laid paper. The one, two, four and five cents values in unperforated condition, were issued by the Government to proprietors of vending or mailing machines. No copies of the Four Cents, however, have ever come upon the market; rumor says on the one hand that they are being held by speculators, on the other hand that they were all mutilated by machine separations.

VALUES.

	Unused	Used	
1c Yellow green	\$0.12	\$0.02	....
1c Blue green .....	.04	.02	....
1c Dull olive green .....	.04	.02	....
1c Very deep green .....	.04	.02	....
2c Scarlet .....	.10	.02	....
2c Rosy carmine .....	.25	.02	....
3c Bright violet .....	.06	.02	....
3c Dull violet .....	.12	.02	....
4c Orange brown .....	.25	.02	....
4c Red brown .....	.25	.02	....
4c German mustard .....	.25	.02	....
4c Dull brown .....	.08	.02	....
5c Deep blue .....	.10	.02	....
5c Bright blue .....	.25	.02	....
5c Pale blue .....	.25	.02	....
6c Deep carmine lake.....	.12	.02	....
6c Brownish lake .....	.12	.02	....
6c Pale lake brown .....	.12	.02	....
8c Violet black .....	.16	.02	....
8c Deep grey black .....	.25	.02	....
8c Pale grey black .....	.25	.02	....
8c Lavender .....	.75	.04	....
10c Light chestnut .....	.20	.02	....
10c Yellow brown .....	.20	.02	....
13c Purple black .....	.25	.04	....
13c Violet brown .....	.25	.04	....
15c Olive .....	.30	.04	....
50c Orange .....	.90	.18	....
		Finely	
	Unused	Used	Ordinary
\$1.00 Black	\$1.85	\$0.36	\$0.25
1.00 Grey black	1.85	.36	.25
2.00 Dark blue	3.75	2.50	1.75
5.00 Dark green	7.50	4.00	3.50

Owing to the reduction in the postal rates to foreign countries, high values are very scarce.

Unperforated Pairs.

1c Blue green	Unused, \$0.10	Used, \$0.10
4c Brown	Unused,	Used,
5c Blue	Unused, 7.50	Used,

THE ISSUE OF 1903.

The Two Cents value of 1902 seems to have been unsatisfactory, for in 1903 a new Two Cents stamp appeared. The portrait is again that of Washington but is surrounded by a shield-shaped ornament. The stamp has a much clearer and bolder look than its predecessor of 1902. The range of shade is enormous, and some copies have come under notice that appear to have been printed in aniline ink, as the pink pigment shows very clearly through the back. This stamp was also issued in unperforated condition for use in mailing or vending machines.

VALUES.

2c Vermilion	Unused, \$0.50	Used, \$0.02
2c Deep lake	Unused, .25	Used, .02
2c Rosy lake	Unused, .04	Used, .02
2c Scarlet	Unused, .04	Used, .02
2c Aniline pink	Unused, 1.00	Used,

Unperforated Pairs.

2c Scarlet	Unused, \$0.16	Used, \$0.06
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THE ISSUE OF 1904.

Was a set of five values to commemorate the Louisiana Purchase. We find the exposition sets gradually becoming smaller and smaller, which is a blessing to be devoutly thankful for. That so large and influential a country as the United States should put itself on a par with Romania or Central America in the matter of issuing these pictorial monstrosities is a cause for deep regret. As these lines are written I am sorry to find another infliction, (this time only of Two Cents), is to appear for the Hudson Memorial. The Louisiana set consists of One Cent, Livingston, Two Cents, Jefferson, Three Cents, Monroe, Five Cents, McKinley, Ten Cents, Map of the Louisiana Purchase.

VALUES.

1c	Deep yellow green.....	Unused, \$0.04	Used, \$0.02
2c	Carmine	Unused, .06	Used, .02
2c	Pale carmine	Unused, .06	Used, .02
3c	Purple	Unused, .12	Used, .10
5c	Deep Prussian blue.....	Unused, .16	Used, .10
10c	Cinnamon	Unused, .25	Used, .10

THE ISSUE OF 1907.

For the Jamestown Exhibition, consists of three values only. The One Cent is Captain John Smith, the Two Cents is the Founding of Jamestown and the Five Cents is a portrait of Pocahontas.

VALUES.

1c	Deep green	Unused, \$0.02	Used, \$0.02
1c	Yellowish green	Unused, .02	Used, .02
2c	Carmine	Unused, .04	Used, .02
5c	Indigo	Unused, .12	Used, .06
5c	Prussian blue	Unused, .12	Used, .06

THE ISSUE OF 1908-9.

Long and loud were the objections to the removal of Lincoln's head from the Five Cents value. Nevertheless, the entire set appeared with a profile of Washington, with the exception of the One Cent, which still shows the familiar portrait of Franklin. At one time it was rumored that the One and Two Cents values were to be withdrawn because they failed to show the numerals as agreed upon by the Postal Union, but there appears to have been no foundation for the rumor. This current issue is a pleasing set of stamps. The heads being very like the old issue of 1851, while the colours are all that could be desired with the exception of the Ten Cents, which is so light as to almost appear to be a piece of yellow colored paper. Several journals originally chronicled the Dollar value as pink, but on its appearance it proved to be a deep blackish purple. The effect of the reduction in foreign postal rates is shown by the omission of the Two Dollars and Five Dollars values. The Post Office Department now allows large firms to perforate their initials in the stamps to prevent theft, and high values, used, without these disfigurements are, up to now, uncommon. The five lowest values were issued in unperforated sheets of four hundred impressions for use in vending and mailing machines.

VALUES.

1c Deep green	Unused, \$0.04	Used, \$0.02
1c Green	Unused, .02	Used, .02
1c Light green	Unused, .02	Used, .02
2c Deep carmine	Unused, .04	Used, .02
2c Pale carmine	Unused, .04	Used, .02

3c	Deep purple	Unused,	.06	Used,	.02
4c	Dark brown	Unused,	.06	Used,	.02
4c	Pale brown	Unused,	.06	Used,	.02
5c	Deep Prussian blue.....	Unused,	.08	Used,	.02
5c	Light Prussian blue	Unused,	.08	Used,	.02
6c	Pale orange	Unused,	.10	Used,	.02
6c	Deep orange	Unused,	.10	Used,	.02
8c	Sap green	Unused,	.12	Used,	.02
10c	Pale yellow	Unused,	.14	Used,	.02
13c	Sea green	Unused,	.16	Used,	.04
15c	Ultramarine	Unused,	.20	Used,	.04
50c	Lavender	Unused,	.65	Used,	.16
\$1.00	Purple black	Unused,	1.25	Used,	.36

Unperforated Pairs.

1c	Deep green	Unused,	\$0.08
1c	Green	Unused,	.04
1c	Pale green	Unused,	.04
2c	Deep carmine	Unused,	.08
2c	Pale carmine	Unused,	.16
3c	Purple carmine	Unused,	.12
4c	Brown	Unused,	.16
5c	Blue	Unused,	.20

Variety on bluish rag paper.

1c	Green.....	Unused,	\$0.06
2c	Carmine.....	Unused,	.10

During this year we have had two commemorative issues, which have luckily only consisted of one value each. I am sure no one objects to such an issue as that which gave us a new portrait of Abraham Lincoln. The other issue was for the Alaska Yukon Exhibition, and is as unnecessary as most of the Exhibition labels that came before. The Two Cents Lincoln, which was issued both with and without perforations, appeared on February twelfth. But little shade is found, two tints being about all. The Alaska Yukon stamp with a portrait of Seward is also devoid of any special peculiarity. This stamp was issued in oblong

form, and two shades complete the issue. It is on sale both with and without perforations.

VALUES.

2c Lincoln, pale carmine.....	Unused, \$0.04	Used, \$0.02
2c Lincoln, carmine	Unused, .04	Used, .02
2c Lincoln, unperforated pairs	Unused, .08	Used, .08
2c Alaska Yukon, carmine....	Unused, .04	Used, .02
2c Alaska Yukon, pale carmine	Unused, .04	Used, .02
2c Unperforated pairs	Unused, .08	Used, .02

Variety on Bluish "Rag" Paper.

2c Lincoln, carmine	Unused, .20	Used,
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THE HUDSON-FULTON STAMP.

Was issued to celebrate the Hudson-Fulton Memorial parades, etc. The stamp is the size of the Columbian issue and is of two cents denomination. The design shows the replicas of the "Half Moon" of Hendrick Hudson and the Clermont of Robert Fulton at anchor on the Hudson river. Very slight tints of carmine are found in the printings of this issue, and it was issued imperforate for use in mailing machines.

VALUE.

2c Carmine	Unused, \$0.04	Used, \$0.02
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Imperforate.

2c Carmine	Unused, .04	Used, .02
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Thus we draw to a close the study of the most interesting stamps issued by any country. I have not touched

on the Newspaper, Departmental, Due, Carrier or private Postmasters' stamps, as this work is intended to cover the general issues only. Perhaps no stamps of any country are as hard to find in really fine condition as the stamps of the United States. A word of warning may be sounded to collectors of bargains at one-third of catalogue, etc. Reputable firms are glad to buy fine United States at better prices than "sixty-six and two-thirds off" or even "fifty per cent off," and when really fine specimens are offered at ridiculously cheap figures it will be well to carefully inspect the specimens.

I should be glad to enter into correspondence with any collector who cannot straighten out his United States Stamps.

U. S. Postage Stamps Issued for use in Patented Stamp Vending and Mailing Machines.

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The Post Office Department of the United States, recognizing the utility of various patented devices for Vending Stamps and Machines for Rapid Mailing purposes, has issued stamps in special form for the convenience of users of these arrangements.

Stamp collectors will recognize that we are entering a most interesting and important epoch of philatelic and postal history in the United States at this time.

These special issues may be classified under the three following heads:

I PART PERFORATED IN STRIPS.

These strips are issued in rolls of 500 and 1000 stamps.

- a* Rolled Sidewise, perforated vertically between.
- b* Rolled Lengthwise, perforated horizontally between.

II UNPERFORATED IN STRIPS.

These strips are issued in rolls of 500 and 1000 stamps.

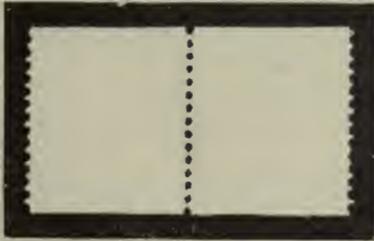
- a* Rolled Sidewise.
- b* Rolled Lengthwise.

III UNPERFORATED IN SHEETS.

Issued in sheets of 400 stamps (20 by 20).

I. *Part-Perforated in Strips.*

The part-perforated stamps, whether rolled "sidewise" or "lengthwise" are attached in consecutive strips of 500 or 1000 stamps and rolled upon a small paste-board cone ready to be placed in the machine for immediate use. The perforation used is the same as the regular issue and a pair of the "sidewise" variety is illustrated as follows:



The "lengthwise" variety is represented thus in pair.



These stamps are put up neatly with oiled paper enclosing the rolls. Each roll is marked with the name of

the employee who is responsible for the count and the whole endorsed with a printed label, of which the following is a sample.

500

1c. STAMPS

ROLLED SIDEWISE

PERFORATED

The varieties known are listed as follows:

I. *Part-Perforate*:

a Perforated vertically between.

1c. green.

2c. carmine.

4c. brown.

5c. blue.

10c. yellow.

b Perforated horizontally between.

1c. green.

2c. carmine.

5c. blue.

The following announcement regarding above varieties was made by the P. O. Department in December, 1908, in the official postal guide:

STAMPS IN ROLLS.

December 23, 1908.

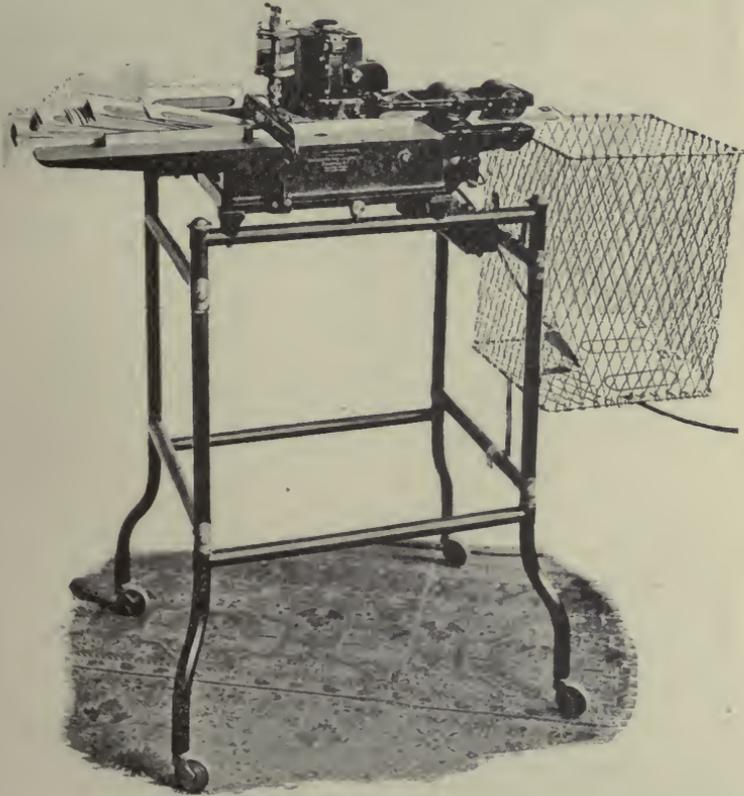
The Department is now prepared to issue limited quantities of postage stamps in rolls of 500 or 1000 for use in stamp-vending and stamp-affixing machines. The stamps will be coiled on paper cores, one-half inch in diameter. To secure stamps in this form postmasters will make requisition on Form 3201, and attach to it a letter stating:

1. Whether the stamps are desired for use in a stamp-vending or stamp-affixing machine.

2. Whether the stamps are desired in coils of 500 or of 1000 stamps each.

3. Whether the strips should be arranged with stamps endwise or sidewise.
4. Whether the blank margin between the stamps should be perforated or unperforated.

We give an illustration of the machine in which the rolls attached "sidewise" are used.



"The Automatic Envelope Sealing and Stamp Affixing Machine" handled from Providence, R. I.

This device will seal, stamp and count 4500 envelopes per hour, doing the work of six clerks, and a boy can operate it.

The stamps attached "lengthwise" are prepared especially for the Elliott Postage Stamp Affixer Co., of San Francisco, Calif.

Mr. Charles Elliott, the president of the company writing under date of March 24th, says:

When the writer was in Washington last October showing the Hon. A. H. Lawshe, Third Assistant Postmaster General, our stamp vending machines, we asked him if the department would supply stamps in rolls, and Mr. Lawshe agreed to the proposition.

We use these stamps in our machines just as they are supplied by the government.

There is special mechanism in our machines which we use in conjunction with the transverse perforations to insure the cutting off of the stamp exactly at the perforation. We believe that it is not generally known that stamps of the same denomination vary slightly in length. You will see, if you take a sheet of stamps and measure them very carefully, there is a slight variation. Added to this, when stamps are joined in a continuous strip, same as supplied by the Postoffice, there is necessarily a larger variation in the length where the stamps are joined. This has been a stumbling block to all inventors, although a good many have realized that there was this variation. Our mechanism is such that it will take care of even greater variations in length than those we find in a roll of stamps.

We regret that it the time of writing we have not any printed matter ready to send you, but will give you a brief description of the vending machines, which we are about to submit to the Government and the stamp affixing machine, of which we have several in use.

We are submitting two vending machines to the government, one in which you drop a one-cent piece in the slot, pull a lever down and a stamp is delivered to you down a small chute. The dropping of the coin connects up the mechanism and when the lever is pulled down the following operation ensues: The ribbon of stamps is advanced, then arrested precisely at the perforation, and a knife which has a scissor blade motion cuts the stamp off and allows it to fall down the delivery chute. As soon as the lever is released, it returns to its original position ready for the next operation. In front of the machine is a small window, showing what coin was put into the machine. If an attempt is made to obtain a stamp with a coin or slug smaller than a one-cent piece, the coin or slug is returned down the stamp delivery chute, but no stamp is given. The slot in which the coin is inserted is exactly the size

for the coin to be used and will not take a bent or mutilated coin.

The other machine we are sending the Government is for the sale of 2-cent stamps. The mechanism is practically the same as the machine just described with the addition that two 1-cent pieces must be dropped into the slot before a stamp can be procured. Should only one coin be dropped, it is returned and no stamp is given, or should a one-cent piece and a dime be dropped into the machine, both coins are returned and no stamp is given.

Our stamp affixing machine contains a special mechanism which insures the cutting off of the stamp at the perforation and has a moistening device and mechanism to press the stamp to the envelope. The machine is actuated by the revolution of a small handle. The operation is briefly this: The letter to be stamped is slid on to a small table in front of the machine and passes under the moistening device, which wets the corner of the envelope. As the handle is turned a stamp is projected, cut off and a rubber roller is pressed down on the stamp to affix it firmly to the letter. This rubber roller then revolves, throwing the letter off the machine. A small counter or register inside of the machine advances one unit every time the handle is turned, thus keeping check of the number of stamps used. This can be seen through the glass in top of the case without unlocking the machine. The stamps are always locked up, as it is not necessary to open that part of the machine to operate it. The size of the stamp affixer is 10x7x6. The size of the latest vending machine is 18 inches high, 5 inches deep and 8½ inches wide.

It is impossible in the space at our disposal to give even a casual description of all the stamp vending and mailing machines to which the use of the part perforated U. S. stamps are adapted. The records of between forty and fifty machines may be found in the U. S. Patent Office.

· UNPERFORATED IN STRIPS.

The unperforated stamps issued in strips rolled "side-wise" or "lengthwise" are attached in consecutive strips of 500 or 1000 stamps, rolled and put up in the same manner as the part-perforates.

Some of the machines are furnished with knives for cutting off the stamps as they are fed out; these use the

unperforated stamps which are issued in continuous strips by the P. O. Department, and rolled 500 and 1000 stamps to the reel.

Some of the machines requiring special perforations also use these unperforated rolled strips, but first apply the special perforation that is required.

The Brinkerhoff perforation is one that has been applied this way to the Government rolls; they have also had stripped in their own factory the unperforated sheets as supplied by the P. O. Department.

UNPERFORATED IN SHEETS.

Sheets are issued by the P. O. Department of 400 stamps 20 by 20.

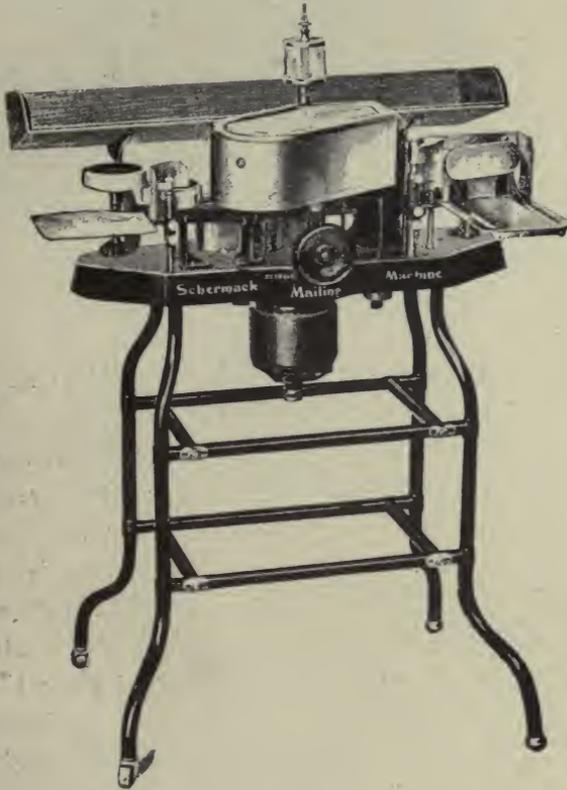
Most of the special perforations are applied to stamps which are issued unperforated in sheets.

We ignore fancy perforations applied by those who seek to devise new varieties for stamp collectors, listing only those that have been originated by patented machines without suspicion of speculation, issued for legitimate postal purposes. We may mention here, the Sewing Machine Perforations that have been applied unofficially to most of the varieties of U. S. Stamps that have been issued unperforated in sheets.

Collectors should avoid paying fancy prices for varieties of this kind. This perforation originated with a postage stamp broker, who came into possession of some unperforated stamps which were unsaleable to his customers and he had the sewing machine perforation applied to make them saleable.

The stamps soon attracted the attention of collectors, and accommodating varieties were the result.

The Schermack Mailing Machine Co. has been the most extensive user of stamps of any patented machine, owing to the successful adoption of their device by many of the large business houses in Chicago.



SCHERMACK MAILING MACHINE NOW KNOWN AS THE
"MAILOMETER"

We illustrate this machine, which is now known as the "Mailometer," Mr. Joseph J. Schermack, the inventor, has given us some very interesting information with re-

gard to the various methods of perforation that were employed during its development.



SCHERMACK NO. 1

1c 1902 green

2c 1902 light bright carmine

2c 1902 dark carmine lake.

This perforation was originally applied to sheets of unperforated stamps, it being the same size as the ordinary Government perforation, in which only eight holes appeared between the stamps, the idea being to leave an unperforated margin above and below to strengthen the strip.

“Some of the center sections of the special punch backing strip being a trifle smaller in size than the others, which prevented one or two less of the punches acting at a certain point,” is the inventor’s way of accounting for the variations which are sometimes found in this perforation where but six or seven holes appear instead of eight, as shown in our illustration.

A question having been raised about Schermack Perforations Nos. 1 and 2, the following letter was called out from Mr. Schermack, which quieted the matter:

“The Detroit Mailing Machine Company, later the Schermack Mailing Machine Company, now the Mailometer Company, made and sold more than 50,000 specially prepared stamps in strip form

of the one and two cent denomination, having a series of round hole perforations in the center of the strip, leaving an unperforated margin on both sides of the perforations. These stamps were sold to and used by a number of the first prospective purchasers of the Schermack Mailing Machine."

This statement can be verified by the following list of witnesses:

Mr. Chas. B. Davis, now owner of the Crawford Laundry Co., had been general manager of the S. M. M. Co. when this style of perforation was used; Mr. Rosenberg, Mr. Gracen and others of the Rose Printing Company were assisted by Mr. H. Chaffee and Mr. A. Schermack and others of the S. M. M. Co. in perforating over 50,000 stamps of the style in question in the shop of the Rose Printing Company, spending several days on the work during October, 1907.

The following Detroit concerns used the Schermack Mailing Machine and bought and used stamps having the special round hole style of perforation in question, previous to January, 1908:

Rogers & Van Leyen Company, used over 50,000.

Murphy Chair Company used over 3,000.

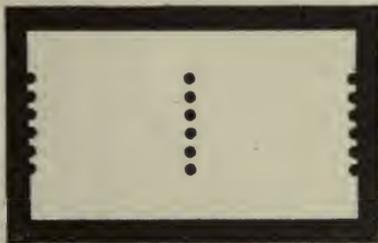
Park, Davis & Co. used over 3,000.

D. M. Ferry & Co. used over 3,000.

Michigan State Telephone Co. used over 3,000.

Whereas the first tool for the hyphen-hole perforations was not made until January, 1908, by Mr. Grover Cleveland, now of Sturgis, Michigan. This man did not enter our employ until more than 50,000 stamps having the special round hole style were sold to and used by the above concerns.

Aside from these few people, any number of office and factory employes and users can be had to prove my statement."



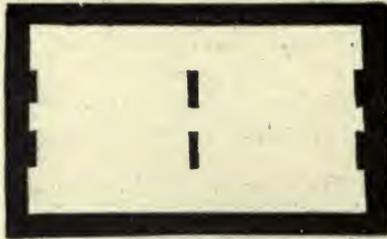
SCHERMACK NO. II

1c 1902 green

2c 1902 light bright carmine

2c 1902 dark carmine lake.

This perforation consisted of six larger holes and was applied only in strips. This perforation was in use on the Schermack Machine in the latter part of 1907, over 50,000 1c and 2c stamps having been issued to concerns in Detroit, Mich., which was the home of the operating company.



SCHERMACK NO. III

- 1c 1902, dark green
- 1c 1902, light yellow green
- 2c 1902, dark carmine lake
- 2c 1902, bright light carmine
- 4c 1902, dark orange brown
- 5c 1902, blue
- 1c 1908, green
- 2c 1908, carmine
- 3c 1908, violet
- 4c 1908, brown
- 5c 1908, blue
- 2c 1909, (Feb. 12) stamps 2mm apart
- 2c 1909, (Feb. 12) stamps 3mm apart.

This perforation (commonly known as the hyphen-hole) as introduced in January, 1908, when the first tool for the production of this special perforation was made in the shop of the Schermack Mailing Machine Co., in Detroit.

In preparing the stamps with this perforation, sixty thousand are put through the perforating machine at one time. One hundred and fifty unperforated sheets of 400 each are attached sideways and run through the machine, which perforates and strips the stamps, rolling them into coils of 3000 each sidewise. In this way they are supplied to the users of the machine at an advance over face value of 50 cents per coil of three thousand.

The Mailometer Company, which has succeeded the Schermack Mailing Machine Company, are making a strenuous effort to have the U. S. Government provide through the Post Office Department, stamps with the necessary perforation for use in their machines, so as to be relieved of the extra expense of special preparation which is now required.

The following circular was recently issued by the company:

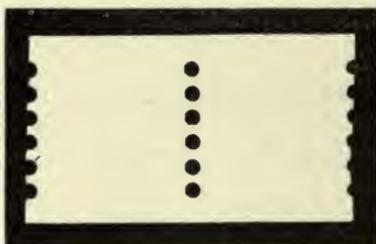
“REGARDING REELED STAMPS AT PRESENT PROVIDED BY THE POST OFFICE.

These stamps are not adaptable to our machine or to any machine doing rapid work. The perforations in the Government stamps cut the paper so completely as to weaken the strip, causing same to frequently break apart, thus making it necessary to be continually re-threading the machine. When the stamps break apart, the envelopes continue to pass through the machine and, as they go through without stamps, must be put through another time, thus causing extra work and destroying the record of count. Also, the perforations are so very small as to make it necessary to provide extremely fine needle-point feeding fingers on the machine or they will not enter the perforations. These fingers being so small, they have a very sharp end and, in a short time, wear down and fail to do their work. If they are kept sharp enough to operate in the small perforations, they frequently dig into the stamps and cause improper feeding and cutting of same. For these reasons, the present perforated stamp furnished by the Government cannot be used in a machine.

The unperforated stamps are also impractical, as the machine, being blind, cannot see the print and therefore cannot tell where to

cut between the stamps. It must have some sort of perforation in order to feel the point at which the stamp is to be severed. Without perforations, it is necessary to feed the stamps through by rollers or jaws. In either case, the feed will vary to such a degree as to cause frequent destruction of stamps, as, in dry weather, the gum on the stamps is smooth and they will slip, and in humid or damp weather, the gum becomes tacky and causes a different feed from when dry. This, and several other reasons, makes it absolutely impossible to use the present stamps furnished by the Government.

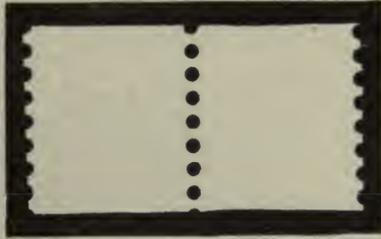
We enclose herewith sample of the stamp which we desire adoptd, and which is the only practical stamp for all machines.



MAILOMETER NO. 1

2c, 1908, carmine.

The perforation shown above is similar to the Schermack No. 2, except that the holes are larger. This perforation is now in use, and was the one first submitted to the Post Office Department. An objection was made at Washington because the holes did not extend clear to the edge, as would be necessary if the Bureau put perforating wheels on their machines to cut this size holes. As a result, it has been suggested that a perforation of large holes be adopted that will extend clear across the space between the stamps.



MAILOMETER NO. II

2c, 1908, carmine.

The last idea is illustrated by the above cut; it has already been issued and applied to some of the Mailometer Machines. It seems quite probable that this will be the perforation used hereafter, succeeding completely the Schermack Perforation No. 3, which is still in use upon most of the machines.

Mr. Joseph J. Schermack, the inventor of the mailing machine above mentioned, is no longer connected with the company, but is manufacturing a Stamp Vending Machine,



SCHERMACK STAMP VENDER

which will sell stamps at face value from druggists' counters with a special advertising feature. This machine is

illustrated herewith and is now dispensing stamps with the Schermack perforation No. 3; he anticipates the issuance by the Post Office Department of the Mailometer No. 2 Perforation, or something similar. When this is accomplished he expects to use the stamps in his machine in whatever form they are supplied by the Government, adapting the mechanism of his machine to the same.

The story of the evolution of the three Schermack perforations cannot be told better than does the following extracts from letters of Mr. Schermack to the author:

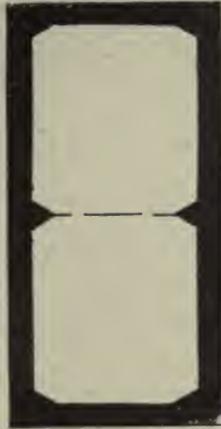
"The hyphen-hole perforation that we now use is the final result of experimenting extending over a period of several years, trying to make a mailing machine handle the regular governmental perforations. We tried them in every possible form, singly, in strips, in sheets and in ribbon form, all with the same result, that the ordinary perforation made the stamp too weak to handle with any degree of safety or rather certainty in a machine. A perforation of some kind has been found absolutely essential in order to insure accuracy in feeding. You no doubt know that the extreme variation in the size of a sheet of four hundred stamps as they are printed is as much as five-sixteenths of an inch. This on a length of twenty stamps would of course make one sixty-fourth of an inch in each stamp, thus you can readily see how impossible it would be to feed an unperforated strip with any degree of accuracy. For after feeding but a few stamps they would cut into the design, no matter how positive a mechanical feed was used. So that while a perforation of some kind was needed the stamp must still be strong enough to handle. This led us to adopt in the first place a system of round-hole perforations in the center of the strip."

"The first ones used were of the regulation size, same as the government perforation, consisting, however, of only six or seven holes in the middle between the stamps, leaving an unperforated margin above and below to strengthen the strip. Upon finding that the openings were too small for practical use six larger sized holes were adopted."

"While this style answered the purpose very well, the round holes did not permit easy entrance of the small hardened steel fingers used in feeding. This suggested the use of slots and the so-called hyphen-hole perforation was adopted. This we find to be thoroughly practicable, and in my opinion is the beginning of its

universal adoption for use in stamps to be used in mechanical devices."

The "U. S. Automatic Vending Co." in New York employ what is known as the "Notched" roulette, and a pair is here illustrated.



U. S. AUTO VENDING

- 1c 1902, green
- 2c 1902, bright light carmine
- 5c 1902, blue
- 1c 1908, green
- 2c 1908, carmine
- 3c 1908, violet
- 4c 1908, brown
- 5c 1908, blue
- 2c 1909, (Feb. 12) Lincoln
- 2c 1909, (June 1) Alaska.

The earliest stamps that we have seen, which came from the machines of the U. S. Automatic Vending Com-

pany were obtained from the Plaza Hotel, New York, where one of the machines was installed.

These were from regularly perforated sheets of the 2-cent 1902 series, but the strips of stamps before they had been put in the machine had been carefully notched at each side, connecting with the regular government perforation.

Mr. Livingston Coe, the president of the corporation, favored us with some interesting information, quoting from his letter of the 10th of April, in which he refers to the notched stamp with the scoring that his company had then adopted, he said:

"We like this kind of perforation for several reasons: First of all, it delivers through the machine more accurately; next, it does not disfigure the stamp when severed; third, you will find that all our stamps are perfectly centered, which is not an easy matter when you take into consideration the irregularity with which the perforated stamps are sold to the public."

"* * * We have a perfect right to sell postage stamps if we choose to do so, but inasmuch as we are not in the stamp business, but rather in the stamp machine business, I have made a request of all the employes of the company not to deal in postage stamps."

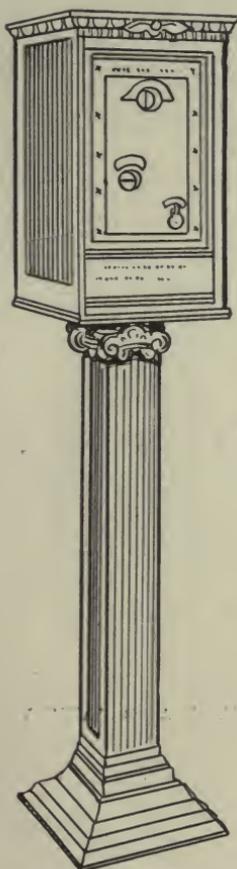
"* * * Perhaps later the public will be able to purchase them in any quantity from a department in Washington. At present they are preparing stamps in coils, but are not preparing these special perforations. We have applied for patent on the perforation and machine for doing it."

Mr. Coe's opinion was evidently that the postoffice department will ultimately adopt this patent perforation and supply the stamps in coils to the public.

We show illustrations of these machines. The following is from the Scientific American of April 18th:

"Recently our postal authorities have been examining various machines for automatically selling stamps, and as an experiment have installed three such machines in the New York Postoffice. These machines respectively sell one, two and five-cent stamps. One of the difficulties we have to contend with, and which is peculiar to

this country, is the fact that while the bulk of the sales made by machines of this character must necessarily be in two-cent stamps, we have no coin of this denomination in general use. Hence, the two-cent stamp machines must be so arranged that they will not

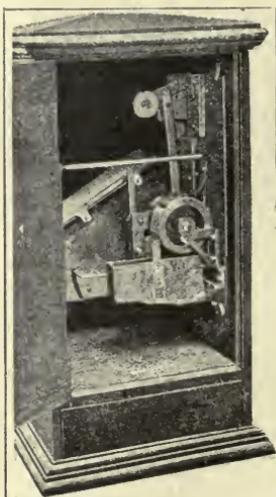


U. S. AUTOMATIC VENDING MACHINE

deliver a stamp until two one-cent pieces have been inserted in the slot. The machines are entirely automatic. They do not have to be 'wound up,' and there are no handles to be operated. One needs merely to insert the coin or coins, and the stamp issues from the stamp slot. It is impossible to insert a larger coin than the one

called for, and if by accident or intentionally a smaller coin is inserted, it will automatically be rejected from the machine. Unless the coin is of the requisite weight, it will fail to operate the mechanism. In this way, the usual precautions against fraud are provided.

The stamps are arranged in a long strip, which is wound on a brass roller or cone. The coil of stamps is placed in an inclined trough and the end of the strip passes over a drum to the stamp slot. The drum is formed with pins or teeth which engage the perforations between the stamps. When a coin is inserted in the slot, it lifts a weight at the top of the machine. This weight, acting

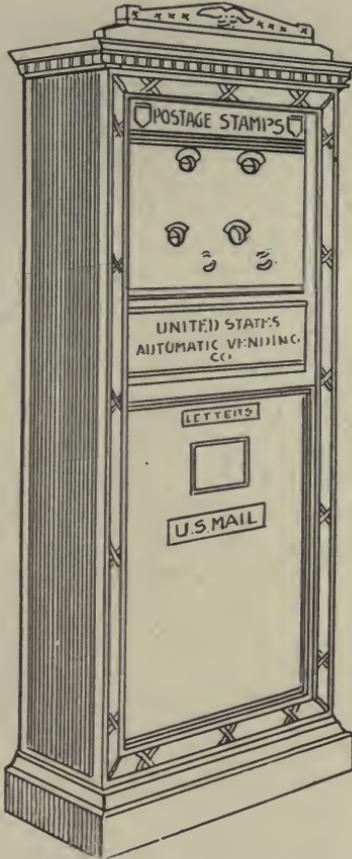


INTERIOR VIEW U. S. AUTOMATIC VENDING MACHINE

through the medium of a ratchet mechanism, exerts a tension on the drum, but the latter is prevented from rotating by an escapement. The coin after passing along a slide and dropping down a chute, strikes an arm of the escapement wheel, releasing the drum and permitting it to turn and project a stamp through the slot. The stamp is not detached from the strip but must be torn off. It projects through the slot at such an angle that it is impossible to pull out or tear off more than one stamp at a time. In the two-cent stamp machine, the first coin merely raises the weight while the second coin operates the trip which releases the drum.

“When the stamp strip has been uncoiled from the core, the latter rolls down the inclined trough and operates to expose a sign

which will warn people that the machine has no more stamps to sell. By pasting a blank strip of paper to the end of the stamp strip the release of the core is delayed until the last stamp strip is sold.



U. S. AUTOMATIC VENDING MACHINE AND LETTER BOX

The following advertisement appeared in the New York Times, February 12th, as part of the space used by the Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn Store.

"Today in Washington and here in the Loeser store will be installed the first machines ever used in the United States for the

automatic vending of postage stamps at the regular Government price.

"They are remarkable pieces of mechanism. They are so great



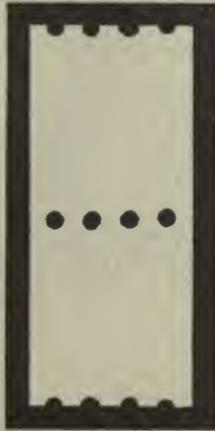
THE BRINKENHOFF STAMP VENDER AND MONEY CHANGER AND
THE INVENTOR.

a convenience that the Government at Washington has purchased all the completed ones except those which have come to Loeser's.

"The installation is especially interesting because in the ma-

chines will be the first of the new Lincoln 2-Cent Stamps to be sold in Brooklyn. We believe this is the only place in Brooklyn where these stamps may be bought today. The stamps were authorized and prepared by the Government in honor of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln."

The Brinkerhoff perforation was brought into existence by Mr. F. H. Brinkerhoff, of Sedalia, Mo., the inventor of the Brinkerhoff Stamp Vender and Money Changer, an elaborate piece of mechanism that we illustrate herewith with a portrait of the inventor.



BRINKERHOFF NO. I

- 1c 1902, green
- 2c 1902, light bright carmine
- 2c 1902, dark carmine lake.

This consists of four large holes horizontally arranged between strips of stamps attached only at the tops and bottoms. This perforation was experimental in its character and quickly succeeded by the following:



BRINKERHOFF NO. II

- 1c 1902, green
- 2c 1902, bright light carmine
- 2c 1902, dark carmine lake
- 1c 1908, green
- 2c 1908, carmine
- 3c 1908, violet
- 4c 1908, brown
- 5c 1908, blue
- 2c 1909, (Feb. 12), Lincoln
- 2c 1909, (June 1), Alaska.

This is a two-hole perforation which serves as a feed control coming between the stamps attached in vertical strips, and is supplemented by two cuts as the stamps are fed from the vending machine. These machines are in operation in various parts of the U. S., notably at the Seattle Exposition, where the special Commemorative 2c stamp is supplied.

SELLING VALUES OF U. S. POSTAGE STAMPS ISSUED IN STRIPS
FOR MACHINE USE.

MINT PAIRS OF SELECTED COPIES.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PART PERFORATE.

PERFORATED VERTICALLY, BETWEEN STAMPS.

		Net price of pairs
1c	1908 green	\$.04
2c	1908 carmine .....	.08
4c	1908 brown .....	.15
5c	1908 blue .....	.18
10c	1908 yellow .....	.30

U. S. GOVERNMENT PART PERFORATE.

PERFORATED HORIZONTALLY, BETWEEN STAMPS.

1c	1908 green	\$.04
2c	1908 carmine .....	.08
5c	1908 blue .....	.18

SCHERMACK NO. I.

1c	1902 green	
2c	1902 bright light carmine .....	.75
2c	1902 dark carmine lake	

SCHERMACK NO. II.

1c	1902 green	
2c	1902 bright light carmine	1.00
2c	1902 dark carmine lake	

SCHERMACK NO. III.

1c	1902 dark green .....	.15
1c	1902 light yellow green .....	.35
2c	1902 dark carmine lake .....	.35
2c	1902 bright light carmine .....	.16
4c	1902 dark orange brown	
5c	1902 blue	
1c	1908 green .....	.04
2c	1908 carmine .....	.08
3c	1908 violet	
4c	1908 brown .....	.20
5c	1908 blue	
2c	1909 (Feb. 12) Stamps 2 mm apart.....	.20
2c	1909 (Feb. 12) Stamps 3 mm apart.....	.20

MAILOMETER NO. I.

2c	1908 carmine	
----	--------------------	--

MAILMETER NO. II.

2c 1908 carmine

U. S. AUTO VENDING.

1c 1902 green
 2c 1902 bright light carmine
 5c 1902 blue
 1c 1908 green04
 2c 1908 carmine08
 3c 1908 violet15
 4c 1908 brown20
 5c 1908 blue20
 2c 1909 (Feb. 12) Lincoln25
 2c 1909 (June 1) Alaska

BRINKERHOFF NO. I.

1c 1902 green
 2c 1902 bright light carmine75
 2c 1902 dark carmine lake

BRINKERHOFF NO. II.

1c 1902 green75
 2c 1902 dark carmine lake60
 2c 1902 bright light carmine60
 1c 1908 green05
 2c 1908 carmine09
 3c 1908 violet75
 4c 1908 brown75
 5c 1908 blue75
 2c 1909 (Feb. 12) Lincoln75
 2c 1909 (June 1) Alaska15

Selections of U. S.

E HAVE innumerable selections of United States Stamps that we are willing to send to earnest collectors. Before sending it would be well if the applicant would kindly state about what CLASS of stamps he wishes and whether he desires singles or blocks, unused or used, and about what priced stamps he wishes. The selection will then be more pleasing and useful to him and of more financial result to us. We generally have almost all the great rarities and would be glad to hear from specialists. We also desire to buy fine mint unused U. S. of any issue up to 1890, also the scarcer colors of the 1898 issue. : : :

Stanley Gibbons, Inc.

198 Broadway

NEW YORK

391 Strand

LONDON

A NEW U. S. ALBUM

In conjunction with our production of a printed album, in sections with movable leaves we have gone out of our turn to produce the sections for the United States in order that collectors may have a permanent printed album with movable leaves. We now offer :

United States and Colonies

	Pages	Prices	Post Free
238. Postmasters' Stamps	6	.10	.14
239. General Issues, etc.	56	.65	.78
240. Carriers' Stamps	8	.10	.14
241. Newspaper Stamps	22	.30	.36
242. { Confederate States Postmasters' Stamps }	14	.20	.26
243. { Confederate States General Issues . . . }	4	.08	.12
244. Cuba	14	.20	.26
245. Guam	4	.08	.12
246. Philippine Is.	10	.15	.19
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